

2023 ECOSOC Coordination Segment

Informal Note by the Secretariat

Contents

I.	Introduction.....	2
II.	Insights and efforts of the ECOSOC system on accelerating the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of the SDGs.....	2
	a. Intersecting crises and the SDGs.....	2
	b. Health policies and architecture.....	4
	c. Crises responses must include a focus on social protection, poverty and food security.....	5
	d. Responses to the energy crisis should promote the SDGs and climate action.....	6
	e. Addressing the job crisis and supporting the social and solidarity economy.....	7
	g. The impact of the 2023 Water Conference and initiatives on water and sanitation.....	8
	h. Incorporating environmental dimensions in integrated policies and instruments.....	9
	i. Strengthening support and accountability for mainstreaming gender in social protection.....	9
	j. Taking into account population trends and urbanization.....	10
III.	Cross-cutting transformative policies and actions to achieve progress across the SDGs.....	11
	a. People centered, resilient institutions and risk-informed policies.....	11
	b. Climate action and its interrelations with environmental protection.....	13
	c. Data and inclusive digital transformation.....	17
	d. The impact and ethics of digital technologies.....	19
	e. Financing and renewed multilateralism for sustainable development.....	20
IV.	The Way Forward: Conclusions and recommendations.....	22
V.	List of abbreviations for the ECOSOC system.....	25
VI.	Resources.....	27

I. Introduction

This informal note was prepared by the UN Secretariat, as mandated by General Assembly resolution [75/290 A](#), to inform the discussions at the Coordination Segment of the Economic and Social Council. The note presents the integrated policy analysis emanating from the work of ECOSOC subsidiary bodies in 2022 and proposes guidance for their further contributions to accelerate the recovery from the pandemic and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Coordination issues emanating from the work of subsidiary bodies and the policy and normative activities of specialized agencies and other United Nations system entities are also discussed, along with recommendations for addressing them. The note makes proposals related to the implementation of the 2022 ministerial declaration of the Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF) and lessons learned from the thematic reviews and voluntary national reviews conducted at the HLPF, with recommendations for follow-up.

The objectives of the new Coordination Segment, taking place early in the year, are:		
To take up coordination matters arising from subsidiary bodies, principal organs and specialized agencies in the economic, social, environmental and related fields.	To steer the ECOSOC system towards an efficient and integrated workflow throughout the Council cycle leading up to the HLPF.	To provide forward-looking policy guidance to ensure coherence and direction in the policies and normative work of subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies relating to the 2030 Agenda as well as to other aspects of the work of the Council.

The informal note also draws upon UN system entities' activities and initiatives reflected in the [UN System SDG Implementation online database](#) —the UN family's repository of actions, initiatives and plans on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs maintained by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). Transformative policies and high-impact UN system initiatives, especially those that address interlinkages among the SDGs and involves interagency collaboration, are included in Annex 1.

The informal note demonstrates how the ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies and the UN system entities are addressing various dimensions of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, within their respective mandates¹. The breadth of expertise and varied country experiences in ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies allowed them to explore the interlinkages among the SDGs from the perspective of their specific mandates. Their key policy proposals and initiatives, as well as that of the UN system, have inspired the 2022 Ministerial Declaration of ECOSOC and the HLPF.

Furthermore, through various interagency mechanisms and the work of the UN system Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), the UN system entities collaborated through coordinated and coherent actions for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

II. Insights and efforts of the ECOSOC system on accelerating the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of the SDGs

a. Intersecting crises and the SDGs

In 2022, the main theme of ECOSOC and HLPF was *“Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”*. In addition, the following Goals were reviewed by the HLPF: SDG 4 (education), SDG 5 (gender), SDG 14 (oceans), SDG 15 (terrestrial ecosystems) and SDG 17 (means of implementation and partnerships). In 2023, the main theme of

¹ An overview of relevant resolutions/decisions of UN system intergovernmental bodies as well as a list of relevant major publications of UN system entities are included under resources.

ECOSOC and HLPF is “Accelerating the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels”. In addition, the following Goals will be reviewed: SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 17 (means of implementation and partnerships). ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and UN system entities have provided important insights about the situation and policy responses.

At the 2022 Coordination Segment, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was highlighted.² While some countries are on the path to the recovery from COVID-19, this recovery has been uneven and fragile. The COVID-19 pandemic reversed progress on poverty eradication, pushing 93 million more people into extreme poverty in 2020.³ For the first time on record, the global Human Development Index value has declined two years in a row, reversing gains made in the previous five years.⁴

Protracted conflicts around the world continue to undermine efforts and advances towards the SDGs. Following the outbreak of war in Ukraine, adding to conflicts in other geographical areas and growing concerns about ripple effects across the world, the UN Secretary-General **established the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance** to address the impact of the looming crises stemming from rising food insecurity, fuel shortages, cost of living crisis, a refugee crisis and climate change. Estimates for world economic growth in 2023⁵ are projected to be lower than expected earlier, impacting all regions and further exacerbating the debt, health and climate crises facing developing countries. Competing priorities are posing a risk of diversion of resources from the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The impact of the pandemic and the multiple crises are threatening decades of progress in development gains across the regions. Enhanced multilateralism and regional cooperation have become more important in accelerating the recovery from the pandemic and ensuring that is resilient, inclusive and sustainable. The **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)** has addressed the intersection of the development challenges accentuated by the COVID-19 pandemic with longstanding structural challenges of the LAC region. Recommendations relate to productive diversification, cooperation needs of middle-income countries and the structural drivers of migration. Priorities for 2022 for **the Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)** included enhancing social protection, ensuring quality education, advancing gender equality, accelerating the transition to inclusive and green economies and prioritizing nature-based solutions for climate mitigation and adaptation. The **Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)** has focused on monitoring SDGs progress in the region, advancing digital and green transformations, promoting gender equality, engaging with cities for the COVID-19 recovery efforts and supporting green and healthy transport. The **Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)** continued to support Africa’s regional integration agenda and the monitoring of progress against SDGs and Agenda 2063. The **Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)** has continued to work with UN partners to support recovery and SDG implementation activities in the Arab region, including through the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development, launching the first Arab SMEs summit, and maintaining a tracker of COVID-19 stimulus measures taken around the world to help inform policymakers and other stakeholders of actions taken amidst the crisis.

The **COVID-19 pandemic** and its impact on the three dimensions of sustainable development have also been addressed through the work of ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies as well as the UN system, in line with their mandates and priorities.

² See also the [Informal note](#) prepared by the Secretariat to, and the [summary](#) of, the [2022 Coordination Segment](#).

³ [United Nations \(2022\). Sustainable Development Goals Report](#)

⁴ [UNDP: 2021/22 Human Development Report](#).

⁵ [UN DESA World Economic Situation and Prospects as of mid-2022 \(2022\)](#), [UNCTAD Trade and Development Report \(2022\)](#)

b. Health policies and architecture

In July 2022, WHO issued an update to the [global COVID-19 vaccination strategy](#)⁶ to elevate the targets of vaccinating 100 per cent of healthcare workers and 100 per cent of the highest risk populations with both primary and booster doses. This aims to reduce deaths, keep societies open and ensure that economies function. To this end, the strategy entails using local data and engaging communities to sustain demand for vaccines, building systems for vaccinating adults, and reaching more displaced people through humanitarian response. Furthermore, [the mRNA vaccine technology transfer hub](#), established by WHO in 2021, is



WHO CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) DASHBOARD (AS OF 6 DEC 2022). [LINK: [HTTPS://COVID19.WHO.INT/](https://COVID19.WHO.INT/)]

providing support to 15 countries to expand manufacturing capacity for mRNA vaccines to boost access to tools in underserved areas. The [Commission on Narcotic Drugs \(CND\)](#) sought to scale up the implementation of international drug policy commitments on improving availability of and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes through a series of initiatives under the overall theme “No Patient Left Behind”.⁷ A [Joint Call to Action](#) was launched by [CND, UNODC, WHO and INCB](#) to raise awareness for the critical need to improve availability and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including in emergency situations such as pandemics and climate-related disasters as well as for pain management and palliative care, to ensure no patient is left behind.

At the seventy-fifth [World Health Assembly](#) in May 2022, the Director-General of [the World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) presented proposals to strengthen [the global architecture for health emergency preparedness, response, and resilience](#). The architecture would be based on the principles of equity, inclusivity, and coherence, and under the aegis of a new WHO convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response. An updated draft of the ten proposals was to be published prior to WHO’s next meeting of the Executive Board in January 2023.

Efforts to achieve universal health coverage (UHC) and the Sustainable Development Goals have been particularly hampered by the impact of the pandemic. To build back better, WHO recommends reorienting health systems towards primary health care.⁸ WHO continues to work with partners to advance universal health coverage around the world, including on partnerships such as [UHC2030](#) and [Global Action Plan for Health Lives and Well-being for All \(SDG3 GAP\)](#). Ahead of the 2023 High-level Meeting on UHC, a synthesis report will be published based on the progress dashboard on the [UHC Data Portal](#), that is providing data sets and data visualization on health systems and the state of UHC commitments.

