

Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

2017 session

New York and Geneva, 28 July 2016 – 27 July 2017

Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2017
Supplement No. 1



United Nations • New York, 2019

NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

E/2017/99

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Agenda of the 2017 session

The 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council was held in New York and Geneva from 28 July 2016 to 27 July 2017.

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 July 2016, the Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.
5. High-level segment:
 - (a) Ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions;
 - (c) Thematic discussion.
6. High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.
7. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
 - (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
 - (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme.
8. Integration segment.
9. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.
10. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.
11. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:
 - (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
 - (b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020.
12. Coordination, programme and other questions:
 - (a) Reports of coordination bodies;
 - (b) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019;
 - (c) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;
 - (d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;
 - (e) African countries emerging from conflict;
 - (f) Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;
 - (g) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;
 - (h) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields.
13. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions [50/227](#), [52/12 B](#), [57/270 B](#), [60/265](#), [61/16](#), [67/290](#) and [68/1](#).

14. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
15. Regional cooperation.
16. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.
17. Non-governmental organizations.
18. Economic and environmental questions:
 - (a) Sustainable development;
 - (b) Science and technology for development;
 - (c) Statistics;
 - (d) Human settlements;
 - (e) Environment;
 - (f) Population and development;
 - (g) Public administration and development;
 - (h) International cooperation in tax matters;
 - (i) Geospatial information;
 - (j) Women and development;
 - (k) United Nations Forum on Forests;
 - (l) Transport of dangerous goods;
 - (m) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.
19. Social and human rights questions:
 - (a) Advancement of women;
 - (b) Social development;
 - (c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;
 - (d) Narcotic drugs;
 - (e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - (f) Human rights;
 - (g) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
 - (h) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.
20. United Nations research and training institutes.

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2017/1	Working arrangements for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/L.1 and E/2017/SR.1)	2	28 July 2016	11
2017/2	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2017/L.5 and E/2017/SR.3)	18 (h)	5 October 2016	12
2017/3	United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion (E/2016/45 and E/2017/SR.21)	18 (h)	20 April 2017	14
2017/4	United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2017–2020 (E/2017/10 and E/2017/SR.21)	18 (k)	20 April 2017	16
2017/5	United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy (E/2017/L.18 and E/2017/SR.22)	20	21 April 2017	34
2017/6	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/2017/L.19 and E/2017/SR.22)	20	21 April 2017	35
2017/7	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (E/2017/24 and E/2017/SR.31)	18 (c)	7 June 2017	36
2017/8	United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (E/2017/L.21 and E/2017/SR.31)	12 (f)	7 June 2017	59
2017/9	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2017/L.22 and E/2017/SR.32)	12 (c)	7 June 2017	61
2017/10	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2017/27 and E/2017/SR.32)	19 (a)	7 June 2017	66
2017/11	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2017/26 and E/2017/SR.33)	19 (b)	8 June 2017	69
2017/12	Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (E/2017/26 and E/2017/SR.33)	19 (b)	8 June 2017	77
2017/13	Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2017/53 and E/2017/SR.33)	18 (l)	8 June 2017	80
2017/14	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/2017/L.24 and E/2017/SR.38)	9	23 June 2017	83
2017/15	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2017/30 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (c)	6 July 2017	93

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<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2017/16	Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (E/2017/30 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (c)	6 July 2017	96
2017/17	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism (E/2017/30 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (c)	6 July 2017	100
2017/18	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (E/2017/30 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (c)	6 July 2017	104
2017/19	Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies (E/2017/30 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (c)	6 July 2017	107
2017/20	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues (E/2017/28 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (d)	6 July 2017	109
2017/21	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (E/2017/31 and E/2017/SR.41)	18 (b)	6 July 2017	114
2017/22	Science, technology and innovation for development (E/2017/31 and E/2017/SR.41)	18 (b)	6 July 2017	121
2017/23	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its sixteenth session (E/2017/44 and E/2017/SR.42)	18 (g)	7 July 2017	127
2017/24	Human settlements (E/2017/L.26 and E/2017/SR.42)	18 (d)	7 July 2017	131
2017/25	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2017/L.27 and E/2017/SR.42)	12 (g)	7 July 2017	132
2017/26	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2017/L.28 and E/2017/SR.49)	12 (d)	25 July 2017	134
2017/27	Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields (E/2017/L.30 and E/2017/SR.49)	12 (h)	25 July 2017	136
2017/28	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (E/2017/L.32 and E/2017/SR.49)	11 (b)	25 July 2017	136
2017/29	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its nineteenth session (E/2017/L.31 and E/2017/SR.49)	18 (a)	25 July 2017	140
2017/30	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2017/L.34 and E/2017/SR.50)	16	25 July 2017	141
2017/31	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2017/L.33 and E/2017/SR.50)	14	25 July 2017	147

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<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2017/32	Admission of Turkey to membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2017/15/Add.1 and E/2017/SR.50)	15	25 July 2017	150

Decisions

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2017/200	Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2016–2017			
	Decision A (E/2017/SR.1)	1	28 July 2016	153
	Decision B (E/2017/SR.2)	1	30 September 2016	153
	Decision C (E/2017/SR.9)	1	26 January 2017	153
2017/201	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council			
	Decision A (E/2017/SR.6)	4	8 December 2016	153
	Decision B (E/2017/SR.18)	4	19 April 2017	155
	Decision C (E/2017/SR.19)	4	19 April 2017	158
	Decision D (E/2017/SR.51)	4	26 July 2017	159
2017/202	Provisional agenda for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/1 and E/2017/SR.1)	2	28 July 2016	160
2017/203	Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2017 session (E/2017/SR.2)	2	30 September 2016	160
2017/204	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2017/L.4 and E/2017/SR.2)	19 (e)	30 September 2016	160
2017/205	Arrangements for the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and the special meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters (E/2017/L.6 and E/2017/SR.3)	18 (h)	5 October 2016	160
2017/206	Further working arrangements for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/L.7 and E/2017/SR.3)	2	5 October 2016	161
2017/207	Dates and venue of the meetings of the United Nations Forum on Forests in 2017 (E/2017/L.8 and E/2017/SR.5)	2	23 November 2016	162
2017/208	Themes for the 2017, 2018 and 2019 sessions of the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/L.9 and E/2017/SR.5)	2	23 November 2016	162

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2017/209	Dates of the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and the special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters in 2017 (E/2017/L.10 and E/2017/SR.7)	18 (h)	9 December 2016	163
2017/210	Theme of the integration segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/L.11 and E/2017/SR.9)	2	26 January 2017	163
2017/211	Coordination and management meetings of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/L.12 and E/2017/SR.9)	2	26 January 2017	163
2017/212	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with its operational activities for development segment (E/2017/SR.15)	7 (a) and (b)	2 March 2017	163
2017/213	Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/L.15 and E/2017/SR.17)	2	7 April 2017	163
2017/214	Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2017/L.14 and E/2017/SR.18)	2	19 April 2017	164
2017/215	Application of the non-governmental organization Christian Solidarity Worldwide for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/L.16 and E/2017/SR.18)	17	19 April 2017	164
2017/216	Improving the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2017/L.17 and E/2017/SR.18)	17	19 April 2017	164
2017/217	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2017/32 (Part I) and E/2017/SR.18)	17	19 April 2017	164
2017/218	Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Kimse Yok Mu (E/2017/32 (Part I) and E/2017/SR.18)	17	19 April 2017	177
2017/219	Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Gazeteciler ve Yazarlar Vakfi (E/2017/32 (Part I) and E/2017/SR.18)	17	19 April 2017	177
2017/220	Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Türkiye İşadamları ve Sanayiciler Konfederasyonu (E/2017/32 (Part I) and E/2017/SR.18)	17	19 April 2017	177
2017/221	Refraining from contacting or communicating with the three organizations whose legal status has ceased to exist and whose consultative status was therefore recommended for withdrawal at the 1st meeting of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, held on 30 January 2017 (E/2017/32 (Part I) and E/2017/SR.18)	17	19 April 2017	177
2017/222	Request for withdrawal of consultative status (E/2017/32 (Part I) and E/2017/SR.18)	17	19 April 2017	178

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2017/223	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 regular session (E/2017/32 (Part I) and E/2017/SR.18)	17	19 April 2017	178
2017/224	Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions (E/2016/45 and E/2017/SR.21)	18 (h)	20 April 2017	178
2017/225	Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its sixth session and provisional agenda and dates for its seventh session (E/2016/46 and E/2017/SR.21)	18 (i)	20 April 2017	178
2017/226	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its 2017 special session (E/2017/10 and E/2017/SR.21)	18 (k)	20 April 2017	179
2017/227	Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (E/2017/51 and E/2017/SR.22)	20	21 April 2017	179
2017/228	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda and dates for its forty-ninth session (E/2017/24 and E/2017/SR.31)	18 (c)	7 June 2017	179
2017/229	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-second session (E/2017/27 and E/2017/SR.32)	19 (a)	7 June 2017	183
2017/230	Results of the sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2017/8 and E/2017/SR.32)	19 (a)	7 June 2017	184
2017/231	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-sixth session (E/2017/26 and E/2017/SR.33)	19 (b)	8 June 2017	184
2017/232	Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/2017/26 and E/2017/SR.33)	19 (b)	8 June 2017	185
2017/233	Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development (E/2017/L.23 and E/2017/SR.33)	2	8 June 2017	185
2017/234	Extension of the 6 July 2017 coordination and management meeting to include 7 July 2017 (E/2017/SR.33)	2	8 June 2017	186
2017/235	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fifth session (E/2016/30/Add.1 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (c)	6 July 2017	186
2017/236	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/2017/30 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (c)	6 July 2017	186

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2017/237	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-seventh session (E/2017/30 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (c)	6 July 2017	187
2017/238	Appointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2017/30 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (c)	6 July 2017	188
2017/239	Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on major activities of the Institute (E/2017/74 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (c)	6 July 2017	188
2017/240	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-ninth session (E/2016/28/Add.1 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (d)	6 July 2017	189
2017/241	Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019 (E/2017/28 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (d)	6 July 2017	189
2017/242	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda for its sixty-first session (E/2017/28 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (d)	6 July 2017	192
2017/243	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016 (E/2017/28 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (d)	6 July 2017	193
2017/244	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016 on the precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/2017/SR.40)	19 (d)	6 July 2017	193
2017/245	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2017/L.13 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (e)	6 July 2017	193
2017/246	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with human rights questions (E/2017/SR.40)	19 (f)	6 July 2017	193
2017/247	International expert group meeting on the theme “Sustainable development in territories of indigenous peoples” (E/2017/43 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (g)	6 July 2017	194
2017/248	Venue and dates of the seventeenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2017/43 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (g)	6 July 2017	194
2017/249	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda for its seventeenth session (E/2017/43 and E/2017/SR.40)	19 (g)	6 July 2017	194
2017/250	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twentieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-first session (E/2017/31 and E/2017/SR.41)	18 (b)	6 July 2017	195
2017/251	Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2017/45 and E/2017/SR.41)	18 (h)	6 July 2017	195

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2017/252	Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its fourteenth session (E/2017/SR.41)	18 (h)	6 July 2017	197
2017/253	Provisional agenda of the seventeenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2017/44 and E/2017/SR.42)	18 (g)	7 July 2017	197
2017/254	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its twelfth session and provisional agenda for its thirteenth session (E/2017/42 and E/2017/SR.42)	18 (k)	7 July 2017	198
2017/255	Report of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (E/FFDF/2017/3 and E/2017/SR.42)	11 (a)	7 July 2017	198
2017/256	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-sixth session (A/72/8 and E/2017/SR.42)	18 (d)	7 July 2017	199
2017/257	Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/73 and E/2017/SR.42)	17	7 July 2017	199
2017/258	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-first session (E/2017/25 and E/2017/SR.42)	18 (f)	7 July 2017	199
2017/259	Report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/2017/25 and E/2017/SR.42)	18 (f)	7 July 2017	200
2017/260	Multi-year work programme of the Commission on Population and Development, including the cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/2017/25 and E/2017/SR.42)	18 (f)	7 July 2017	200
2017/261	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the high-level segment of the 2017 session (E/2017/SR.40)	5, 5 (a), 5 (b) and 5 (c)	20 July 2017	201
2017/262	African countries emerging from conflict (E/2017/L.36 and E/2017/SR.49)	12 (e)	25 July 2017	201
2017/263	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies (E/2017/SR.49)	12 (a)	25 July 2017	201
2017/264	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 (E/2017/SR.49)	12 (b)	25 July 2017	202

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<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2017/265	Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/72/114-E/2017/75 and E/2017/SR.49)	11 (a)	25 July 2017	202
2017/266	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (E/2017/SR.49)	11	25 July 2017	202
2017/267	Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (E/2017/SR.50)	14	25 July 2017	202
2017/268	Economic Commission for Europe Inland Transport Committee (E/2017/15/Add.1 and E/2017/SR.50)	15	25 July 2017	202
2017/269	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation (E/2017/SR.50)	15	25 July 2017	202
2017/270	Application of the non-governmental organization Fondation Alkarama for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/L.35 and E/2017/SR.51)	17	26 July 2017	203
2017/271	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2017/32 (Part II) and E/2017/SR.51)	17	26 July 2017	203
2017/272	Withdrawal of the consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Chamber of Commerce (E/2017/32 (Part II) and E/2017/SR.51)	17	26 July 2017	211
2017/273	Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2017/32 (Part II) and E/2017/SR.51)	17	26 July 2017	211
2017/274	Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2017/32 (Part II) and E/2017/SR.51)	17	26 July 2017	214
2017/275	Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2017/32 (Part II) and E/2017/SR.51)	17	26 July 2017	215
2017/276	Dates and provisional agenda for the 2018 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2017/32 (Part II) and E/2017/SR.51)	17	26 July 2017	217
2017/277	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 resumed session (E/2017/32 (Part II) and E/2017/SR.51)	17	26 July 2017	218
2017/278	Revised term of office of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2017/SR.51)	4	26 July 2017	218

Resolutions

2017/1. Working arrangements for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [61/16](#) of 20 November 2006 and [68/1](#) of 20 September 2013 concerning the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating that, as a principal organ of the United Nations, the Council is entitled to hold ad hoc meetings as and when needed, with full substantive support and conference services, to address urgent developments in the economic, social, environmental and related fields,

Noting that the arrangements set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution [68/1](#) should not lead to an increase in the number of meeting days currently provided for the Council,

Acknowledging that, in scheduling its sessions, meetings and consultations, the Council should take into consideration meetings of other bodies dealing with economic, social and environmental issues to avoid unnecessary overlapping and overburdening of their agendas,

Recalling the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²

Decides on the following working arrangements for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council, mindful that it may need to convene additional meetings as needed:

(a) Coordination and management meetings will be held from Wednesday, 26 April, to Friday, 28 April 2017; from Wednesday, 7 June, to Friday, 9 June 2017; on Thursday, 6 July 2017; and from Tuesday, 25 July, to Wednesday, 26 July 2017;

(b) The youth forum will be held on Monday, 30 January, and Tuesday, 31 January 2017;

(c) The operational activities for development segment will be held from Tuesday, 28 February, to Thursday, 2 March 2017;

(d) The partnership forum will be held on Wednesday, 5 April 2017;

(e) The integration segment will be held from Monday, 8 May, to Wednesday, 10 May 2017;

(f) The multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will be held on Monday, 15 May, and Tuesday, 16 May 2017;

(g) The humanitarian affairs segment will be held in Geneva, from Wednesday, 21 June, to Friday, 23 June 2017;

(h) The high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, will be held from Monday, 10 July, to Friday, 14 July 2017, and the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum will be held from Monday, 17 July, to Wednesday, 19 July 2017;

(i) The high-level segment, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, will be held from Monday, 17 July, to Thursday, 20 July 2017;

(j) The organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2017 to July 2018 will be held on Thursday, 27 July 2017;

¹ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

² General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

(k) The one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters will be held on a date to be decided;

(l) The forum on financing for development follow-up will be held on a date to be decided.

*1st plenary meeting
28 July 2016*

2017/2. Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/69 of 11 November 2004 and 2014/12 of 13 June 2014,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 68/1 of 20 September 2013, 69/313 of 27 July 2015 and 70/1 of 25 September 2015,

Recognizing the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development for the strengthening of international tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations concerned, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,³

Recalling the request to the Economic and Social Council made in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus⁴ and the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development⁵ to examine the strengthening of the institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,

Recalling also paragraph 29 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁶ in which Member States emphasized the importance of inclusive cooperation and dialogue among national tax authorities on international tax matters and, in that regard, welcomed the work of the Committee, including its subcommittees, decided to further enhance its resources in order to strengthen its effectiveness and operational capacity, including through increasing the frequency of its meetings to two sessions per year, with a duration of four working days each, and increasing the engagement of the Committee with the Council through the special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters, with a view to enhancing intergovernmental consideration of tax issues, decided that members of the Committee will continue to report directly to the Council, continued to urge Member States to support the Committee and its subsidiary bodies through the voluntary trust fund, to enable the Committee to fulfil its mandate, including supporting the increased participation of developing country experts at subcommittee meetings, and decided that the Committee members shall be nominated by Governments and acting in their expert capacity, who are to be drawn from the fields of tax policy and tax administration and who are to be selected to reflect an adequate equitable geographical distribution, representing different tax systems, and that the members shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States,

Recalling further its decision to hold, on an annual basis, a special meeting of the Council to consider international cooperation in tax matters, including, as appropriate, its contribution to mobilizing domestic financial resources for development and the institutional arrangements to promote such cooperation,

Recognizing that, while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters, including in the area of double taxation,

³ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 64.

⁴ General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex, para. 16.

⁵ General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex, para. 56 (c).

⁶ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

Resolutions

Recognizing also the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters,

Noting the activities developing and launched within concerned multilateral bodies and relevant subregional and regional organizations, and recognizing ongoing efforts to promote collaboration between the United Nations and other international bodies dealing with cooperation in tax matters,

Welcoming the discussion in the Council on 22 April 2015 on international cooperation in tax matters⁷ and its contribution to promoting the work of the Committee,

Noting the report of the High-level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa and two joint meetings of the Second Committee of the General Assembly and the Council, on illicit financial flows and development financing in Africa, held at United Nations Headquarters on 23 October 2015, and on the theme “Domestic resource mobilization: where to go after Addis”, held at Headquarters on 11 November 2015,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on its eleventh session,⁸

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to implement the mandate given to it by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2004/69, and encourages the Committee to continue its efforts in this regard;

2. *Notes* the work of the Committee’s nine subcommittees;

3. *Acknowledges* the need for enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities on issues related to international cooperation in tax matters;

4. *Emphasizes* that it is important for the Committee to enhance its collaboration with other international organizations active in the area of international tax cooperation, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and with relevant regional and subregional bodies;

5. *Encourages* the President of the Economic and Social Council to issue invitations to representatives of national tax authorities to attend the annual special meeting of the Council to consider international cooperation in tax matters;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on further strengthening the work of the Committee;⁹

7. *Decides* that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/1 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁶ starting in 2017, one session of the Committee will be held in New York in the spring and one in Geneva in the autumn, with the session in New York held back to back with the special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters, in order to increase the Committee’s engagement with the Council with a view to enhancing intergovernmental consideration of tax issues;

8. *Recognizes* the progress made by the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in developing, within its mandate, a capacity development programme in international tax cooperation aimed at strengthening the capacity of the ministries of finance and the national tax authorities in developing countries to develop more effective and efficient tax systems, which support the desired levels of public and private investment, and to combat tax evasion, and requests the Office, in partnership with other stakeholders, as appropriate, to continue its work in this area and to further develop its activities, and relevant practical tools, within existing resources and mandates;

9. *Stresses* the need for appropriate funding for the subsidiary bodies of the Committee to enable those bodies to fulfil their mandates;

⁷ See [E/2015/SR.28](#) and [E/2015/SR.29](#).

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 25 (E/2015/45)*.

⁹ [E/2015/51](#).

10. *Reiterates*, in this regard, its appeal to Member States, relevant organizations and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for International Cooperation in Tax Matters, established by the Secretary-General in order to supplement regular budgetary resources, and invites the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to that end.

*3rd plenary meeting
5 October 2016*

2017/3. United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that tax evasion, including tax fraud, is a global problem affecting developed and developing countries,

Considering that, during the past years, the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters has devoted substantial time and effort towards updating the provisions related to exchange of information in the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, in order to adjust to current conditions,

Considering also that, at its fifth session, the Committee of Experts adopted the code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion,¹⁰ setting minimum standards of conduct required of Member States regarding the exchange of information,

Welcoming the important role that the Group of 20 has played in the international sphere by supporting and encouraging the development of new initiatives on automatic exchange of information and to tackle tax evasion,

Acknowledging the important role that the multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters can play in facilitating the implementation of automatic exchange of information, and taking advantage of the fact that a number of countries have already signed the Convention, including a growing number of developing countries and several jurisdictions that are covered by way of territorial extension,

Noting that, to tackle tax evasion, including tax fraud, automatic exchange of information has been developed to exchange information about financial accounts held by certain tax residents of a foreign jurisdiction with that jurisdiction's tax authorities,

Considering that a number of countries and jurisdictions are committed to an early adoption of automatic exchange of information,

Acknowledging that all information exchanged is subject to the confidentiality rules and other safeguards provided for in the legal instrument pursuant to which it is exchanged, including the purposes for which the information may be used and limiting to whom the information may be disclosed,

Recognizing, however, that automatic exchange of information presents challenges to developed and developing countries that should be adequately addressed by developing the appropriate legal framework, having the necessary information technology and human resources in place, as well as capacity-building, in order to achieve effective and efficient implementation,

Conscious of the need to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries so that they may reap the benefits of automatic exchange of information,

Emphasizing that nothing in the present resolution affects the rights and obligations of States or their respective spheres of competence,

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 25 (E/2009/45)*, annex.