In the 2022 Ministerial Declaration of ECOSOC and the HLPF, Member States committed to promoting [the One Health](#) approach and other holistic approaches to strengthen synergies between the health of people, animals, plants and ecosystems. The Quadripartite Partnership for One Health of [FAO, WHO, the World Organization for Animal Health \(WOAH\) and UNEP](#) launched a new [One Health Joint Plan of Action for 2022-2026](#) in October 2022 to integrate systems and capacity to better prevent, predict, detect and respond to health threats. This is

⁶ <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/global-covid-19-vaccination-strategy-in-a-changing-world--july-2022-update>

⁷ See [E/2022/28](#) (chap. IV, sect. A) and [here](#) for more information.

⁸ [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/universal-health-coverage-\(uhc\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/universal-health-coverage-(uhc))

built around six interdependent action tracks that collectively contribute to achieving sustainable health and food systems, reduced global health threats and improved ecosystem management.

In October 2022, the **ITU** Plenipotentiary Conference adopted a new resolution on the “*Role of telecommunications /information and communication technologies in mitigating global pandemics*”. In accordance with this resolution, **ITU** will continue its efforts, in partnership with **WHO** and other agencies and organizations to strengthen the resilience of telecommunication/ICT networks to meet the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and increase pandemic preparedness and response.



SOURCE: THE SIX ACTION TRACKS OF THE ONE HEALTH JOINT PLAN OF ACTION [OHJPA]

c. Crises responses must include a focus on social protection, poverty and food security

In response to the impact of the rising cost-of-living around the world, **the Global Crisis Response Group**, in its latest brief⁹, is calling for policies that address the short-term emergency while ensuring countries’ climate-related and other sustainable development commitments are pursued. The mix of such policies would vary depending on geography, income level and commodity status. The Group is also calling for an integrated, people-centered policy approach, that includes access to universal, gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive **social protection**. Global coordinated action would be key to provide the necessary fiscal space to developing countries. The calls by the Global Crisis Response Group were followed by the UN Secretary-General’s proposal in September 2022 for a “**Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Stimulus**” to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. The proposal calls for multilateral development banks to increase concessional funding to developing countries linked to investments in SDGs; debt relief for vulnerable countries; expansion of liquidity, including through an enhanced use of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs); and empowerment of specialized funds like Gavi, the Global Fund and the Green Climate Fund. The **Commission on Science, Technology and Development (CSTD)** further highlighted that closing the digital divide is crucial for poverty reduction, inclusion in all forms, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.¹⁰

The **Commission for Social Development (CSocD)** addressed the interlinkages between sustainable livelihoods and food systems and poverty. It discussed national policies and measures to combat hunger and poverty for an inclusive and resilient recovery and implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including through a Ministerial forum and a multi-stakeholder forum on solutions. As recommended by the Commission, ECOSOC adopted a resolution¹¹ stressing the importance of improving coherence between social protection, food security and nutrition policies for strengthening food systems and eradicating poverty while recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and implementing the 2030 Agenda in an inclusive, resilient and sustainable manner. The resolution encouraged Member States to take steps in that regard, including by providing universal age-, disability-, gender-responsive and family-oriented social protection systems, investing in social services as well as in infrastructure and in science, technology and innovation. Member States were also invited to address the impacts of climate change which influence food systems and reinforce poverty’s multiple dimensions. It called for strengthened multilateral cooperation in mobilizing resources for an inclusive recovery.

⁹ [GCRG 3rd-Brief_Aug3_2022_FINAL.pdf \(un.org\)](#)

¹⁰ See [E/RES/2022/15](#) and [E/2022/31](#) for more information.

¹¹ [E/RES/2022/7](#)

UNICEF¹² is sounding the alarm on the state of child food poverty – a situation where young children are not fed the minimum number of food groups they need in early childhood. In low and middle-income countries, 2 in 3 children under 5 experience food poverty. As the global **food crises** continue to drive more people into acute food insecurity, the UN Secretary-General, together with the **UN system entities** and partners, is coordinating a comprehensive global response to mitigate global food insecurity and its humanitarian impact through the parallel implementation of the two initiatives: the Trade Facilitation Initiative and the [Black Sea Grain Initiative](#). Furthermore, in September 2022, **FAO, IMF, WBG, WFP** and **WTO** issued a [joint statement](#) calling for urgent action to address the global food security crisis. These actions include supporting efficient production and trade, improving transparency, accelerating innovation and joint planning and investing in food systems transformation.

Following the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, a **Food Systems Coordination Hub** has been established to draw upon the **UN system** capabilities to support the implementation of the commitments from the Summit. The Hub has started to provide technical support to countries on implementing their national food systems pathways. As called by the 2022 Ministerial Declaration of ECOSOC and the HLPF, the UN system entities, including **FAO, WFP, IFAD, UNEP** and **the Regional Commissions**, are engaging with the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub to support Governments in developing and strengthening SDG-based national pathways.






Agricultural productivity and production are threatened due to the impact on crop yields from volatility in food, energy and fertilizer markets. The **FAO** has proposed a series of [policy recommendations](#) and launched detailed soil nutrition maps at country level to increase efficiencies in the use of fertilizers. The **International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank Group** will be establishing a Global Food Security Platform that will provide working capital and longer-term financing for sustainable agribusinesses and related sectors in the food supply chain. Furthermore, **the IMF** Executive Board approved a new temporary Food Shock Window in September 2022 to provide a new channel for emergency Fund financing to member countries facing balance of payments needs due to acute food insecurity, a sharp increase in their food import cost or shock to their food exports.

d. Responses to the energy crisis should promote the SDGs and climate action

With regards to the **energy crisis**, **the Global Crisis Response Group** underscored the need for medium-term and long-term measures in government **energy** policy and investment to be aligned with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. In relation to this, Governments would need to identify and target vulnerable populations to ensure their access to **affordable energy**. **Renewable energy** sources can help accelerate progress on SDG7. This requires unlocking manufacturing capacity in developing countries as well as skill transfer and workforce training, as well as social protection measures for just transition.

UN-Energy, the principal UN mechanism for inter-agency collaboration on energy-related issues, launched its [Plan of Action towards 2025](#) in May 2022. It is aligned with the 2025 Global Roadmap milestones, to accelerate action towards SDG7 and in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The Plan of Action towards 2025 aims to enhance cooperation and coherence on energy, among others, through scaling up Energy Compacts, voluntary and specific commitments of action towards SDG7, launched in September 2021 at the GA high-level dialogue on energy. The Energy Compact Progress Report,

¹² UNICEF (2022). Child Food Poverty - A Nutrition Crisis in Early Childhood.

	PROGRESS REPORTED IN 2021-22	BENCHMARK FOR ADEQUATE ANNUAL PROGRESS*	TOTAL COMPACT COMMITMENT UNTIL 2030**	KEY TAKEAWAY(S)
 ENERGY ACCESS (millions of people)	6	579	4,633	Progress is promising but needs to be sustained and further increased in the years to come to meet 2030 targets.
 CLEAN COOKING ACCESS (millions of people)	14	343	2,745	Goal needs to be prioritized in order to meet targets both at scale and in a regionally balanced way.
 INSTALLED RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY (millions of people)	88	742	5,940	Strong progress in the year under review; however, more support is required for progress to be more regionally balanced.
 ENERGY EFFICIENCY SAVINGS (GWh)	2,458	125,928	1,007,427	Progress has been made but further support towards this goal is required to reduce energy crisis pressures.
 FINANCE COMMITTED (USD millions)	46,281	273,341	2,186,730	Good progress, however, more action is required for investment to be more regionally balanced and focused on energy access applications.

SOURCE: UN-ENERGY [HTTPS://WWW.UN.ORG/SITES/UN2.UN.ORG/FILES/ENERGY-COMPACTS-ANNUAL-PROGRESS-REPORT-002.PDF](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/energy-compacts-annual-progress-report-002.pdf)

prepared by UN-Energy, illustrates how Energy Compacts have enhanced electricity access for 6 million people and improve access to clean cooking for 14 million people.

e. Addressing the job crisis and supporting the social and solidarity economy

The [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#) estimates that the outlook for global [labour markets](#) has worsened, impacting both employment creation and quality of jobs.¹³ On average, wage employees lost about six weeks of wages during 2020-21.¹⁴ Persistent gaps in care services left hundreds of millions of workers with family responsibilities without adequate protection and that investing in universal childcare and long-term care services could generate up to 299 million new jobs by 2035.¹⁵

An implementation strategy for the [Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions](#) has been developed in 2022 by a UN Interagency Task Team led by [ILO](#) to address the bottlenecks countries are facing in policy and financing reforms to accelerate their development goals. Such constraints include weak implementation and institutional capacities; gender norms; informal employment; constrained fiscal space and policy siloes, among others. The strategy builds on the Secretary-General's "[Our Common Agenda](#)" report and related roadmaps on social protection, care economy and health workers, informality, jobs and just transitions, youth and financing.