Decides to adopt the following code of conduct, and invites States to consider adopting the goals and substantive actions set out therein:

United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion

I. Goals

The United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion has the following goals:

(a) To ensure that all States following the present code of conduct, in an effort to combat international tax evasion and avoidance, and to protect their tax bases from non-compliance with their tax laws, provide that high levels of transparency and exchange of information in tax matters are adhered to, in particular, automatic exchange of information;

(b) To assist in the development of international norms, practical steps and capacity-building programmes that those States may follow, with a view to preventing and combating international tax evasion and protecting their tax bases from non-compliance with their tax laws.

II. Substantive actions

States following the present code of conduct intend:

(a) To effectively exchange information in both criminal and civil tax matters;

(b) To have appropriate confidentiality rules for information exchanged and safeguards and limitations that apply to taxpayer information;

(c) To endorse the work carried out on automatic exchange of financial account information, including the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters, the so-called Common Reporting Standard;

(d) To encourage all countries that have not already done so to consider becoming a party to the multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters;

(e) To affirm the need to work within the United Nations, as well as with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, the Group of 20 and other concerned multilateral bodies and relevant international organizations, in order to help developing countries and countries with economies in transition to identify their needs for capacity-building and technical assistance on automatic exchange of information, including on addressing confidentiality issues;

(f) To also affirm the need to conduct technical meetings, seminars and other capacity-building or technical assistance events on automatic exchange of information, including confidentiality, for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with the involvement of concerned multilateral bodies and relevant international organizations.

The substantive actions are intended to be taken by means of two broad types:

1. Unilateral means: the national implementation of automatic exchange of information may necessitate that countries amend their domestic legislation and practices and develop necessary administrative resources and information technology infrastructure;

2. Bilateral or, as appropriate, multilateral means, including regional approaches: the principles of transparency and effective exchange of information will generally be implemented through international cooperation (capacity-building), bilateral or multilateral arrangements in order to exchange information automatically, including by implementing the substance of article 26 and the accompanying commentary of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, as finalized by the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters.

*21st plenary meeting
20 April 2017*

2017/4. United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2017–2020

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution [2015/33](#) of 22 July 2015, in which it decided that the United Nations Forum on Forests should develop a concise strategic plan for the period 2017–2030 to serve as a strategic framework to enhance the coherence of and guide and focus the work of the international arrangement on forests and its components, and that it should consider proposals on the replacement of the reference to the Millennium Development Goals in paragraph 1 (b) of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests¹¹ with an appropriate reference to the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and on the strategic plan for the period 2017–2030,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [70/199](#) of 22 December 2015, in which the Assembly renamed the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests as the United Nations forest instrument,

1. Approves the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 contained in annex I to the present resolution, and recommends to the General Assembly its adoption prior to the twelfth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests;
2. Also approves the quadrennial programme of work of the Forum for the period 2017–2020 contained in annex II to the present resolution;
3. Recommends that the General Assembly amend the reference to the Millennium Development Goals in paragraph 1 (b) of the United Nations forest instrument¹² to read: “To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹³ and the Sustainable Development Goals”.

*21st plenary meeting
20 April 2017*

Annex I

United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

I. Introduction

A. Vision and mission

1. Forests are among the world’s most productive land-based ecosystems and are essential to life on Earth. The United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 provides a global framework for action at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, and to halt deforestation and forest degradation. The strategic plan also provides a framework for forest-related contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁴ the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹⁵ the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁶ the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁷ the United Nations forest instrument¹⁸ and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution [62/98](#), annex.

¹² See General Assembly resolutions [62/98](#) and [70/199](#).

¹³ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁸ The United Nations forest instrument was adopted by the United Nations Forum on Forests and the General Assembly in 2007. It sets out four shared global objectives on forests and 44 national and international policies, measures and actions to implement sustainable forest management and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see General Assembly resolutions [62/98](#) and [70/199](#)).

2. The strategic plan serves as a reference framework for the forest-related work of the United Nations system and for the fostering of enhanced coherence, collaboration and synergies among United Nations bodies and partners towards the vision and mission set out below. It also serves as a framework to enhance the coherence of and guide and focus the work of the international arrangement on forests and its components.

Shared United Nations vision

3. The shared United Nations vision is of a world in which all types of forests and trees outside forests are sustainably managed, contribute to sustainable development and provide economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits for present and future generations.

Shared United Nations mission

4. The shared United Nations mission is to promote sustainable forest management and the contribution of forests and trees outside forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by strengthening cooperation, coordination, coherence, synergies and political commitment and action at all levels.

B. Importance of forests to people and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

5. Forests cover 30 per cent of the Earth's land area, or nearly 4 billion hectares, and are essential to human well-being, sustainable development and the health of the planet.¹⁹ An estimated 1.6 billion people, or 25 per cent of the global population, depend on forests for subsistence, livelihood, employment and income generation.

6. Forests provide essential ecosystem services, such as timber, food, fuel, fodder, non-wood products and shelter, as well as contribute to soil and water conservation and clean air. Forests prevent land degradation and desertification and reduce the risk of floods, landslides, avalanches, droughts, dust storms, sandstorms and other natural disasters. Forests are home to an estimated 80 per cent of all terrestrial species. Forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to the conservation of biodiversity.

7. When sustainably managed, all types of forests are healthy, productive, resilient and renewable ecosystems, providing essential goods and services to people worldwide. In many regions, forests also have important cultural and spiritual value. As set out in the United Nations forest instrument, "sustainable forest management, as a dynamic and evolving concept, is intended to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental value of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations".

8. The sustainable management of forests and trees outside forests is vital to the integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 15, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

9. In recognition of the extraordinary importance of forests to people, the General Assembly, in its resolution [67/200](#) of 21 December 2012, proclaimed 21 March as the International Day of Forests, which is celebrated around the world each year to raise awareness of and promote action on forest issues.

C. Trends and challenges

10. Despite the crucial contribution of forests to life on Earth and human well-being, deforestation and forest degradation continue in many regions, often in response to the demand for wood, food, fuel and fibre. Many drivers of deforestation lie outside the forest sector and are rooted in wider social and economic issues, including challenges related to reducing poverty, urban development and policies that favour land uses that produce higher and more rapid financial returns, such as agriculture, energy, mining and transportation.

¹⁹ For a glossary of forest-related definitions, see the terms and definitions for the most recent Global Forest Resources Assessment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (available from www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf).

11. Forests are also at risk from illegal or unsustainable logging, unmanaged fires, pollution, dust storms, sandstorms and wind storms, disease, pests, invasive alien species, fragmentation and the impact of climate change, including severe weather events, all of which threaten the health of forests and their ability to function as productive and resilient ecosystems.

12. Continued rapid population growth, as well as rising per capita income, is accelerating the global demand for and consumption of forest products and services and putting pressure on forests. With the world population projected to reach 9.6 billion by 2050, meeting future demand for forest products and services depends on urgent action and cross-sectoral policy coordination at all levels to secure sustainable forest management, including forest conservation, restoration and expansion.

13. At the global level, there is a need to reduce fragmentation and enhance coordination among the many international organizations, institutions and instruments addressing forest issues.

14. At the national, local and regional levels, cross-sectoral coordination on forests can be weak, and forest authorities and stakeholders may not be full partners in land use planning and development decisions.

15. The effective implementation of sustainable forest management is critically dependent upon adequate resources, including financing, capacity development and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and, in particular, the need to mobilize increased financial resources, including from innovative sources, for developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition. Implementation of sustainable forest management is also critically dependent upon good governance at all levels.

D. Opportunities for enhanced and value-added action on sustainable forest management

16. The launch of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 comes at a time of unprecedented opportunity for strengthened and decisive action by all actors at all levels, within and beyond the United Nations system, to safeguard the world's forests and their multiple values, functions and benefits, now and in the future.

17. The strategic plan is aimed at building on the momentum provided by the 2015 global milestones represented by the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development²⁰ and the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

18. The United Nations system can contribute to these initiatives and achieve the vision and mission for forests by advancing a set of global goals and targets in support of the sustainable management of all types of forests and trees outside forests.

E. International arrangement on forests

19. The international arrangement on forests is composed of the United Nations Forum on Forests, a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, and the 197 States members thereof, the secretariat of the Forum, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network and the Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests. The Forum is the United Nations body mandated to address forest-related issues in an integrated and holistic manner and oversees the implementation of the strategic plan and the United Nations forest instrument, as well as the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network.

20. The work of the Forum is supported by its secretariat, the Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. The Collaborative Partnership is a voluntary partnership chaired by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and comprising 14 international organizations with significant programmes on forests.²¹ The functions of the Forum, its secretariat and the Partnership are contained in Economic and Social Council resolution [2015/33](#) of 22 July 2015.

²⁰ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

²¹ For a list of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, see the website of the Partnership (www.cpfweb.org).

21. The international arrangement on forests involves as partners a variety of international, regional, subregional and non-governmental organizations and processes with forest-related programmes, and recognizes the important role of major groups and other relevant stakeholders at all levels in promoting and achieving sustainable forest management worldwide.

22. The objectives of the international arrangement on forests are:

(a) To promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, in particular the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument;

(b) To enhance the contribution of all types of forests and trees outside forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(c) To enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels;

(d) To foster international cooperation, including North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation, as well as public-private partnerships and cross-sectoral cooperation, at all levels;

(e) To support efforts to strengthen forest governance frameworks and means of implementation, in accordance with the United Nations forest instrument, in order to achieve sustainable forest management.

II. Global forest goals and targets

23. At the heart of the strategic plan are six global forest goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. These goals and targets, set out below, fully encompass and build on the solid foundation provided by the four global objectives on forests included in the United Nations forest instrument.

24. The global forest goals and targets are voluntary and universal. They support the objectives of the international arrangement on forests and are aimed at contributing to progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,²² the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals.

25. The vision, principles and commitments set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provide the context for the global forest goals and targets, which are interconnected and integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable forest management and sustainable development.

26. The global forest goals and targets are intended to stimulate and provide a framework for voluntary actions, contributions and enhanced cooperation by countries and international, regional, subregional and non-governmental partners and stakeholders. They also provide a reference for enhanced coherence and collaboration on forests within the United Nations system and among member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as among other forest-related organizations and processes.

27. The global forest goals and targets encompass a wide variety of thematic areas in regard to which voluntary actions, contributions and cooperation are needed to advance their achievement. These thematic areas reflect and encompass the 44 policies, measures and actions set out in the United Nations forest instrument. A non-exhaustive list of indicative thematic areas for action is contained in the appendix to the present document. Indicative thematic areas may correspond to more than one goal.

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

1.1 Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide²³

1.2 The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced

²² See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/2, annex.