The 110th [International Labour Conference](#), held in 2022, adopted a [resolution to add a safe and healthy working environment to the existing four Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work \(FPRW\)](#) and a [resolution concerning decent work and the social and solidarity economy \(SSE\)](#). Explicitly recognizing the social and solidarity economy

¹³ https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_859191/lang--en/index.htm

¹⁴ <https://www.ilo.org/digitalguides/en-gb/story/globalwagereport2022-23#key-findings>

¹⁵ <https://t.co/pH0lz1JIVs>

as a relevant means of achieving sustainable development, the International Labour Conference adopted a universal definition of the social and solidarity economy establishing the principles and values of this particular mode of entrepreneurship, characterized by the central place given to people and the common good, beyond the mere maximization and distribution of profits. ILO's Governing body endorsed a strategy and action plan on decent work and the social and solidarity economy (SEE) in November 2022. The action plan includes a wide range of policy and capacity building measures to support an enabling environment for SSE entities that will contribute to reducing poverty and inequalities, support inclusive societies and participatory governance, and environmentally sustainable economies.

f. Measures to recover learning losses from COVID-19 must be combined with an effort to transform education

In the Ministerial Declaration (E/HLS/2022/1), Member States committed to take additional measures to avert a multigenerational crisis in education and called for mitigating the effects of school closures and cuts in education budgets. Member States were called upon to work towards transformation of education systems in collaboration with stakeholders. In his vision statement following the Transforming Education Summit in September 2023, the UN Secretary-General called for swift and targeted actions to recover the learning losses caused by the pandemic, particularly on marginalized groups. Transforming education would require rethinking the purpose and content of education, and transforming education systems in the following areas: “ensuring a learning environment that supports the development of all learners; enabling teachers to transform themselves and become agents of change; harnessing the digital revolution for the benefit of public education and investing more, more equitably, and more efficiently in education”.

g. The impact of the 2023 Water Conference and initiatives on water and sanitation

With regard to SDG6 that is considered to be off-track, a whole of UN system approach is taken through UN-Water to address water issues in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In 2022-23, UN-Water is supporting the UN 2023 Water Conference and working towards the acceleration of progress on SDG6. To this end, UN-Water is focusing on the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework as an essential contribution to the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs by 2030. It is envisioned that, by 2023, through this framework, there will be better coordination among UN entities in their diverse global, regional, transboundary and in-country support to countries.

Despite measures in drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) policies and plans to reach vulnerable populations and settings, monitoring or financial resources are lacking in many countries. The [2022 Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water \(GLAAS\) Report](#) by WHO and UN-Water calls on all governments and stakeholders to scale up support for WASH service delivery, through strengthened governance, financing, monitoring, regulation and capacity development. UNICEF has launched a [Game Plan to Reach Safely Managed Sanitation](#) to help Governments, including supporting them to create a robust policy environment that considers equity and sustainability of services.

Climate-related water action is a key priority for the global community to deliver on SDG6, to ensure access to water and sanitation for all and to sustain a healthy environment. This is why the WMO led the creation of the [Water and Climate Coalition for SDG 6](#), which seeks to target investment in water data infrastructure and services to reduce



impacts from water related disasters. It will support WMO Members in developing their hydrological strategies and in capacity building for monitoring networks and providing services.

The **Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)** promotes the tools of the Protocol on Water and Health (jointly serviced with WHO-Europe) aimed at helping countries to enhance equitable access to water and sanitation. The Equitable Access Scorecard, an analytical tool developed under the Protocol, is used to assess equity in existing water and sanitation public policies and actions to be taken.

h. Incorporating environmental dimensions in integrated policies and instruments

In the 2022 Ministerial Declaration¹⁶, Member States welcomed the decision by the UN Environment Assembly to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop and internationally legally binding instrument on **plastic pollution**. During the first meeting of [the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee](#) to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, in December 2022, the need to address the following issues were highlighted: the full life cycle of plastics, protecting human health and the environment, with special attention paid to the unique circumstances of those countries most in need.

The **Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (TDG-GHS)** also made important recommendations in these areas. These included among others¹⁷: updating provisions for the use of recycled plastics material for the production of dangerous goods packaging; for the safe transport of electric storage systems and cleaner or alternative low-carbon fuels; simplifying the provisions for the transport of nitrocellulose membrane filters to facilitate their availability for COVID-19 rapid test devices worldwide; to facilitate classification using non-animal testing methods; to improve hazard communication; and considerations on extending the scope of the recommendations to cover other chemicals of concern due to their health or environmental hazards. Furthermore, its sub-Committees agreed to insert new items on their agendas to further discuss future actions on how to build back better from COVID-19 together with contributions to SDGs, including those under review such as Goals 14 (life below water) and 15 (life on land).

The issue of marine pollution is a major concern for oceans, which was addressed in both the 2022 HLPF review of SDG14, as well as the UN Ocean Conference. As called for in the [political declaration](#) of the **UN Ocean Conference**, it would be important to enhance inter-agency coordination and coherence throughout the United Nations system on ocean issues, through the work of UN Oceans, to support the implementation of SDG14.

i. Strengthening support and accountability for mainstreaming gender in social protection

Gender equality and **women's empowerment** remains a priority for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as COVID-19 recovery and response measures. **ESCWA**, in collaboration with **UN Women** and the **ILO**, developed an accountability framework to mainstream gender equality and the empowerment of women in national institutions. **ECA**, in partnership with **UN Women**, has developed "Care Economy Guidelines" to integrate gender perspectives and the care economy in the COVID-19 recovery policies, to ensure that no one is left behind. These guidelines are intended to provide a framework for policy action through a development account project on "Strengthening Social Protection for Pandemic Response", which set out to support member States across the five **Regional Commissions** with the aim of strengthening national capacities to design and implement social protection policies, with a gender perspective, for sustained recovery from COVID-19. It also aims to increase resilience, especially of the most vulnerable populations, against future exogenous shocks. The

¹⁶ [E/HLS/2022/1](#)

¹⁷ See the report of the Committee's [11th session](#) as well as the most recent sessions of its sub-Committees ([here](#) and [here](#)) for more information.

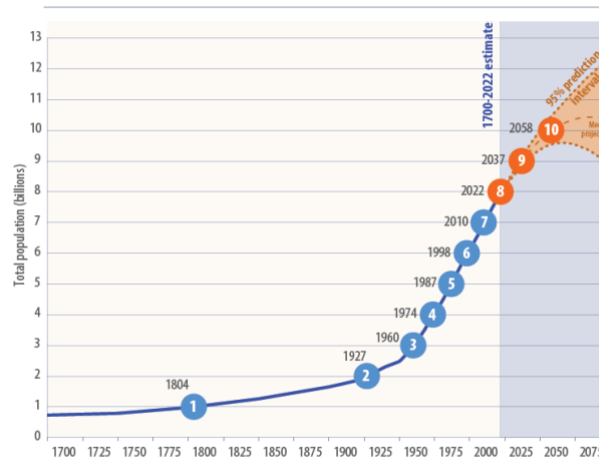
Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) revised its methods of work to further enhance the impact of the Commission’s work in advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. CSW started preparations for the review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, to take place in **2025** for the occasion of the **30th anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women**. Many **ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies** have made efforts to mainstream gender perspectives into their work, including through collaborations with CSW.¹⁸ The **Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)** highlighted, during the 2022 thematic discussions¹⁹ on the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration²⁰, actions to mainstream a gender perspective into criminal justice systems, including how to ensure women’s access to justice during and beyond the COVID-19 pandemic and policies to prevent and respond to violence against women. The statistical framework developed by **UNODC** and **UN Women** to measure gender-related killings of women and girls²¹ was also presented in this context. **CSTD** regularly brings attention to causes and consequences of the gender digital divide and makes recommendations to address it.²² The mandate of the Commission’s **Gender Advisory Board** was extended by ECOSOC in 2021.²³

j. Taking into account population trends and urbanization

The vital role played by women and girls as agents of change for sustainable development, as well as the unpaid contributions of women to general housework and direct care, were highlighted in the discussions of the **Commission on Population and Development (CPD)** in the context of its special theme "Population and sustainable development, in particular sustained and inclusive economic growth". The implications of population change for macroeconomic growth and fiscal sustainability and for inequalities and social inclusion in the context of COVID-19, as well as connections between population and environmental sustainability, were examined. The Commission adopted a resolution²⁴ which emphasized the use of supplemental measures that go beyond gross domestic product (GDP) for assessment of well-being and the need for further improvements in the accessibility and timeliness of disaggregated population data. CPD also highlighted the importance of continuing research on the linkages among population, sustainable consumption and production, climate change and the environment, and human health. CPD will review the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the **International Conference on Population and Development** at its 57th session, in **2024**, for the occasion of the **30th anniversary** of the Conference.

On 15 November 2022, the world population reached 8 billion²⁵. According to **UN DESA**, the growth of the world’s population has become increasingly concentrated among

Figure 1
Global population size: estimates for 1700-2022 and projections for 2022-2100



Source: United Nations, DESA, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022.

Note: The solid blue line is the estimates from 1700 to today, the dotted red line the projection for the future up to 2100, and the dashed red line the upper and lower bounds of the 95% prediction interval for the projections.

¹⁸ The [mapping](#) of the work of ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies provides relevant examples.

¹⁹ See the 2022 CCPCJ thematic discussions on the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration [here](#).

²⁰ The “Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, endorsed by GA resolution [76/181](#), was adopted by the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as approved by CCPCJ at its 30th session.

²¹ UNODC, UN Women, 2022 – Statistical Framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls (also referred to as “femicide/feminicide”). Available [here](#).

²² See [E/2022/31](#) for the latest.

²³ ECOSOC decision [2021/254](#).

²⁴ Resolution 2022/1 ([E/2022/25](#), chap. I, sect. B).

²⁵ [UN DESA Policy Brief No. 140: A World of 8 Billion](#)

the world's poorest countries, most of which are in sub-Saharan Africa. Most of the world's future population growth is expected to take place in low-income and lower-middle-income countries, whereas high-income and upper-middle income countries will experience declining population at ages under 65 and growth in the population aged 65 or over. These age patterns of population change have implications for economic, social and environmental dimensions of achieving sustainable development. Therefore, it would be crucial to understand and plan for future demographic changes to accelerate progress towards the SDGs to ensure no one is left behind.

Cities, many of which continue to be marked by extreme inequalities, have been at the centre of pandemic response and recovery efforts. The diverse structural and societal challenges cities are facing, including disasters, growing population, health issues, migration, governance and financing, have interlinkages with the SDGs. **UN-Habitat**, together with other UN system entities, continue to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and SDG11 on sustainable cities, including through the Future of Cities Task Force and the Local 2030 Coalition for the Decade of Action. **CSTD** also discussed how the innovation momentum caused by COVID-19 could be used to adjust priorities and resource allocations to invest in science, technology and innovation solutions contributing to sustainable urban development.²⁶

III. Cross-cutting transformative policies and actions to achieve progress across the SDGs

a. People centered, resilient institutions and risk-informed policies

Reducing disaster risk and building resilience was identified as one of the ten accelerators for the Decade of Action at the 2019 SDG Summit. **Disaster risk reduction** is well reflected in the **2022 Ministerial Declaration of ECOSOC and the HLPF** which gives key policy guidance for risk-informed SDG implementation at national level. This includes embedding disaster risk reduction within public and private investments in all sectors; strengthening multi-hazard disaster risk governance at all levels and in all sectors; and integrating disaster risk reduction into COVID-19 recovery policies and strategies, among others.

Addressing systemic risk necessitates integrating disaster risk reduction across all policies and programmes of sustainable development.²⁷ This would entail structural transformation, productive capacity development, commodity diversification, harnessing the demographic dividend, and risk-proofing national development plans and policies. Managing disaster and climate risk in a comprehensive manner is central to development planning. In this regard, it is necessary to integrate risk-centered approaches into national adaptation plans, while integrating adaptation and climate information into national and local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies. Some of the innovative programmes initiated by **UNDRR** include Global Risk Assessment Framework, comprehensive disaster and climate risk management, disaster loss accounting system, Making Cities Resilient 2030, Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems, Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism, Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action, the Women's International Network for Disaster Risk Reduction, Integrating DRR in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

During **2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27)** the UN Secretary-General launched **the Early Warning Systems Initiative** to provide effective multi-hazard early warning systems to all within the next five years. **UNDP**, **UNDRR** and **WMO** are collaborating to develop a **new tracking system** to record and analyze hazardous events and disaster losses and damages. This will help inform the WMO-spearheaded Early Warnings for All Initiative and for risk-informed planning and decision-making.

²⁶ See [E/2022/31](#) for more information.

²⁷ <https://www.undrr.org/publication/policy-brief-towards-risk-informed-implementation-2030-agenda-sustainable-development>.

Addressing systemic risk also requires responsive and resilient institutions operating in effective governance systems. The [Committee of Experts on Public Administration \(CEPA\)](#) has emphasized the urgency of transforming institutions for addressing current challenges, including in fragile and conflict-affected countries. For the latter, increased risk assessments, including through bottom-up approaches, are particularly important in assessing and addressing the root causes of conflict. CEPA has warned that the fragmentation of responsibility can be a major institutional barrier to progress in the SDGs, particularly for combating climate change and the sustainable management, protection and restoration of natural resources. Governments at all levels should strengthen public institutions and social, physical and technological infrastructure, with a view to being better prepared to manage potential future shocks in all dimensions.

More resilient, inclusive and efficient institutions also enable more effective and policymaking, contributing to more resilient socio-economic structures and increasing productive capacity. The [Committee for Development Policy \(CDP\)](#) highlighted that evidence-based industrial policies can be instrumental in addressing simultaneous challenges faced by Member States as they build back from COVID-19, including the pre-existing crises of climate change and severe and growing inequalities, and overcome low- and middle-income traps. Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, should be supported in this regard. Fulfilling the potential of industrial policy requires effective institutions and global frameworks and cooperation, oriented pragmatically towards overcoming developing countries' constraints in finance, technology and information; as well as to integrate them in an economy-wide structural transformation strategy, make them time-bound and incorporate accountability mechanisms as well as transparent and inclusive decision-making processes.²⁸

[CEPA](#) also highlighted that using more creative, flexible and integrated ways of working and adopting whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches are key for building responsive, robust and resilient institutions. Moreover, the digitalization of government and society can offer important opportunities, including for improving state-citizen relations, provided it is managed in a fair, ethical and people-centered manner.²⁹ The 2023 thematic discussions on the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration³⁰ undertaken by [CCPCJ](#) will also make important contributions in this regard, as they will focus on "Promoting the Rule of Law", including on "effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions". Also relevant for advancing inclusive and effective institutions and policymaking for sustainable development are the voluntary reviews at regional and local levels, in support to the follow-up process of the 2030 Agenda. [ECA, UN-Habitat and UCLG](#) have developed the [Africa Regional Voluntary Local Review \(VLR\) Guidelines](#) to provide a common approach for local and regional governments to support VLR presentation in the region. [CEPA](#) holds peer exchanges with voluntary national review (VNR) countries and voluntary local review cities on experiences and promising practices in implementing SDGs 16 and 17.³¹ [CDP](#) has analyzed the VNR reports since their inception, bringing attention to virtues and challenges in the national processes, including underreported goals and targets and other gaps in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.³²

People-centered strategies and policies are at the core of 2030 Agenda and constitute an indispensable element in its overarching framework to achieve all its Goals and objectives: for people and planet, in partnership for prosperity and peace. Integrating human rights into policymaking in a cross-cutting manner, including in economic policy, is paramount to resume progress on the SDGs, dismantle inequalities, transitioning to environmental sustainability and creating a renewed social contract based on trust and anchored on people and planet. The [75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) in 2023 provides a unique opportunity to bring renewed attention to the importance of economic, social and cultural rights, especially in the context of addressing and preventing conflicts and crises worldwide, including the COVID-19 pandemic and

²⁸ [E/2022/33](#)

²⁹ [E/2022/44](#)

³⁰ [A/RES/76/181](#)

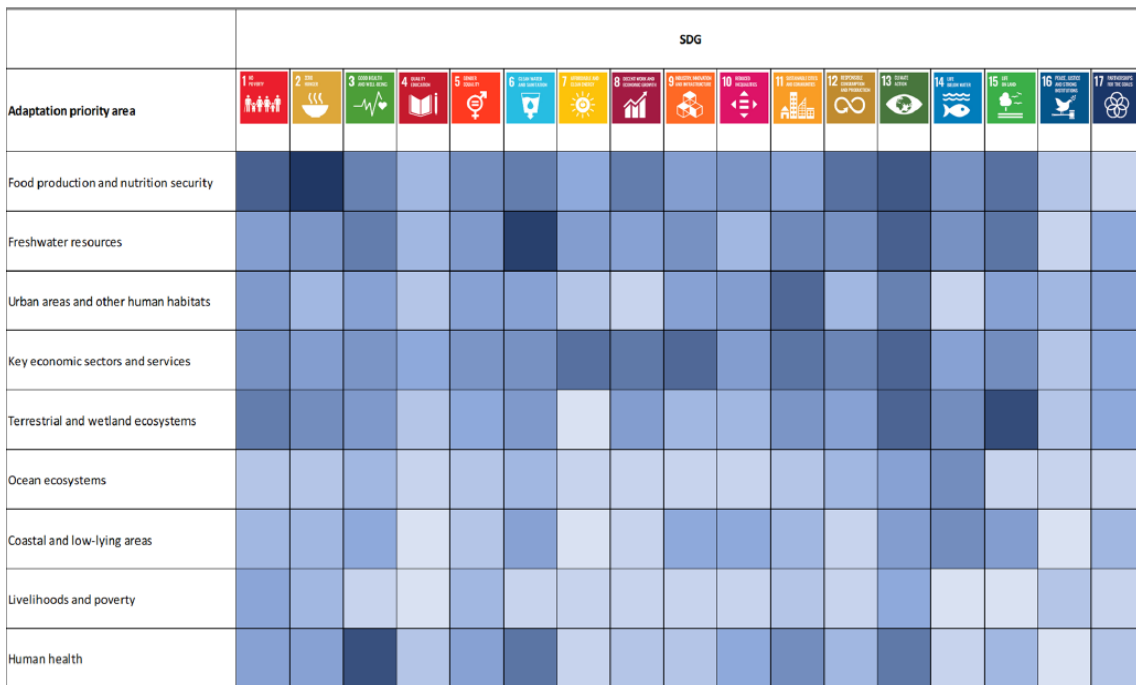
³¹ For more information on the work of CEPA related to VNRs and voluntary local reviews, please see [here](#).