²³ Based on the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

- 1.3 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- 1.4 The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

Goal 1 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal targets 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 14.2, 15.1–15.4 and 15.8, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 15

Global forest goal 2

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

- 2.1 Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated
- 2.2 Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 2.3 The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased
- 2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased
- 2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

Goal 2 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal targets 1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 4.4, 5.a, 6.6, 8.3, 9.3, 12.2, 12.5, 15.6 and 15.c, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 14 and 18

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

- 3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased
- 3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased
- 3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

Goal 3 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal targets 7.2, 12.2, 12.6, 12.7, 14.2, 14.5, 15.2 and 15.4, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 7, 11, 12 and 16

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

- 4.1 Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased
- 4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased

4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased

4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

Goal 4 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal targets 12.a, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b, 17.1–17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16–17.19, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 19

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

5.1 The number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

5.3 National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples²⁴

5.4 Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

Goal 5 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal targets 1.4, 2.4, 5.a, 15.9, 15.c, 16.3, 16.5–16.7, 16.10 and 17.14, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 3

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

6.1 Forest-related programmes within the United Nations system are coherent and complementary and integrate the global forest goals and targets, where appropriate

6.2 Forest-related programmes across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests are coherent and complementary and together encompass the multiple contributions of forests and the forest sector to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

6.4 A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

6.5 The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

Goal 6 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, Sustainable Development Goal target 17.14

²⁴ General Assembly resolution [61/295](#), annex.

III. Implementation framework

28. The United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 provides a reference for ambitious and transformational actions by all actors, at all levels, to achieve its global forest goals and targets. An overview of roles and responsibilities and means of implementation is outlined below.

A. Roles and responsibilities

1. Members of the United Nations Forum on Forests

29. The individual and collective actions and commitments of members of the United Nations Forum on Forests are decisive for the successful implementation of the strategic plan and achievement of its global forest goals and targets.

30. Members may, on a voluntary basis, determine their contributions towards achieving the global forest goals and targets, taking into account their national circumstances, policies, priorities, capacities, levels of development and forest conditions.

31. Members may include in their voluntary national contributions, as appropriate, the forest-related contributions they intend to make with regard to other international forest-related commitments and goals, such as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and actions to address climate change under the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

32. Members may, on a voluntary basis, communicate their progress on the voluntary national contributions to the United Nations Forum on Forests at regular intervals determined by the Forum, in accordance with paragraph 67 of the strategic plan. In order to avoid any additional reporting burden, such voluntary communications on their voluntary national contributions may be part of their voluntary reporting on the strategic plan and the United Nations forest instrument.

33. Members of the Forum, as members of the governing bodies of forest-related international, regional and subregional organizations and processes, as appropriate, are encouraged to promote the integration of the global forest goals and targets into the strategies and programmes of these organizations, processes and instruments, consistent with their mandates and priorities.

2. United Nations Forum on Forests and its secretariat

34. As part of the United Nations system and the international arrangement on forests, the United Nations Forum on Forests, in carrying out its core functions as defined in Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33, should be guided by the strategic plan. The Forum's quadrennial programmes of work are to reflect its contribution to the global forest goals and targets for each quadrennium.

35. The Forum is the responsible intergovernmental body for follow-up and review of the implementation of the strategic plan, including through providing guidance to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and ensuring the smooth interplay between its odd- and even-year sessions.

36. The Forum secretariat services and supports the Forum in all matters related to the Forum's quadrennial programmes of work and the strategic plan.

37. The Forum should structure its annual sessions and enhance its intersessional activities to maximize the impact and relevance of its work under the quadrennial programmes of work, including by fostering cross-sectoral exchanges to enhance synergies inside and outside the United Nations.

3. Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations

38. Member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests play an important role in implementing the strategic plan and are encouraged to integrate relevant global forest goals and targets into their forest-related plans and programmes, where appropriate and consistent with their respective mandates.

39. The Partnership is invited to support the Forum and its members in advancing the global forest goals and targets, including through cooperation and partnership among its members, implementing a joint workplan with the

Partnership which is aligned with the Forum's quadrennial programmes of work and identifying collective actions by all or subsets of the Partnership's members, as well as associated resource needs.

40. Members of the Forum are encouraged to support the Partnership workplan as an essential strategy for improving cooperation, synergies and coherence among member organizations of the Partnership. Members of the Forum are also encouraged to provide voluntary financial contributions to support the activities of the Partnership and its member organizations.

4. United Nations system

41. Several United Nations bodies, organizations and specialized agencies not participating in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests address issues that are relevant to forests, such as eradication of poverty in its all forms, gender equality and the empowerment of women, labour standards, small and medium-sized enterprises, scientific and technical cooperation, disaster risk reduction, ecotourism and issues related to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. These bodies, organizations and specialized agencies, within the scope of their mandates, are invited to use the strategic plan as a reference, with a view to building synergies between the global forest goals and targets of the strategic plan and their respective policies and programmes, including their contributions to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

42. Close cooperation with the secretariats of, and the parties to, the Rio conventions,²⁵ and mutually supportive implementation of their forest-related objectives, is important to achieve the global forest goals and targets.

43. The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination is also invited to promote the use of the strategic plan as a reference for forest-related work within the United Nations system, where appropriate.

5. Other intergovernmental partners and stakeholders at the international level

44. In addition to under the multilateral environmental agreements that are represented in the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, forest-related activities are undertaken under a number of other multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,²⁶ the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora²⁷ and the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,²⁸ and can make important contributions to the global forest goals and targets. The secretariats of and parties to these agreements are invited to seek opportunities to contribute to the implementation of the strategic plan, where appropriate and consistent with their mandates.

6. Regional and subregional organizations and processes

45. Regional bodies, notably the United Nations regional economic commissions and the regional forestry commissions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other regional and subregional bodies and processes provide a crucial bridge between international policies and national actions and are important partners in efforts to implement the strategic plan and achieve its global forest goals and targets.

46. The Forum works with regional and subregional bodies and processes to identify ways to contribute to the global forest goals and targets, including by encouraging them to exchange information, enhance cooperation, raise awareness, strengthen stakeholder engagement and build capacity to scale up best practices within and across regions.

47. Regional and subregional bodies and processes, including those within the United Nations system, as well as the criteria and indicator processes, are encouraged to build and strengthen synergies between the strategic plan and their policies and programmes, including in the context of their contributions to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

²⁵ Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1037, No. 15511.

48. Members are invited to consider strengthening regional and subregional forest policy development, dialogue and coordination to advance the strategic plan.

7. Major groups and other stakeholders

49. The effective implementation of sustainable forest management depends on the contributions of all relevant stakeholders, including forest owners, indigenous peoples, local communities, local authorities, the private sector (including small, medium and large forest-based enterprises), non-governmental organizations, women, children, youth, and scientific, academic and philanthropic organizations at all levels.

50. The Forum endeavours to work with major groups and other relevant stakeholders to identify ways to enhance their contributions to the achievement of the global forest goals and targets at all levels and their interactions with the Forum and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including through networks, advisory groups and other mechanisms, to raise awareness, foster information exchange and dissemination and facilitate coordinated inputs.

51. Major groups and other relevant stakeholders such as private philanthropic organizations, educational and academic entities, volunteer groups and others are encouraged to autonomously establish and maintain effective coordination mechanisms at all levels for interaction and participation in the Forum and other forest-related United Nations bodies.

B. Means of implementation

52. Building on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the strategic plan provides a reference for international cooperation and means of implementation, including finance and capacity-building related to forests, supported by effective institutions, sound policies, legal frameworks, good governance and partnerships at all levels. Recognizing that there is no single solution to address all of the needs in terms of financing for actions to achieve the global forest goals and targets, a combination of actions is required at all levels to mobilize resources, by all stakeholders and from all sources, public and private, domestic and international, bilateral and multilateral.

53. The means of implementation targets under Goal 17 and under each Sustainable Development Goal are key to realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and are of equal importance with the other Goals and targets. The Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, can be met within the framework of a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Welcoming the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is recognized that full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

54. Mobilization of and effective use of financial resources, including new and additional resources from all sources and at all levels, is crucial. Public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership and leadership, are central to our common pursuit of sustainable development.

55. Private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation, and private international capital flows, particularly foreign direct investment, along with a stable international system, are vital complements to national development efforts.

56. International public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially those with the greatest needs and the least ability to mobilize other resources. An important use of international public finance, including official development assistance, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private.

57. Philanthropic organizations and foundations, as well as public-private and multi-stakeholder partnerships, also play important roles in the scaling-up of resources for sustainable forest management and the implementation of the strategic plan.

58. In advancing the global forest goals and targets, members are encouraged:

(a) To enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism;

(b) To promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

(c) To make full use of the grant and concessional and innovative resources available to them through United Nations system programmes, funds and specialized agencies; national funds and domestic resources; private funding; multilateral, regional and subregional development banks and funding institutions; bilateral development assistance agencies; and funding opportunities provided through foundations and philanthropic organizations.

59. Eligible countries are encouraged to make full use of the international resources available, including through:

(a) The Global Environment Facility strategy for sustainable forest management and the focal areas of the Facility on biodiversity, climate change and land degradation, which serve as funding mechanisms for the Rio conventions;

(b) The Global Environment Facility strategy and financing for sustainable forest management under the replenishment processes of the Facility, including through harnessing synergies across the focal areas of the Facility in order to reinforce the importance of sustainable forest management for integrating environmental and development aspirations;

(c) The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, activities under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the Forest Investment Programme, and the Green Climate Fund.

60. Members are invited to make full use of the potential of innovative funding mechanisms, including payment for ecosystem services schemes and existing mechanisms under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.²⁹

61. Effective attainment of the global forest goals and targets also requires the mobilization of the best available scientific and traditional forest-related knowledge. The scientific community, in cooperation with the Forum and its members, is encouraged to support the implementation of the strategic plan, through scientific inputs presented to the Forum. In doing so, the Forum is invited to build upon existing joint initiatives of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and further strengthen these initiatives.

1. Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network

62. The Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network of the United Nations Forum on Forests, in close cooperation with members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, contributes to the scaling-up of sustainable forest management by facilitating access by countries to resources to implement the strategic plan and to achieve its global forest goals and targets. To this end, the priorities for the Network are:

(a) To promote and assist members in designing national forest financing strategies to mobilize resources for sustainable forest management, including existing national initiatives, within the framework of national forest programmes or other appropriate national frameworks;

(b) To assist countries in mobilizing, accessing and enhancing the effective use of existing financial resources from all sources for sustainable forest management, taking into account national policies and strategies;

(c) To serve as a clearing house and database on existing, new and emerging financing opportunities and as a tool for sharing lessons learned and best practices from successful projects, building on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests online sourcebook for forest financing;

(d) To contribute to the achievement of the global forest goals and targets, as well as priorities contained in the quadrennial programmes of work.

63. Special consideration should be given to the special needs and circumstances of Africa, the least developed countries, countries with low forest cover, countries with high forest cover, countries with medium forest cover and low deforestation, and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in gaining access to funds.

²⁹ Ibid., vol. 1771, No. 30822.

2. Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests

64. The Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests was established in 2001 to finance activities in support of the Forum from voluntary extrabudgetary resources to support its activities. The Trust Fund can be used to support the activities of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network. Members of the Forum are encouraged to provide voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund.