³² For more information on the work of CDP related to VNRs, please see [here](#).

climate-related crisis. The [Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights \(CESCR\)](#), which monitors the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, is currently developing a General Comment on Sustainable Development and the International Covenant. The General Comment will address challenges of achieving sustainable development in light of planetary boundaries and limited natural resources, while also respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights, particularly the rights in the International Covenant.

b. Climate action and its interrelations with environmental protection

The [United Nations system](#) has been sounding the alarm for urgent climate action. Loss and damage by climate change is intensifying as seen in recent disasters around the world. Global emissions are at the highest level. The recent multi-agency report on “[United in Science](#)”, coordinated by the [World Meteorological Organization \(WMO\)](#), is warning that inaction is driving the world to a climate tipping point. The scientific findings contained in the contributions of Working Groups to the Sixth Assessment Report of the [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC\)](#) underscore the interlinkages of climate action and the other SDGs.



SOURCE: SYNERGIES BETWEEN EFFORTS IN ADAPTATION PRIORITY AREAS AND EFFORTS TOWARDS THE SDGs [CREDIT: UN CLIMATE CHANGE]

The [2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference \(COP27\)](#), which took place in Sharm el-Sheikh in November 2022 under the Presidency of Egypt, reaffirmed the commitment to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and led to the creation of a Loss and Damage Fund for vulnerable countries hit hard by climate disasters. Underscoring the urgency to rapidly transform energy systems, the [Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan](#) emphasizes that “just and equitable transition encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition”. The five [UN Regional Commissions](#), in partnership with the Egyptian Presidency and the High-Level Champions for COP26 and COP27, organized a series of five roundtables on climate finance and identified a pipeline of “investment-ready”, Paris-aligned climate-related initiatives from across the five regions to catalyze the flow of finance from private investors to Member States. The outcomes of the regional roundtables are

published in the [Compendium of Climate-Related Initiatives: Opportunities for climate finance and investments on the SDGs](#).³³

In their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) submitted to **UNFCCC** under the Paris Agreement, many Parties noted the linkages between their adaptation actions and relevant sustainable development frameworks, identifying the essential role of adaptation in the achievement of SDGs, as well as the role of sustainable development in successful adaptation. They also emphasized the importance and benefits of integrating implementation of climate and SDG-related efforts. Furthermore, some Parties specified how adaptation in specific priority areas contributes to achieving individual SDGs. The UNFCCC figure above provides an overview of the specific synergies identified between adaptation efforts and efforts towards SDGs. Member States can benefit from the support of the **Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR)** in their efforts to strengthen their national sustainability reporting infrastructure to keep up with international changes and promote sustainable finance and development. Such support is done through ISAR's new regional partnerships in Africa and Latin America for the promotion of sustainability reporting and by collecting and sharing lessons learned and best practices in strengthening the regulation, institutions and human capacity for high quality sustainability reporting.

The 2021 ECOSOC meeting on the outcomes of COP26 underscored the interlinkages between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as well as the synergies from integrated implementation of both. **The Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies and the UN system entities** play a key role in harnessing these interlinkages to accelerate implementation.

According to **ECLAC**, in Latin America and the Caribbean region (LAC), only 2.3% of funds for recovering from COVID-19 have been directed to green and low-carbon sectors. More policy coherence is needed among the economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability. This will also have an impact on the implementation of SDGs 14 and SDG 15, which are of special relevance to regions which possess a rich biodiversity, as is the case in LAC. The UN system's engagement with emerging debates on the economics of biodiversity and the importance of nature-based solutions are essential for a green recovery.

At the 2022 HLPF, calls were made for an ambitious post-2020 global diversity framework. The **UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15)** in December 2022 led to the adoption of a landmark biodiversity agreement—Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity framework. The agreement includes measures to halt the ongoing loss of terrestrial and marine biodiversity and set humanity in the direction of a sustainable relationship with nature, with clear indicators to measure progress. At COP15, a partnership was also launched by 23 countries and organizations to accelerate country-led implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

CCPCJ, in following up to the Kyoto Declaration³⁴, adopted a resolution on preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment, subsequently adopted by the GA upon transmission by ECOSOC³⁵. The resolution recognized that crimes that affect the environment may also have a negative impact on economies, public health, human safety, food security, livelihoods and habitats. It urged Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and combat such crimes, strengthening legislation, international cooperation, capacity-building and criminal justice responses as well as using relevant international instruments. The resolution also called on Member States to make crimes that affect the environment serious crimes as defined in the Organized Crime Convention and to provide effective assistance to and protection for witnesses of these crimes. CCPCJ continued to address these issues in [expert discussions](#) held in February 2022 and subsequently adopted a resolution on

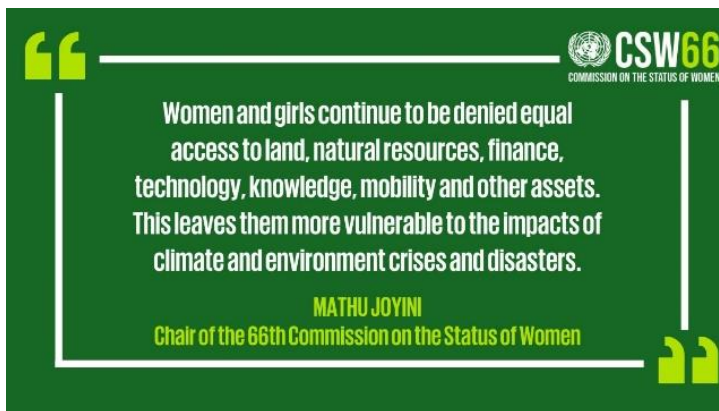
³³ <https://www.un.org/regionalcommissionsnyoffice/sites/www.un.org/regionalcommissionsnyoffice/files/22-00977-compendium-towardscop27-final11nov2022.pdf>

³⁴ The "Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", endorsed by GA resolution [76/181](#), was adopted by the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as approved by CCPCJ at its 30th session.

³⁵ [A/RES/76/185](#).

“Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife”³⁶. In a further recognition of interlinkages, **CND** also adopted a resolution promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, strengthening sustainable livelihoods and taking into account measures to protect the environment.³⁷ The World Drug Report 2022 prepared by **UNODC** analyses the nexus between drugs and the environment, including the effects of illicit crop cultivation and manufacture, drug use and disposal, and drug policy responses on the environment³⁸.

CSW continued to explore ways to harness the recovery from COVID-19 for gender equality and a sustainable future and adopted agreed conclusions³⁹ with a focus on integrating gender perspectives into climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes as well as reaffirming existing commitments and strengthening normative, legal and regulatory frameworks in these areas. Expanding gender-responsive finance, enhancing gender statistics and data disaggregated by sex, and fostering a gender-responsive just transition were also highlighted as key areas.



The **United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)** continued to bring to the limelight the critical importance of forest-based solutions in addressing global challenges such as recovering from COVID-19, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and biodiversity conservations, while advancing the implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030 (UNSPF) and its Global Forest Goals. ECOSOC endorsed the outcome of the 17th session of the Forum⁴⁰ and the commitments and actions contained therein towards the implementation of the UNSPF. The commitments were on means of implementation including operations and resources of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network, on monitoring, assessment, and reporting on progress made in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, and on the preparations for the midterm review of the International Arrangement on Forests, to take place in 2024.

Indigenous peoples protect around 80% of the world’s biodiversity. Climate change is threatening their survival, as it damages and disrupts the natural elements of lands and marine ecosystems that are at the heart of indigenous peoples’ food and water sources. The **Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII)** has continued to emphasize how climate change is threatening food security and food systems, impacting health and well-being, and triggering migration and displacement, thus adversely affecting indigenous peoples’ societies; at the same time, indigenous perspectives, scientific and technical knowledge can



³⁶ Resolution 31/1 ([E/2022/30](#), chap. I, sect. C).





³⁷ Resolution 65/1 ([E/2022/28](#), chap. I, sect. B).

³⁸ UNODC, World Drug Report 2022, booklet 5, available [here](#).

³⁹ [E/2022/27](#), chap. I, sect. A.

⁴⁰ [E/RES/2022/17](#)

be consequential for combating climate change. It is therefore highly welcome that recommendations of the PFII have been implemented in climate change agreements, including the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights in Article 6 of the Paris Rulebook⁴¹. The Permanent Forum has continued its discussions on multiple

	Global Forest Goal 1 Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change.
	Global Forest Goal 2 Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people.
	Global Forest Goal 3 Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests.
	Global Forest Goal 4 Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships.
	Global Forest Goal 5 Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
	Global Forest Goal 6 Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders.

GLOBAL FOREST GOALS [SOURCE: THE GLOBAL FOREST GOALS REPORT 2021]

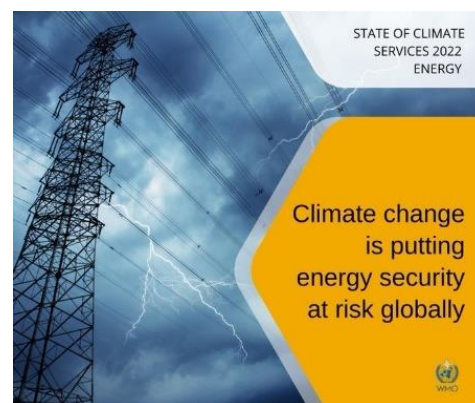
intersections of sustainable development and human rights of indigenous peoples. Focusing particularly on business activities, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence, including free, prior and informed consent, the PFII adopted recommendations emphasizing the importance of upholding the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and of establishing appropriate legislation, practicing effective enforcement and enabling participation by indigenous peoples in business decisions and outcomes affecting them, while also bringing attention to challenges faced by indigenous women and girls. The PFII invited several UN system entities as well as Special Rapporteurs to collaborate with the Permanent Forum to implement these recommendations⁴².

⁴¹ Please see [here](#) for more on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

⁴² [E/2022/43](#), chap. I, sect. B.

The **PFII** in addition welcomed the proclamation of 2022–2032 as the International Decade of Indigenous Languages⁴³. The International Decade is relevant also for the **United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)** which includes in its Strategic Plan and Programme of Work for 2021-2029 a workstream on culture, heritage and language recognition. Standardized, accurate and consistent geographical names, in full respect of associated culture and heritage, are key for identifying location and, as such, impact varied activities, from emergency response to urban planning and trade. At its [3rd session](#), UNEGEN will focus on strengthening relationships, links and connections in geographical names standardization and for sustainable development and pandemic recovery, including creating strategic partnerships with stakeholders.

The work of the **UN system entities** also demonstrates the interlinkages between climate action and other sustainable development goals and offer policy solutions to address the trade-offs involved. **WHO** and **WMO**, with support from the Wellcome Trust, have launched the first global knowledge platform dedicated to climate and health - climahealth.info to serve as a technical reference point for users of interdisciplinary health, environmental, and climate science. According to **UNEP**⁴⁴, an urgent system-wide transformation is required to deliver the emissions cuts to avert the worst impacts of climate change. This transformation requires actions in the electricity supply, industry, transport and buildings sectors and the food and financial systems. **WMO**'s latest [State of Climate Services annual report](#) highlights that climate change is putting energy security at risk, calling for investments in renewables to triple by 2050.



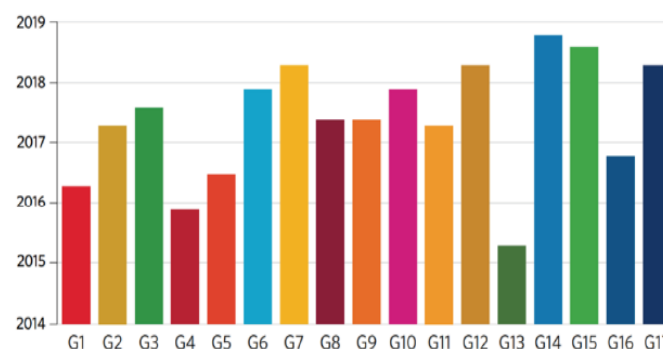
UNDP is supporting countries to turn their nationally determined contributions (NCD) targets into concrete action through its [Climate Promise](#) towards net-zero emissions and meeting the Paris goals. The initiative covers over 120 countries, in collaboration with over 35 partners.

c. Data and inclusive digital transformation

Statistics and data underlie almost every action of our lives, and they are essential for rapid and data-driven decision-making. This strategic value of data has been put in evidence by the COVID-19 pandemic, which brought to the spotlight the importance of high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable, disaggregated, open and interoperable statistics and data for timely decision-making at all levels, drawing from both traditional and new data sources and fully utilizing geospatial information systems.

With less than 8 years left to 2030, out-of-date and incomplete data remains a major challenge to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁴⁵

Figure 1: The most recent year of available data for SDG indicators (weighted average), by Goal



Source: The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

⁴³ [A/RES/74/135](#).

⁴⁴ [UNEP \(2022\) Emissions Gap Report 2022](#)

⁴⁵ UN DESA Policy Brief No. 132: [Data for now: leveraging innovative sources, technologies and methods for better, more timely and disaggregated data for sustainable development](#)

The [Data for Now](#) Initiative is supporting members of the national statistical systems in participating countries to collaborate more effectively with local, national, and global partners from intergovernmental organizations, academia, civil society, and the private sector, to leverage innovative sources, technologies and methods for the streamlined production and dissemination of better, more timely and more disaggregated data for sustainable development.

The [Statistical Commission](#) has been accompanying the evolution of the statistical and data system that has been taking place over the past decades with rising speed and fast-paced innovation, including the increased digitalization in every domain of life. Acknowledging the evolving data landscape, ECOSOC adopted the Commission's revised methods of work⁴⁶, which established the Statistical Commission as the apex forum (i) for discussions, knowledge exchange and sharing of best practices on statistics and data across all domains, (ii) for developing and maintaining international statistical standards and norms, tools and methodologies and (iii) for supporting the development of sustainable national statistical systems. An ultimate goal would be to achieve an integrated statistical and data system and the effective presentation, visualization and dissemination of international statistics and data by the organs and agencies of the United Nations system, with special regard to the requirements of reviewing and assessing progress towards sustainable development. In this context, the resolution called for statistical and data-related units throughout the UN system to report on their work to the Statistical Commission. It also mandates continued cooperation with the UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes, regional commissions and other relevant programmes of the Secretariat. The Statistical Commission also adopted the implementation strategy for the System of Environmental- Economic Accounting (SEEA) Ecosystem Accounting, which was adopted last year, and furthered efforts to mainstream the use of SEEA in policy, among other decisions.⁴⁷

The [Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management \(UN-GGIM\)](#) and the [Statistical Commission](#) developed the [SDGs Geospatial Roadmap](#), which was adopted by the Commission.⁴⁸ It thereby effectively recognized and accepted geospatial and location-based information as official data for the SDGs and their respective indicators. Recognizing the importance of developing, strengthening and integrating geospatial information and statistical systems and other meaningful data for the recovery from COVID-19, the achievement of the SDGs, climate change and disaster risk reduction and other current challenges, ECOSOC adopted a momentous resolution⁴⁹ aiming to strengthen [UN-GGIM](#) so that it can continue to carry out its work effectively. The resolution built on a report⁵⁰ prepared by UN-GGIM in follow up to ECOSOC resolution [2016/27](#). The Committee organized the [Second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress](#),⁵¹ hosted by the government of India in Hyderabad in October 2022 under the theme “Geo-enabling the global village: no one should be left behind”. The global geospatial community and relevant stakeholders came together to further discuss cooperation to implement the [Integrated Geospatial Information Framework](#) and the integration of statistical and geospatial information, and other data sources. The goal is to ensure informed decision-making in response to COVID-19, climate change, natural disasters, security issues, food production and other thematic areas pertaining to sustainable development.

The transformative way that geospatial information can contribute to solutions on a wide variety of areas – from economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability to national security and peace – is also at the center of the [“Space2030” Agenda: space as a driver of sustainable development](#)⁵², adopted by the GA in October 2021. The [United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs \(UNOOSA\)](#), in partnership with the European Space Agency, is working to develop the “Space Solutions Compendium” a tool for supporting Member States in

⁴⁶ [E/RES/2022/3](#)

⁴⁷ Decision 53/115 ([E/2022/24](#), chap. I, sect. C).

⁴⁸ Decision 53/101 ([E/2022/24](#), chap. I, sect. C).

⁴⁹ [E/RES/2022/24](#)

⁵⁰ [E/2022/68](#)

⁵¹ The UN World Geospatial Information Congress is organized every four years.

⁵² [A/RES/76/3](#)

the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, linking space solutions with SDGs and targets. The compendium will be available for the 2023 SDG Summit. A related initiative, [Space for Our Planet](#), raises awareness to the integral role that space technologies play in the attainment of the SDGs by showcasing interviews with different people, from fishermen to astronauts, from students to climate experts.

The [2022 Ministerial Declaration of ECOSOC and the HLPF](#) encourages the [UN system](#) to take advantage of [emerging technologies](#) and their applications to maximize impact and effectiveness in data analysis and collection. The need to bridge the digital gap among and within countries was also emphasized. Within their respective mandates, the UN system entities have explored the opportunities and risks associated with emerging technologies.

The [Data Futures Platform](#), powered by [UNDP](#), has continued to bring together data from the UN system and partners to advance integrated development solutions in support of the 2030 Agenda. The platform includes raw data sets, simulators and actionable insights, allowing users to both run their own estimation and access relevant analyses to inform policies, programmes and advocacy efforts. Its multidimensional analyses features provide unique opportunities for collaboration around strategies and solutions that seek to build back better.

[UNICEF](#)'s big data initiative, [Magic Box](#), is providing data and tools to gain critical insights on vulnerable populations and populations displacement faster in emergencies, including disease outbreaks and disasters. This will help to better allocate scarce resources in emergency response. UNICEF also built a collaborative platform that mapped out supply and demand data for the Covid-19 vaccine globally. This [platform](#) aimed to allow for a fast-paced global response, ensure multi-stakeholder access to transparent and real-time data, and enable vaccine procurement in an efficient manner. The [United for Smart Sustainable Cities \(U4SSC\)](#) of [ITU](#) and other UN entities is an open platform to facilitate exchange of knowledge on the smart city vision, such that it is also aligned with SDG targets and indicators.