65. The Forum is to monitor and assess the work and performance of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network on a regular basis, including the availability of Trust Fund resources.

IV. Review framework

A. Review of the international arrangement on forests

66. In accordance with section XII of Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33, the Forum is to conduct in 2024 a midterm review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests in achieving its objectives, and a final review in 2030. In the context of the midterm review, the Forum could consider:

(a) A full range of options, including the adoption of a legally binding instrument on all types of forests, the strengthening of the current arrangement and the continuation of the current arrangement;

(b) A full range of financing options, inter alia, the establishment of a voluntary global forest fund, in order to mobilize resources from all sources in support of the sustainable management of all types of forests. This can be further considered, if there is a consensus to do so, at a session of the Forum prior to 2024.

B. Progress in implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

67. The Forum should assess progress in implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 in the context of its midterm and final reviews of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests, in 2024 and 2030. The assessment should be based on internationally agreed indicators, including relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators, that are relevant to the global forest goals and targets.

68. The assessment should take into account voluntary national reporting on the implementation of the strategic plan, the United Nations forest instrument, voluntary national contributions and the results of the most recent Global Forest Resources Assessment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as inputs from the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations and other partners within and outside the United Nations system, including regional and subregional organizations and relevant stakeholders.

69. To reduce the reporting burden, the Forum is to establish a cycle and format for voluntary national reporting by its members, taking into account the cycle of the Global Forest Resources Assessments and the Sustainable Development Goal review cycle at the global level.

C. Contributing to the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

70. The United Nations Forum on Forests, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, should contribute to the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, including through the work of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests on global forest indicators, as well as highlight the contribution of forests to the Sustainable Development Goals, to be reviewed in depth at the annual sessions of the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

V. Communication and outreach strategy

71. Communication and outreach are essential components of the strategic plan, which is itself an important communication tool. A communication and outreach strategy should be developed to raise awareness, within and outside the forest sector, of the vital contribution of all types of forests and trees to life on Earth and human well-being. The communication and outreach strategy should draw on the strategic plan, synchronize with the quadrennial programmes of work and consider relevant themes, including those which are relevant to the high-level political forum on sustainable development. Actors at all levels are encouraged to contribute to these efforts.

72. The communication and outreach strategy should raise the awareness of the strategic plan, including through its graphic visualization.

73. The Forum should develop the communication and outreach strategy for the strategic plan. This strategy should identify, inter alia, target audiences, key messages, methods, activities and success criteria.

74. The United Nations system, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations and other partners are encouraged to enhance cooperation and synergies on forest-related communication and outreach to increase the impact of their messaging, and to consider joint events and products with national, regional, subregional and non-governmental organizations and processes.

75. The International Day of Forests on 21 March provides a powerful annual event to promote implementation of the strategic plan, and is a platform for individual and collective public outreach activities by all actors on forests at all levels. Members are encouraged to observe this day in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders and to inform the Forum about their activities.

Appendix

Indicative thematic areas for action associated with the global forest goals and targets of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

The list of indicative thematic areas for action set out below is not exhaustive and is in no particular order.

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

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

- (a) Reduction in/halting of deforestation
- (b) Reduction in/halting of forest degradation
- (c) Maintenance and improvement of forest health
- (d) Reforestation and afforestation
- (e) Forest landscape restoration and rehabilitation
- (f) Natural forest regeneration
- (g) Contribution of forests to climate change mitigation and adaptation
- (h) Reduction in/halting of loss of forest biodiversity
- (i) Mitigating the impact of invasive alien species
- (j) Mitigating the impact of air pollution
- (k) Fire control and management
- (l) The role of forests in preventing land degradation and desertification
- (m) Combating sandstorms and dust storms
- (n) Wildlife protection and management
- (o) Innovative approaches to the sustainable management of natural and planted forests
- (p) Disaster risk reduction
- (q) Control of mining activities within and adjacent to forests
- (r) Mitigating the impact of air, water and soil pollution

Global forest goal 2

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

- (a) Contribution of forests to poverty eradication and livelihoods
- (b) Community/collaborative forest management
- (c) Value-added forest product production and processing
- (d) Working conditions and wages of forest workers
- (e) Competitiveness and diversification of forest products
- (f) Valuation of forest goods and services
- (g) Payments for ecosystem services
- (h) Protective functions of forests (soil and water management)
- (i) Conservation and sustainable use of genetic diversity of forests and trees outside forests
- (j) Traditional forest-related knowledge
- (k) Forest-related education, training and extension
- (l) Forests and trees in the urban context
- (m) Sustainable production and consumption of forest products
- (n) Socioeconomic functions of forests
- (o) Ecotourism development
- (p) Importance and characteristics of different forest types (e.g. boreal, temperate, tropical)
- (q) Agroforestry
- (r) Research
- (s) New and innovative forest products
- (t) The role of women and girls in sustainable forest management
- (u) Sustainable building materials

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

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

- (a) Management of protected forest areas and networks
- (b) Enhancing conservation through other effective area-based conservation measures, including by establishing and expanding national parks where appropriate
- (c) Conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, including in production forests
- (d) Sustainable management of forests used for production of wood and non-wood forest products
- (e) Productive functions of forests
- (f) Wood for energy and fuelwood, including sustainable use of woody biomass
- (g) Competitiveness of sustainably managed forest products

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- (h) Market-based tools
- (i) Incentives for sustainable forest management and other public policy tools
- (j) Legality verification and traceability of forest products
- (k) Approaches for reduced-impact logging
- (l) Application of spatial and land use planning tools
- (m) The role of indigenous peoples and local communities in sustainable forest management
- (n) Building markets and infrastructure to promote production and consumption of sustainably managed forest products
- (o) Conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity

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

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

- (a) Means of implementation to achieve sustainable forest management
- (b) Funding support for implementation of the United Nations forest instrument
- (c) International public funding and national budgets
- (d) Foreign and domestic private sector investment in sustainable forest management and forest-based enterprises
- (e) Capacity-building to access and mobilize funds for sustainable forest management
- (f) Expertise in expanding capacity-building in developing countries
- (g) Public-private partnerships
- (h) Environmentally sound and innovative forest-based technology and know-how
- (i) North-South, South-South and triangular technical and scientific cooperation
- (j) North-North technical and scientific cooperation
- (k) Efficiency of forest-based industries
- (l) Forest science-policy interface
- (m) Best practices and innovative tools
- (n) Regional and subregional financing sources and mechanisms
- (o) Programmes and pilots for the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument and strategic plan

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

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

- (a) Cross-sectoral coordination at all levels
- (b) Integration of forest values into national planning and accounting
- (c) Enabling environments for investment in sustainable forest management

- (d) Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
- (e) Illegal logging and associated trade
- (f) Forest land tenure and land ownership
- (g) Gender equality in the forest sector, including empowerment of women and girls
- (h) Stakeholder engagement at all levels
- (i) Public involvement in forest decision-making
- (j) Civil society partnerships
- (k) The role of research in sustainable forest management
- (l) Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management
- (m) Forest inventories and availability of reliable forest data and statistics
- (n) National forest inventories and other official forest-related data
- (o) Legal policy and institutional framework for sustainable forest management

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

The indicative thematic areas for action are:

- (a) Enhanced coherence and reduced fragmentation in global forest governance
- (b) Coherence, collaboration and cooperation among forest-related programmes and initiatives
- (c) Joint initiatives and joint programming of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests
- (d) Collaboration and cooperation between members of the Forum, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and regional and subregional organizations and processes, as well as major groups and other non-governmental stakeholders
- (e) Harmonized programmes of work and programmes of action at all levels
- (f) Strengthened and harmonized data collection and reporting cycles and formats
- (g) Coordination initiatives among criteria and indicator processes
- (h) Common understanding of sustainable forest management
- (i) Regional and subregional coordination mechanisms

Annex II

Quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2017–2020

1. The United Nations Forum on Forests carries out its core functions on the basis of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030. The Forum's quadrennial programme of work represents its contribution to implementing the strategic plan and sets the agenda for each session of the Forum within the quadrennium.
2. The quadrennial programme of work identifies thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs.
3. The quadrennial programme of work reflects the linkage between odd-year and even-year sessions of the Forum. As a general rule:
 - (a) Odd-year sessions focus on discussions on implementation and technical advice, including exchange of experiences among members of the Forum, member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests,

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regional and subregional organizations, major groups and other relevant stakeholders, and the science-policy interface. The output of odd-year sessions is a chair's summary report of those discussions, including possible proposals, which is reported to the Forum at its subsequent session in the even-numbered year for further consideration and recommendations;

(b) Even-year sessions focus on policy dialogue, development and decision-making, taking into account the discussions and proposals of the previous session. The substantive output of even-year sessions is a concise Forum resolution or decision on the next steps;

(c) Odd-year and even-year sessions for a given biennium are thematically linked. Thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs for each biennium are identified by the Forum on the basis of the global forest goals and targets contained in the strategic plan, taking into account the annual themes and Sustainable Development Goals³⁰ under review by the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

(d) The Forum sessions and their outcomes, as well as intersessional work, should maximize the impact and relevance of the work of the Forum.

4. Intersessional activities, including country-led initiatives and other similar initiatives, can contribute to the quadrennial programmes of work and the implementation of the strategic plan.

5. The twelfth and fourteenth sessions of the Forum will focus on technical advice, and the thirteenth and fifteenth sessions on policy dialogue, development and decision-making (see tables 1 to 4 below).

6. Given that the twelfth session of the Forum, to be held in 2017, is the first session following the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33 on 22 July 2015 and the strategic plan, it is transitional in nature and may take decisions on matters called for in the resolution as needed to facilitate the work of the Forum.

Table 1

Twelfth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2017

Priority actions

1. Implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
 - (a) Technical discussion and exchange of experiences on the thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs for the period 2017–2018, taking into account the review cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development during the biennium and the theme of the International Day of Forests
 - (b) Format for voluntary national contributions and voluntary announcement, where appropriate
 - (c) United Nations system-wide contributions to the implementation of the global forest goals and targets
2. Monitoring, assessment and reporting
 - (a) Cycle and format for voluntary national reporting on the implementation of the strategic plan, including the United Nations forest instrument (para. 16 (c))³¹ and voluntary national contributions
 - (b) Progress on the development of global forest indicators
 - (c) Measures to better synchronize data collection and reduce the reporting burden (para. 16 (b))
3. Means of implementation
 - (a) Initial discussions on the guidelines for the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network and the availability of resources (para. 6 (f) (iv))
 - (b) Progress on the activities and operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network

³⁰ See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

³¹ Citations in parentheses refer to the relevant paragraphs of Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33.