[UNDRR](#) has collaborated with the [UN Regional Economic Commissions](#) and the [Statistics Division \(UN DESA\)](#), to establish an inter-agency and expert group (IAEG) on disaster-related statistics, under the aegis of the UN Statistical Commission. The IAEG, currently co-chaired by UNDRR and UNESCAP, is coordinating with Member States and experts to develop [a common disaster-related statistical framework](#). In addition, [ECLAC](#), through the [CEPALSTAT platform](#), the main gateway to statistical information collected, systematized and published by ECLAC on countries in the Latin American and the Caribbean region, improved the accessibility of regionally comparable statistics. [ECA](#) supported several African countries in [conducting digital censuses](#) as a continuation of the 2020 round of censuses and in developing [national digital transformation strategies](#) based on the African digital transformation strategy. [ESCAP](#) developed a [tool to assess progress on the Goals](#) at the national level to produce their own Goal progress assessment dashboards using country-owned data, indicators and targets; and supported [implementation of the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway initiative](#). [UNECE](#) contributed to [building digital infrastructure](#) by introducing a set of aligned standards for the digitalization of intermodal transport data exchanges to ensure effective and uninterrupted global supply chain cargo movements. [ESCWA](#) developed a [geostatistical data clearing house](#) on social, economic and environmental statistics, as part of its data ecosystem hub and supported countries in developing [national artificial intelligence strategies](#).

d. The impact and ethics of digital technologies

[CSTD](#) discussed the efficiencies brought by artificial intelligence in terms of resource use while also pondering on the potential impact of this technology on inequality and on democracy. CSTD emphasized that enhanced international collaboration in scientific research, strengthened technological cooperation between Member States through the transfer of technology and capacity-building, as well as coordinated policy responses and integrated policy approaches are needed to address increasing disparities, such as the digital divide, and to fast track the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, critical enablers will need to be in place to ensure

developing countries will benefit broadly from industry 4.0 technologies – such as artificial intelligence, robotics and the Internet of Things – including mobilizing investment in digital infrastructure, building specific workforce skills, developing ethical frameworks and guidelines for the adoption of industry 4.0 technologies, and international cooperation on exchange of knowledge and experiences. The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) will celebrate 20 years in 2025 and CSTD will play a key role in the preparations of WSIS+20, including a draft roadmap outlining its contribution to the overall review of implementation of the outcomes of the Summit.⁵³

In addition, the second edition of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) Study Report on Disruptive Technologies, launched in October 2022, explores how blockchain, the Internet of Things, artificial intelligence and machine learning can transform border management and the conduct of international trade, improving the efficiency of Customs processes and easing the flow of goods across borders. The report is intended as a tool to raise awareness and knowledge on the use of disruptive technologies in the border management environment, including the related benefits, opportunities, challenges and gaps. It provides a basis for policy action.

In late 2021, the General Conference of UNESCO adopted the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, taking into account the potential implications of the use of artificial intelligence for sustainable development. The recommendation outlines values and principles that should be respected by all actors in the AI system life cycle, in line with internationally agreed social, political, environmental, educational, scientific and economic sustainability objectives, such as the SDGs. Recognizing COVID-19 as a challenge, the ITU/WHO Focus Group on Artificial Intelligence for Health (FG-AI4H) established an ad-hoc group on “Digital Technologies for COVID Health Emergency (AHG-DT4HE)” led by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) to collect effective ways and cases of how AI and other digital technologies can be leveraged to combat COVID-19. In June 2022, FG-AI4H endorsed a set of key ethical principles to be used as a basis for governments, technology developer companies, civil society and inter-governmental organizations to adopt ethical approaches to appropriate use of AI for health. These principles include “protect human autonomy; promote human well-being and safety and the public interest; ensure transparency, explainability and intelligibility; foster responsibility and accountability; ensure inclusiveness and equity; and promote AI that is responsive and sustainable”.

e. Financing and renewed multilateralism for sustainable development

During the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up⁵⁴, Member States expressed grave concern that the mobilization of sufficient financing remained a major challenge in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the 2022 Ministerial Declaration⁵⁵, Member States committed to support the implementation of integrated national financing frameworks to align financing policies and strategies with national investment priorities, legal frameworks, and disaster risk and sustainable development strategies consistent with the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement’s long-term goals.

The UN system is supporting countries in elaborating Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs). Support to developing countries will be most effective if it is guided by nationally owned and nationally developed financing strategies. INFFs can provide a framework for developing such financing strategies, and related financing policies, resource mobilization efforts and governance frameworks. They allow countries to align their financing policies – from tax to investment and development cooperation – with its sustainable development strategies, and can also inform countries’ policy asks on reforms to the international financial architecture. To support developing countries in implementing INFFs, UN DESA and UNDP recently launched an

⁵³ See [E/RES/2022/15](#) and [E/2022/31](#) for more information.

⁵⁴ [E/FFDF/2022/3](#)

⁵⁵ [E/HLS/2022/1](#)

INFF Facility. The Facility will respond to growing demand for technical support from countries, and will be a hub for global knowledge exchange on INFFs.

To respond to limited fiscal space, **the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)** is developing approaches to Integrated National Financing Frameworks, providing analytical work to support tax reform in the region, and encouraging innovative tools for reducing debt burdens while funding climate action. The establishment of the Liquidity and Sustainability Facility, by **the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)**, was welcomed as a mechanism for improving market access for African countries, and for crowding in private sector investment in the green recovery of the continent. Concerted efforts are needed to address the illicit financial flows hampering progress in **Africa**.

WTO members negotiated a **framework** to guide WTO's work and help to render the multilateral trading system more resilient and better prepared for futures crises. The framework will enable members to better leverage the knowledge generated by the WTO networks to coordinate discussions among relevant international organizations, development agencies, civil society and businesses and to better harness the WTO Secretariat's work in support of the members. Areas of focus will include export restrictions, food security, intellectual property, regulatory cooperation, services, tariff classification, technology transfer, trade facilitation, and transparency. A yearly stocktaking exercise will take place in the General Council up to the end of 2024.

In April 2022, the **IMF's** Executive Board approved the establishment of **the Resilience and Sustainability Trust** to help low-income and vulnerable middle-income countries build resilience to external shocks and ensure sustainable growth, contributing to their longer-term balance of payments stability. Given the complex nature of longer-term challenges, the **IMF** is working closely with partner organizations, for example the **World Bank** and the **WHO** for the **Resilience and Sustainability Facility** arrangements related to pandemic preparedness.

The **World Bank**, in collaboration with **WHO**, has launched the Pandemic Fund in November 2022 to strengthen the capacity of countries to mitigate the risks of future global health threats. A Technical Advisory Panel will aim to ensure linkages to the International Health Regulations (2005) and other internationally endorsed legal frameworks, consistent with a **One Health** approach, as part of the broader global pandemic prevention, preparedness and response architecture.

A decision by the **Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** in May 2022 called for the immediate start of negotiations on a UN tax convention, aiming to address the lack of an inclusive architecture for international tax cooperation. With the adoption of its resolution **77/244**, the **General Assembly** has moved decisively in this direction. The resolution, on **"Promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations"**, recognized the timeliness and importance of strengthening international tax cooperation to make it fully inclusive and more effective, addressing critical imbalances in the global financial architecture that have contributed to diverge resources from national sustainable development priorities and needs, including emergency responses. It decided that intergovernmental discussions should begin on ways to do so at the United Nations. The resolution specifically included the possibility of developing an international tax cooperation framework or instrument agreed upon through a United Nations intergovernmental process. The **Committee on of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters**, which work was recognized in the resolution, will be directly involved in this process. In its most recent session, the Committee continued to advance on important topics such as fast-tracking key UN Model Tax Convention provisions regarding taxing the digitalized and globalized economy and other recent provisions, which would, in effect, update bilateral treaties more quickly and allow modernizing changes to be reflected in domestic law while still avoiding double taxation. The Committee also considered matters on taxation, tax revenues and effective deployment of fiscal policy for sustainable development, including transfer pricing, tax treaty issues and environmental taxation, tax transparency and digitalization of revenue authorities, among other.