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Priority actions

4. Enhanced cooperation, coordination and engagement on forest-related issues
 - (a) Information on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests workplan and actions to strengthen its operations in support of the strategic plan and the quadrennial programme of work for the period 2017–2020
 - (b) Regional and subregional partners
 - (c) Major groups and other relevant stakeholders
 - (d) Revision of the existing guidelines for country-led initiatives and similar initiatives to enhance their contribution to the work of the Forum (para. 6 (e))
 - (e) Communication and outreach activities
 - (f) Information on intersessional activities
 5. Emerging issues and challenges
 6. Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests
-

Table 2

Thirteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2018 (policy session)

Priority actions

1. Implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
 - (a) Policy dialogue on the thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs for the period 2017–2018, taking into account the review cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development during the biennium and the theme of the International Day of Forests
 - (b) Voluntary announcement of voluntary national contributions
 - (c) United Nations system-wide contributions to the implementation of the global forest goals and targets
 - (d) Development of the strategic plan communication and outreach strategy
 2. Monitoring, assessment and reporting
 - (a) Progress on the implementation of the strategic plan, including the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions
 - (b) Progress on the development of global forest indicators
 3. Means of implementation
 - (a) Progress on the activities and the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
 - (b) Guidelines for the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
 - (c) Measures to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (para. 14 (a))³¹
 4. Emerging issues and challenges
 5. Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests
 6. Information on intersessional activities
 7. Progress in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution [2015/33](#) (para. 56)
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Table 3**Fourteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2019 (implementation and technical advice)***Priority actions*

1. Implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
 - (a) Technical discussion and exchange of experiences on the thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs for the period 2019–2020, taking into account the review cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development during the biennium and the theme of the International Day of Forests
 - (b) Voluntary announcement of voluntary national contributions
 - (c) United Nations system-wide contributions to the implementation of the global forest goals and targets
2. Monitoring, assessment and reporting
 - (a) Progress on the implementation of the strategic plan, including the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions
 - (b) Progress on the development of global forest indicators
3. Means of implementation: progress on activities and the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network, and availability of resources (paras. 6 (f) (iii) and (iv))³¹
4. Enhancing global forest policy coherence and a common international understanding of sustainable forest management (para. 6 (f) (ii))
5. Enhanced cooperation, coordination and engagement on forest-related issues
 - (a) Activities of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests in support of the strategic plan and the quadrennial programme of work for the period 2017–2020
 - (b) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: implementation of the Paris Agreement
 - (c) Convention on Biological Diversity: Aichi Biodiversity Targets
 - (d) Regional and subregional partners
 - (e) Major groups and other relevant stakeholders
 - (f) Communication and outreach activities
 - (g) Cross-sectoral engagement
 - (h) Information on intersessional activities
6. Emerging issues and challenges
7. Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests

Table 4**Fifteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2020 (policy session)***Priority actions*

1. Implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
 - (a) Policy dialogue on the thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs for the period 2019–2020, taking into account the review cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development during the biennium and the theme of the International Day of Forests
 - (b) Voluntary announcement of voluntary national contributions
 - (c) United Nations system-wide contributions to the implementation of the global forest goals and targets

Priority actions

2. Monitoring, assessment and reporting: progress on the implementation of the strategic plan, including the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions
 3. Means of implementation: availability of resources for the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network (para. 14 (a))³¹ and its priority actions and resource needs for the quadrennial programme of work for the period 2021–2024
 4. Emerging issues and challenges
 5. Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests
 6. High-level segment, including forest partnership forum with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and non-governmental organizations and private sector chief executive officers (para. 6 (d))
 7. Adoption of the quadrennial programme of work for the period 2021–2024, including consideration of its priority actions and the resources needed
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2017/5. United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [54/228](#) of 22 December 1999, [55/207](#) of 20 December 2000, [55/258](#) of 14 June 2001, [55/278](#) of 12 July 2001, [58/224](#) of 23 December 2003 and [60/214](#) of 22 December 2005,

Recalling also its resolutions 2009/10 of 27 July 2009, 2011/10 of 22 July 2011, [2013/14](#) of 23 July 2013 and [2015/9](#) of 9 June 2015,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations System Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution [60/214](#),³²

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;³²
2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations System Staff College over the past two years in providing high-quality learning and training opportunities to the United Nations system;
3. *Recognizes* the continued efforts of the Staff College to establish itself as a centre of excellence for building the capacity of United Nations staff system-wide and of relevant partners of the United Nations system, and the ability of the Staff College to mainstream the principles of the transformative 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³³ through inter-agency learning, training and knowledge management;
4. *Welcomes* the important role of the Staff College as a catalyst for organizational change and transformation within the United Nations system;
5. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made by the Staff College in developing shared leadership and managerial skills among United Nations staff, thus supporting the United Nations system in effectively delivering its mandate according to its values;
6. *Also notes with appreciation* the continued efforts of the Staff College to ensure its sustainability, including through self-generated resources;

³² [E/2017/52](#).

³³ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

Resolutions

7. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system to make full and effective use of the services provided by the Staff College, to coordinate their learning and training activities with the Staff College and to encourage the participation of their staff in relevant Staff College courses;

8. *Calls upon* the Staff College to further develop management training activities for staff members to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations system;

9. *Encourages* Member States to continue to support the Staff College by recognizing its unique inter-agency function and its important role in building the capacity of United Nations staff and of relevant partners of the United Nations system for the effective and efficient delivery of their mandates.

*22nd plenary meeting
21 April 2017*

2017/6. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2009/27 of 30 July 2009, 2011/11 of 22 July 2011 and [2013/45](#) of 26 July 2013,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions [62/210](#) of 19 December 2007 and section I of resolution [64/260](#) of 29 March 2010,

Acknowledging the progress made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in the implementation of its strategic framework and the achievements in diverse programmatic fields, including multilateralism, economic development and social inclusion, sustainable development, peace, resilience-building and disaster risk reduction,

Acknowledging also the role that the Institute has been playing in strengthening its efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³⁴ through training and related capacity-building activities, including efforts to help national partners to mainstream the 2030 Agenda through policies, programmes and plans, to monitor and evaluate progress and to develop statistical capacities to support improved data availability, with a focus on developing countries, in particular countries in Africa, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States,

Acknowledging further the leadership role that the Institute has been playing over the past 15 years in supporting the international humanitarian and development communities with improved access to information for decision-making and operational coordination in the field through its Operational Satellite Applications Programme,

Encouraged by the growth in beneficiary outreach since 2014 through increased training and knowledge-sharing events, in particular with regard to peacekeeping and climate change,

Noting the continued stable overall financial situation of the Institute and the increase in its budget that was approved by the Board of Trustees, and expressing its appreciation to Governments and other strategic partners that have made or pledged voluntary contributions to the Institute,

Welcoming the efforts of the Institute to align its 2018–2021 strategic framework with the 2030 Agenda and to increase efforts to meet the learning and other capacity needs of countries in special situations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;³⁵

2. *Encourages* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to continue to respond to learning and other capacity needs in accordance with its mandate and the outcomes of relevant international conferences, and to continue to align and harmonize its activity with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³⁴ and ongoing reforms of the United Nations development system, including the finalization of its 2018–2021 strategic framework with a view to enhancing its effectiveness, efficiency and coherence;

³⁴ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

³⁵ [E/2017/48](#).

3. *Also encourages* the Institute to continue to respond to requests, including from United Nations entities, for maps derived from satellite imagery and reports to support the humanitarian and development community;
4. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to provide voluntary non-earmarked contributions to the Institute;
5. *Encourages* all donors in a position to do so to strengthen their support to the Institute to enhance its capacity-building activities, in particular in the developing countries;
6. *Encourages* the Institute to continue to build and strengthen partnerships with all stakeholders, including United Nations system entities, the business sector, academia and civil society;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2019 on the implementation of the present resolution.

22nd plenary meeting
21 April 2017

2017/7. Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, by which the Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Reaffirming also the pledge that no one will be left behind in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that the 2030 Agenda is people-centred, universal and transformative, that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – and that it is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom, to be implemented by all countries and stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, and reaffirming further all the principles recognized in the Agenda and that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,

Recalling that, in its resolution [70/1](#), the General Assembly decided that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators,

Recalling also that, in the same resolution, the General Assembly agreed that the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the high-level political forum on sustainable development will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the global indicator framework, as agreed by the Statistical Commission,

Emphasizing the need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind,

Reaffirming the need for the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programmes in developing countries,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [68/261](#) of 29 January 2014, by which the Assembly endorsed the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and in which the Assembly stressed that, in order to be effective, the fundamental values and principles that govern statistical work have to be guaranteed by legal and institutional frameworks and be respected at all political levels and by all stakeholders in national statistical systems,

Recalling also its resolution [2006/6](#) of 24 July 2006, in which it called upon the United Nations system, including the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the regional commissions and international agencies, to support national efforts in building and strengthening national statistical capacity, in particular that of developing countries, and called upon all international agencies to improve the coverage, transparency and reporting on all indicators, including through avoiding imputation unless specific country data are available for reliable imputations following consultations with concerned countries and through transparent methodologies,

Resolutions

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, by which the Assembly endorsed the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in which Member States indicated that they will seek to increase and use high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts,

Recalling that, in the same resolution, Member States indicated that they will enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, for that purpose and provide international cooperation, including through technical and financial support, to further strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux,

1. *Adopts* the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³⁶ developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, as annexed to the present resolution and agreed upon by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session, held from 7 to 10 March 2017, as a voluntary and country-led instrument that includes the initial set of indicators to be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the Commission at its fifty-first session, to be held in 2020, and its fifty-sixth session, to be held in 2025, and will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels, which will be developed by Member States;

2. *Requests* the Statistical Commission to coordinate the substantive and technical work to develop international statistical standards, methods and guidelines, where necessary, to fully implement the global indicator framework to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

3. *Also requests* the Statistical Commission, through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, to further refine and improve the global indicator framework in order to address coverage, alignment with targets, definition of terms and development of metadata and to facilitate its implementation, including through the periodic review of new methodologies and data as they become available;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to maintain the Sustainable Development Goals global indicator database to inform the yearly progress report on the Goals and to ensure transparency on the data, statistics and metadata presented on countries and used for the regional and global aggregates;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate collaboration between national statistical systems and the relevant international and regional organizations to enhance data reporting channels and ensure the harmonization and consistency of data and statistics for the indicators used to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, within existing resources;

6. *Stresses* that official statistics and data from national statistical systems constitute the basis needed for the global indicator framework, recommends that national statistical systems explore ways to integrate new data sources into their systems to satisfy new data needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as appropriate, and also stresses the role of national statistical offices as the coordinator of the national statistical system;

7. *Urges* international organizations to base the global review on data produced by national statistical systems and, if specific country data are not available for reliable estimation, to consult with concerned countries to produce and validate modelled estimates before publication, urges that communication and coordination among international organizations be enhanced in order to avoid duplicate reports, ensure consistency of data and reduce response burdens on countries, and urges international organizations to provide the methodologies used to harmonize country data for international comparability and produce estimates through transparent mechanisms;

8. *Stresses* that all activities of the global statistical system must be conducted in full adherence to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics³⁷ and Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6;

9. *Welcomes* the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, which was launched at the first United Nations World Data Forum, held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 15 to 18 January 2017, and endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session and which provides the framework for discussion, planning, implementation and evaluation of statistical capacity-building pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

³⁶ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

³⁷ General Assembly resolution 68/261.