Another recent important step in these matters has been the adoption by the [Statistical Commission](#) of a [new, revised indicator 17.3.1](#), “Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources”⁵⁶. Moreover, [CDP](#) has consistently emphasized the important role played by multilateralism in enabling the implementation of the Goals at all levels. The Committee has highlighted aspects of the multilateral system that have held countries back from advancing sustainable development. It issued recommendations relating to sovereign debt, development assistance, productive capacity, structural transformation and green transition, access to science, technology and innovation including issues of intellectual property rights, among others.⁵⁷

Governments cannot do it alone. It is important to bring all relevant stakeholders into the vision of the 2030 Agenda, in an enabling global partnership: a networked and inclusive multilateralism. [ISAR](#) promotes harmonization and improvement of enterprise reporting to facilitate financial stability, international and domestic investment, social and economic progress, playing a key role in aligning practices in the corporate sector with the SDGs. ISAR has recently released the 2.0 version of its [Guidance on Core indicators for Sustainability and SDG Impact Reporting](#) (GCI) which assists in measuring the contribution of the private sector to the economy, environment and society.⁵⁸

IV. The Way Forward: Conclusions and recommendations

ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and UN system entities have provided critical guidance related to the main themes of ECOSOC and HLPF in 2022 and in 2023, within their respective mandates. In view of the upcoming SDG Summit in 2023, which was also referenced in the 2022 Ministerial Declaration⁵⁹, the ECOSOC system’s work is particularly pertinent to accelerating action for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The [2022 Ministerial Declaration](#) addressed recommendations to build back better from the pandemic while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Member States reiterated the central role of the [UN system](#) in supporting national and regional efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and effectively catalysing and coordinating the global response to achieve a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from COVID-19. The importance of addressing the diverse needs and challenges faced by countries in special situations, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states was underscored.

This note highlights how the UN system policy analysis and related joint initiatives support national and regional efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, catalyzing and coordinating the global response to achieve a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from the pandemic (OP9 of [E/HLS/2022/1](#)). The following initiatives and areas were highlighted in the [2022 Ministerial Declaration](#): Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance; the Quadripartite Partnership for One Health (FAO, WHO, WOA and UNEP); Covid-19 Tools Accelerator (WHO and others); coordinated multidisciplinary efforts to address the world drug problem; SDG4-Education 2030 High-level Steering Committee; gender-responsive COVID-19 recovery. Also included were initiatives involving the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund, as well as WTO.

In view of the [2022 Ministerial Declaration](#) and the work of the ECOSOC system, the Council could invite the UN system and subsidiary bodies to further enhance their work to follow up and develop guidance on the priority areas listed below:

⁵⁶ Decision 53/101 ([E/2022/24](#), chap. I, sect. C).

⁵⁷ Please see [here](#) for more on the work of CDP on global governance and multilateralism.

⁵⁸ Please see [here](#) for more information.

⁵⁹ [E/HLS/2022/1](#)

- The ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and the UN system entities could continue to systematically address the **multiple crises** from the perspective of their respective mandates, focusing on **interlinkages** among the sustainable development goals, in particular the ones under review in 2023, as well as the principle of **leaving no one behind**. The implications of future **demographic changes** on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda should be taken into account. In this regard, the Council could provide **guidance for further collaboration**, including through joint sessions to address interlinkages in a systematic way, to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- ECOSOC could call on its subsidiary bodies and UN system bodies and entities to identify policies and measures to **address the immediate emergencies** related to the on-going crises while supporting longer-term measures for the achievement of the SDGs.
- ECOSOC could call on its subsidiary bodies and UN system entities to identify, promote and implement **transformative policies** to regain lost ground and support accelerated progress towards the SDGs, with new recommendations, results and new initiatives to be announced at the SDG Summit. UN system entities, in particular, should work towards the SDG Summit to launch new initiatives, coalitions and partnerships to realize the 2030 Agenda.
- Member States can play a key role to incentivize **coordination and collaboration among the UN system** entities to accelerate actions towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including through holding discussions in respective governing bodies of entities.
- ECOSOC could leverage the **Regional Forums on Sustainable Development** to identify emerging trends, innovative policies and best practices in the regions to reinvigorate momentum towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- The ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and the UN system entities should place **risk reduction** at the core of transformative policies to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.
- The **environmental dimension** of sustainable development requires more systematic attention by the ECOSOC system.
- The ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies could focus on the **interlinkages between climate action and the other sustainable development goals** in particular SDG6 on clean **water** and sanitation and SDG7 on affordable and clean **energy**, within their respective mandates, to accelerate climate actions on mitigation, adaptation and finance. Policy proposals to accelerate climate action could feed into the Secretary-General's Climate Ambition Summit in September 2023.
- In the lead up to the General Assembly's high-level meeting on **universal health coverage** in September 2023, it would be important for the UN system to continue supporting efforts for **vaccine equity** as well as **universal health coverage**. In this process, it would be important to ensure that the health needs of the most vulnerable are met.
- Given the implications of **emerging technologies** for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, it would be important to ensure that the perspectives and expertise of ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and UN system entities inform the discussions around the **Global Digital Compact**. This compact was proposed by the Secretary-General in "Our Common Agenda" report and is envisioned to be agreed at the **Summit of the Future** to be held in September 2024.
- A more systematic mainstreaming of a focus on **countries in special situations** by subsidiary bodies would help to ensure that the 2030 Agenda is implemented everywhere.
- ECOSOC could encourage UN Water and relevant UN system entities to use the **2023 UN Water Conference** to enhance existing frameworks, plans and coalitions or launch new ones to **accelerate the implementation**

of **SDG 6**. ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and UN system entities should explore how they can contribute to the follow-up to the Conference within their area of expertise.

- ECOSOC could invite its subsidiary bodies and UN system entities to consider innovative impactful ways to address **food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition** within their area of expertise, building on the outcomes of the **Food Systems Summit** where relevant. CSocD took this approach at its 60th session, addressing the interlinkages between sustainable food systems and eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions.
- ECOSOC could invite its subsidiary bodies and other UN system entities to consider innovative, impactful ways to address the **education crisis** within their area(s) of expertise, building on the outcomes of the **Transforming Education Summit** where relevant.
- ECOSOC could invite its relevant subsidiary bodies and UN system entities to elaborate approaches to contribute to the implementation of the **Paris Agreement on Climate Change** and the **Sharm Al Sheikh COP**, including on supporting and accompanying just and equitable transition pathways, within their area of expertise.
- ECOSOC could encourage its subsidiary bodies and UN system entities to consider the analysis and policy conclusions of the **Global Crisis Response Group** and their implications for their respective work and recommendations.
- ECOSOC could invite CSocD, CSW, CPD, PFII, CEPA and other relevant ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and UN system entities to consider the **implications of the Social and Solidarity Economy**, as defined by the International Labour Conference, for realizing the SDGs within their areas of responsibility.
- As the **ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies** continue to **implement the recommendations from the review of their work**, adopted by ECOSOC at its 2022 session, they could take into account the recommendations emanating from the Coordination Segment. Those recommendations should be implemented in tandem with those of the review, **in an integrated manner**, as applicable.
- As we approach the half-way to the 2030 deadline, **adequate financing** will critically determine whether we can achieve the SDGs and fulfil the promise of leaving no one behind. It would, therefore, be important for the Council to renew its commitment to the implementation of **integrated national financing frameworks** to align financing policies and strategies with the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement's long-term goals.

V. List of abbreviations for the ECOSOC system

Functional commissions

Statistical Commission

Commission on Population and Development (**CPD**)

Commission for Social Development (**CSocD**)

Commission on the Status of Women (**CSW**)

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (**CND**)

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (**CCPCJ**)

Commission on Science and Technology for Development (**CSTD**)

United Nations Forum on Forests (**UNFF**)

Regional Commissions

Economic Commission for Africa (**ECA**)

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

Economic Commission for Europe (**ECE**)

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

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 (**TDG-GHS**)

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (**ISAR**)

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (**UNGEGN**)

United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (**UN-GGIM**)

Expert bodies composed of members serving in their personal capacity

Committee for Development Policy (**CDP**)

Committee of Experts on Public Administration (**CEPA**)

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (**CESCR**)

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (**PFII**)

UN Funds and Programmes

United Nations Development Programme (**UNDP**)

United Nations Environment Programme (**UNEP**)

United Nations Population Fund (**UNFPA**)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (**UN-Habitat**)

United Nations Children's Fund (**UNICEF**)

World Food Programme (**WFP**)

Specialized Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (**FAO**)
International Civil Aviation Organization (**ICAO**)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (**IFAD**)
International Labour Organization (**ILO**)
International Monetary Fund (**IMF**)
International Maritime Organization (**IMO**)
International Telecommunication Union (**ITU**)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (**UNESCO**)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (**UNIDO**)
World Tourism Organization (**UNWTO**)
Universal Postal Union (**UPU**)
World Health Organization (**WHO**)
World Intellectual Property Organization (**WIPO**)
World Meteorological Organization (**WMO**)
World Bank Group

Other Entities

International Trade Centre (**ITC**)
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (**UNAIDS**)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (**UNCTAD**)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (**UNHCR**)
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (**UNDRR**)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (**UNODC**)
United Nations Office for Project Services (**UNOPS**)
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (**UNRWA**)
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (**UN Women**)
World Trade Organization (**WTO**)

VI. Resources

- [Transformative policies and initiatives to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs \(forthcoming\)](#)
- [Infographics of ECOSOC subsidiary bodies](#)
- [Themes of sessions of ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies during the 2023 session of ECOSOC](#)
- [Resolutions/decisions relevant to the main theme of ECOSOC and HLPF adopted by intergovernmental bodies of UN system entities during 2022 \(forthcoming\)](#)
- [2022-2023 Major publications of UN system entities related to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development \(forthcoming\)](#)
- [UN Response to COVID-19](#)
- [UN System SDG Implementation Database](#)
- [SDG mapping: ECOSOC functional commissions and expert bodies](#)
- [UN COVID-19 Stimulus Tracker](#)