10. *Stresses* the need for the Statistical Commission to inform the discussions at the high-level political forum on sustainable development regarding statistical gaps and capacity-building needs related to the Sustainable Development Goals;

11. *Urges* countries, the United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the Secretariat, including the regional commissions, the Bretton Woods institutions, international organizations and bilateral and regional funding agencies to intensify their support for strengthening data collection and statistical capacity-building, including capacity-building that strengthens coordination among national statistical offices, as appropriate and within their mandates, in a coordinated manner that recognizes national priorities and reflects national ownership of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries, using all available means of support;

12. *Recommends* the present resolution to the General Assembly for adoption.

*31st plenary meeting
7 June 2017*

Annex

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.³⁸

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) Indicators

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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|---|--|
| 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day | 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) |
| 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable | 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable |
| 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance | 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure |

³⁸ General Assembly resolution [68/261](#).

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	<p>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p> <p>1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</p> <p>1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	<p>1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes</p> <p>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p>1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP</p>
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	<p>1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</p>
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	<p>2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment</p> <p>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p>
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	<p>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p> <p>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p>
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	<p>2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size</p> <p>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>

Resolutions

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) *Indicators*

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|--|--|
| <p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p> | <p>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p> |
| <p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</p> | <p>2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities</p> <p>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction</p> |
| <p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</p> | <p>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</p> <p>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p> |
| <p>2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</p> | <p>2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies</p> |
| <p>2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</p> | <p>2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies</p> |

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

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| <p>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> | <p>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> |
| <p>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p> | <p>3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate</p> <p>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate</p> |
| <p>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p> | <p>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</p> <p>3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population</p> <p>3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</p> |

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) 3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

Resolutions

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) *Indicators*

Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

Resolutions

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) Indicators

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

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| 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries | 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita |
| 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors | 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person |
| 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services | 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex |
| 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead | 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP |
| 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value | 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training | 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training |
| 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms | 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age |
| 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment | 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status |

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts³⁹	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

³⁹ Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ⁴⁰	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

⁴⁰ Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

Resolutions

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) Indicators

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

Resolutions

<i>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	<p>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p> <p>16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p>
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	<p>16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</p> <p>16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p>
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	<p>16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</p> <p>16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information</p>
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	<p>17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source</p> <p>17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</p>
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Resolutions

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) *Indicators*

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
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Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) *Indicators*

Trade

- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
- 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
- 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
- 17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
- 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
- 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

- 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
- 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
- 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
- 17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

- 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- 17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

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Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) Indicators

	17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
17.19		By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
	17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
	17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

2017/8. United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2013/12](#) of 22 July 2013, [2014/10](#) of 13 June 2014, [2015/8](#) of 9 June 2015 and [2016/5](#) of 2 June 2016 on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases,

Recalling also the commitments included in the 2011 political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,⁴¹ the 2014 outcome document of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the comprehensive review and assessment of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases⁴² and the proposed actions set out in the World Health Organization Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020,⁴³

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which includes non-communicable disease-related targets,

Acknowledging that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases, principally cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, which are linked to one or more of the four main risk factors, namely, tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity, constitutes one of the major challenges for development in the twenty-first century, which undermines social and economic development throughout the world and threatens the achievement of internationally agreed development goals,

Recognizing that pollution, including air pollution, may exacerbate the risk of non-communicable chronic diseases,

Noting the progress made by the Task Force in the execution of its mandate, including the undertaking of joint programming missions to a number of countries, and in the development of four global joint programmes to support national efforts to address cervical cancer; enhance the capacity, mechanisms and mandates of relevant authorities in facilitating and ensuring action across governmental sectors; increase access to cost-effective cancer screening programmes; and promote the use of information and communications technologies to prevent and control non-communicable diseases,

Noting with concern that the four global joint programmes developed by the Task Force remain unfunded to date,

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution [66/2](#), annex.

⁴² General Assembly resolution [68/300](#).

⁴³ World Health Organization, document WHA66/2013/REC/1, annex 4.

Recalling the model policy for agencies of the United Nations system on preventing tobacco industry interference, which was developed in the context of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control,⁴⁴

Recalling also that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development⁴⁵ recognizes that, as part of a comprehensive strategy of prevention and control, price and tax measures on tobacco can be an effective and important means to reduce tobacco consumption and health-care costs and represent a revenue stream for financing for development in many countries,

Recalling further that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda reiterates that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases⁴⁶ and the recommendations contained therein, including to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2018 on progress made in implementing Council resolution [2013/12](#);

2. *Notes with appreciation* the support provided by Member States with regard to the work of the Task Force, including through the activities of an informal group of States working to assist the Task Force in the execution of its mandate;

3. *Notes* the initiative to hold, in Montevideo from 18 to 20 October 2017, a global conference on non-communicable diseases on the theme “Enhancing policy coherence between different spheres of policymaking that have a bearing on attaining target 3.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals on non-communicable diseases by 2030”;

4. *Welcomes* the financial or in-kind support provided by Member States⁴⁷ and international development partners for the work of the Task Force;

5. *Recognizes* that the requests in its resolution [2016/5](#) for members of the Task Force to provide support to Member States to reflect the non-communicable disease-related targets included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴⁸ in national development plans and policies cannot be fulfilled with the current resources;

6. *Urges* national Governments, the private sector as appropriate, and bilateral and multilateral donors, including the World Bank and regional development banks, to explore financing for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and mobilizing the provision of adequate, predictable and sustained resources for the programmatic work of the Task Force, including the four global joint programmes, in order to scale up Task Force support to Member States;

7. *Urges* bilateral and multilateral donors to strengthen international cooperation and development assistance to support efforts to build sufficient capacity in developing countries, in particular with regard to legal, fiscal and regulatory systems, including for evidence-based strategies such as taxation and/or innovative financing options, with the objective of developing and implementing multisectoral responses for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;

8. *Calls upon* the members of the Task Force to raise awareness about the burden of non-communicable diseases and the links with poverty and sustainable development, in its economic, social and environmental dimensions, and about opportunities to accelerate progress in reducing their burden, including through enhancing cooperation with existing goodwill ambassadors, envoys, global advocates, eminent persons and local champions;

9. *Encourages* the thematic working groups to place greater emphasis on, and make further progress towards, addressing additional contributing factors to the rising incidence and prevalence of non-communicable

⁴⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2302, No. 41032.

⁴⁵ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

⁴⁶ [E/2017/54](#).

⁴⁷ Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

diseases, including economic, social, environmental and behavioural determinants of health, and, where relevant, to coordinate this work among their respective institutions, in particular with regard to addressing the impacts of air pollution on health;

10. *Encourages* members of the Task Force, as appropriate and in line with their respective mandates, to develop and implement their own policies on preventing tobacco industry interference, bearing in mind the model policy for agencies of the United Nations system on preventing tobacco industry interference, in order to ensure a consistent and effective separation between the activities of the United Nations system and those of the tobacco industry;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 2018 session on progress achieved in implementing resolution [2013/12](#), under the sub-item entitled “Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases” of the item entitled “Coordination, programme and other questions”, in preparation for a comprehensive review by the General Assembly, in 2018, of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

*31st plenary meeting
7 June 2017*

2017/9. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,⁴⁹ and recalling its resolutions on the subject matter, including resolutions 2011/6 of 14 July 2011, [2012/24](#) of 27 July 2012, [2013/16](#) of 24 July 2013, [2014/2](#) of 12 June 2014, [2015/12](#) of 10 June 2015 and [2016/2](#) of 2 June 2016,

Reaffirming also the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women made at the Millennium Summit,⁵⁰ the 2005 World Summit,⁵¹ the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals⁵² and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,⁵³ as well as the recognition of the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls expressed at the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda,⁵⁴ the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,⁵⁵ the third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁵⁶ the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁵⁷ the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem,⁵⁸ the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development⁵⁹ and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, and reaffirming further that their full, effective and accelerated implementation is integral to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals,

Reaffirming further that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and constitutes a critical strategy in the full, effective and accelerated

⁴⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1)*, chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

⁵⁰ See General Assembly resolution [55/2](#).

⁵¹ See General Assembly resolution [60/1](#).

⁵² See General Assembly resolution [65/1](#).

⁵³ See General Assembly resolution [66/288](#), annex.

⁵⁴ See General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

⁵⁵ See General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

⁵⁶ See General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

⁵⁷ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁵⁸ See General Assembly resolution [S-30/1](#), annex.

⁵⁹ See General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁶⁰ and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,⁶¹ in the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁶² and for catalysing progress, where applicable, on the outcomes of their reviews, as well as in the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and its subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security,

Recalling that mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels; it is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated, and recalling also that it does not replace the need for targeted, women-specific policies and programmes or positive legislation, nor does it substitute for gender units or focal points,

Underlining the catalytic role played by the Commission on the Status of Women and the important roles played by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, taking note of the agreed conclusions and decisions of the Commission related to the promotion and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, and reaffirming the political declaration on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, adopted by the Commission at its fifty-ninth session,⁶³

Recalling General Assembly resolution 71/243 of 21 December 2016 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in which the Assembly called upon all entities of the United Nations development system to continue to promote women’s empowerment and gender equality by enhancing gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, developed under the leadership of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the scorecard), in particular with regard to gender-responsive performance management and strategic planning, the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data, reporting and resource tracking, and drawing on available gender expertise in the system at all levels, including in UN-Women, to assist in mainstreaming gender equality in the preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, or equivalent planning framework,

Reaffirming the central role and the importance of the active and full participation of national Governments in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, or equivalent planning framework, in order to enhance national ownership and achieve full alignment of operational activities with national priorities, challenges, planning and programming, and in this sense encouraging national Governments to consult with relevant stakeholders, including civil society and non-governmental organizations,

Recalling the section of General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 entitled “Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women”,

Recognizing that, in the process of gender mainstreaming, it is important to address the issue of harassment in the workplace, including sexual harassment, bearing in mind that it impedes the achievement of gender parity in the United Nations system and can have a negative impact on the achievement of gender equality,

Reiterating its serious concern that, while some progress has been made in achieving gender parity in the United Nations system, especially at the senior and policymaking levels, with full respect for the principle of equitable

⁶⁰ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁶¹ General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

⁶² *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁶³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 7 (E/2015/27)*, chap. I, sect. C, resolution 59/1, annex.

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geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, progress remains insufficient, with negligible improvement in some parts of the system, and taking note of the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General in this regard,

Noting that, while the United Nations system has evidenced steady annual progress in implementing the System-wide Action Plan, progress has slowed and requires further acceleration and results-oriented actions to meet all performance requirements by the 2017 deadline set by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination,

Recognizing the potential adaptability of the methodology of the System-wide Action Plan to relevant national institutions,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General⁶⁴ and the recommendations contained therein, and appreciates that it continues to include comprehensive and systematic system-wide data collection and evidence-based analysis, allowing for comprehensive follow-up on progress made throughout the United Nations system in the implementation of resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on gender mainstreaming;

2. *Urges* the United Nations system to accelerate gender mainstreaming in policies and programmes, including in support of the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵⁴ at the global, regional and country levels;

3. *Stresses* that the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality constitutes a key forum for advocating, coordinating and monitoring progress in the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the overall substantive normative, operational and programmatic work within the United Nations system, and looks forward to its continued role;

4. *Also stresses* the need for the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, as well as other existing inter-agency networks, including the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the High-level Committee on Programmes, the High-level Committee on Management, the United Nations Development Group and its working mechanisms at the global and regional levels, the United Nations Evaluation Group, the Finance and Budget Network of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations Organizations and Multilateral Financial Institutions, to continue, as appropriate, to take concrete actions to further promote gender mainstreaming in the United Nations system and to take increased responsibility for the implementation of relevant performance indicators of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women;

5. *Welcomes* the important and continued extensive work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for more effective and coherent gender mainstreaming across the United Nations, recognizes its role in leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in its work to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women as established by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/289, and also recognizes the role of UN-Women in assisting Member States, upon their request, in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at the international, regional, national and local levels;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening the capacity of UN-Women, including through adequate and sustainable funding, to carry out its mandates for normative support, coordination and operational functions, inter alia, for coordinating the United Nations system in the full and effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective and the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁶⁰ and of its review and appraisal at the international, regional, national and local levels, as well as its contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through systematic gender mainstreaming, the mobilization of resources to deliver results for women and girls and the monitoring of progress with data and robust accountability systems;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels, in accordance with previous

⁶⁴ E/2017/57 and E/2017/57/Corr.1.

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Economic and Social Council resolutions and General Assembly resolutions [64/289](#) and [71/243](#), commensurate with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, bearing in mind its universal nature and that the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is essential for the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals, including by:

(a) Ensuring, where relevant, that corporate and country-level strategic documents, including the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, or their equivalents, in accordance with programme countries' priorities, mainstream a gender perspective through a dedicated gender equality outcome as well as the integration of gender equality and the empowerment of women across all other Sustainable Development Goal-related outcome areas (twin-track approach);

(b) Supporting the application of a gender perspective in the preparation of organization-wide and country-level documents, such as the strategic, programmatic and results-based frameworks and evaluations, and continuing to promote more coherent, accurate and effective monitoring and reporting on progress on gender equality, the impact of the promotion of gender equality and the use of common indicators on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, taking into account the situation of women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and those in vulnerable situations;

(c) Continuing to implement the System-wide Action Plan, including by ensuring compliance with all performance indicators and enhancing the consistency and accuracy of reporting in order to achieve full annual reporting by the entire United Nations system, and continuing to promote the institutionalization of transparency and robust accountability systems;

(d) Increasing investments to address issues in critical areas of the System-wide Action Plan, including policy development, resource tracking and allocation, the equal representation and participation of women, including organizational culture, and capacity development and assessment;

(e) Launching and fully implementing, beginning in 2018, the updated System-wide Action Plan and United Nations country team scorecard;

(f) Enhancing standards and methodologies for the use of the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels in order to improve the systematic collection, analysis, dissemination and use of accurate, reliable, transparent and comparable data and statistics and, where applicable and with due respect for confidentiality, open data and statistics related to achieving gender equality, disaggregated by, inter alia, income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts;

(g) Increasing the investment in and focus on outputs and outcomes relating to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls to ensure adequate resources for assisting in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through enhanced common budgetary frameworks, gender-responsive planning and budgeting, joint funding mechanisms and joint resource mobilization efforts;

(h) Collaborating with UN-Women to harmonize gender marker systems to allow for comparability and aggregation to set and meet financial targets on resources to be allocated for this purpose and to assess the resource deficits for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, also in the context of United Nations Development Assistance Framework common budgetary frameworks;

(i) Ensuring, as appropriate, that the United Nations Development Group continues to guide and support United Nations country teams on mainstreaming a gender perspective in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, that all regional United Nations Development Groups develop and maintain dedicated expertise on gender mainstreaming so as to provide integrated and coherent support to United Nations country teams, and that country-level coordination mechanisms, including gender theme groups or their equivalents, are fully empowered through clear mandates, capacity and sufficient resources to provide strategic support and advice to United Nations country teams in enhancing their gender mainstreaming efforts;

(j) Strengthening capacities and using existing resources, including institutions and infrastructure, to assist in the development and application of unified training modules on gender mainstreaming and on results-based management in support of programming for gender equality;

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(k) Continuing to better align gender equality programming with national priorities across sectors, including by supporting capacity-building for government institutions and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into legislation, policies and programmes in relation to national gender equality priorities;

(l) Continuing to include gender equality networks in planning and programme implementation, as well as continuing to build strategic partnerships with relevant actors, including civil society and women's organizations, as appropriate;

(m) Continuing and, where appropriate, strengthening efforts to achieve gender parity in appointments in the Professional and higher categories within the United Nations system at the headquarters, regional and country levels, inter alia, in appointments of resident coordinators, humanitarian coordinators, Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and other high-level posts, including, as appropriate, through the application of temporary special measures, in full compliance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation, with due regard to the representation of women from developing countries;

(n) Ensuring that managers provide strong leadership and support to promote and advance gender mainstreaming, and leveraging the leadership and convening role of resident coordinators, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 71/243, to address gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as an integral part of the work of United Nations country teams, including through joint initiatives, collective advocacy and strengthening of the coordination of gender-responsive operational activities across sectors;

(o) Strengthening collaboration and coordination among United Nations staff working on gender equality and gender focal points to ensure systematic gender mainstreaming across the work of the United Nations in development, peace and security, and human rights, as well as in humanitarian action;

(p) Continuing to work closely with the humanitarian coordinators to integrate a gender perspective into all facets of humanitarian action and ensure the equal promotion and protection of human rights for all, with equitable access to services;

(q) Promoting strategic advocacy and coherent communications on gender equality issues within United Nations country teams;

(r) Supporting efforts by the governing bodies of United Nations entities to devote adequate attention and resources to gender mainstreaming in their plans and activities;

8. *Requests* the United Nations system, in particular UN-Women, in consultation with Member States, to address the issue of sustainable resourcing for the implementation of the updated System-wide Action Plan, and encourages Member States in a position to do so to support UN-Women in this regard;

9. *Also requests* the United Nations system to continue and increase support to Member States, with their agreement and consent, in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and of national policies for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, inter alia, by providing support and capacity development to national machineries for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and all national entities, in accordance with their functions;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that recruitment strategies, promotion and retention policies, career development, anti-harassment and sexual harassment policies, human resources and succession planning, work/family policies, management culture and mechanisms for managerial accountability accelerate the achievement of gender parity, and in this regard to coordinate with the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services in addressing these issues;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2018 session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on accountability of the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels and on progress made in the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan.

*32nd plenary meeting
7 June 2017*

2017/10. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

*Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General,*⁶⁵

*Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,*⁶⁶ in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,⁶⁷ and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,⁶⁸

Recalling also its resolution 2016/4 of 2 June 2016 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003 on the prevention of armed conflict and Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013 on women and peace and security,

*Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women*⁶⁹ as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁷⁰ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁷⁰ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁷¹ and reaffirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council,

Taking note of the accession by the State of Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law treaties,

Expressing deep concern about the grave situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, resulting from the severe impact of the ongoing illegal Israeli occupation and all of its manifestations,

Expressing grave concern about the increased difficulties being faced by Palestinian women and girls living under Israeli occupation, including as a result of the continuation of home demolitions, evictions of Palestinians, the revocation of residency rights and arbitrary detention and imprisonment, as well as high rates of poverty, unemployment, food insecurity, inadequate water supply and unsafe drinking water, shortages of electricity and fuel, incidents of domestic violence and declining health, education and living standards, including the rising incidence of trauma and the decline in their psychological well-being, particularly in the Gaza Strip, where a humanitarian disaster continues to severely affect the situation of women and girls,

Deploring the dire economic and social conditions of Palestinian women and girls in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the systematic violation of their human rights resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli practices, including the forced displacement and transfer of civilians, especially among the Bedouin community, and confiscation of land, particularly in connection with the construction and expansion of settlements and the wall, which continue to constitute a major obstacle to peace on the basis of the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders, and the continued imposition of closures and restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, including the permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which have detrimentally affected their right to health care, including access of pregnant women to health-care services for antenatal care and safe delivery, education, employment, development and freedom of movement,

⁶⁵ [E/CN.6/2017/6](#).

⁶⁶ *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15–26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

⁶⁷ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁶⁸ General Assembly resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

⁶⁹ General Assembly resolution [48/104](#).

⁷⁰ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁷¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

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Expressing grave concern about all acts of violence, intimidation and provocation by Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians, including women and children, and properties, including homes, mosques, churches and agricultural lands, condemning acts of terror by several extremist Israeli settlers, and calling for accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated in this regard,

Gravely concerned by the tensions and violence over the recent period throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and deploring the loss of innocent civilian life, including among girls and women, as a result of excessive and indiscriminate use of force by Israeli occupying forces,

Condemning the military conflict in and around the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014 and the civilian casualties caused, including the killing and injury of thousands of Palestinian civilians, including hundreds of children, women and elderly persons, as well as the widespread destruction of homes and critical civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, water, sanitation and electricity networks, economic, industrial and agricultural properties, public institutions, religious sites and United Nations schools and facilities, as well as the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians, and any violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law,

Taking note of the report and findings of the independent commission of inquiry established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-21/1,⁷² and stressing the need to ensure accountability for all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in order to end impunity, ensure justice, deter further violations, protect civilians and promote peace,

Gravely concerned, in particular, by the persisting disastrous humanitarian situation and socioeconomic conditions in the Gaza Strip, including those resulting from the Israeli military operations in July and August 2014, as well as the long-term negative impact of Israeli military operations from December 2008 to January 2009 and in November 2012, and the continuing imposition of a blockade consisting of the prolonged closure of border crossings and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, as well as the continued impeding of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, which has detrimentally affected every aspect of the lives of the civilian population, especially women and children, in the Gaza Strip,

Stressing the need for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, consistent with the provisions and obligations under international humanitarian law,

Stressing also the importance of providing assistance, especially emergency assistance, to alleviate the dire socioeconomic and humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women and their families, and recognizing the essential efforts and support being provided by the United Nations agencies and other humanitarian aid organizations on the ground, particularly in response to the grave humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip,

Recalling the convening of the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, on 12 October 2014, and urging the timely and full disbursement of pledges for expediting the provision of humanitarian assistance and the reconstruction process, which is essential for alleviating the distress of Palestinian women and their families,

Expressing grave concern that Palestinian women and girls continue to be held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions, including, inter alia, unhygienic conditions, solitary confinement, extensive use of administrative detention of excessive duration without charge and denial of due process, and noting that women and girls also face gender-specific challenges, including inadequate access to medical care, risks associated with pregnancy and giving birth in prison and sexual harassment,

Reiterating the importance of increasing the role of women in peacebuilding and decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution of conflicts as part of efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of all women in the region, and stressing the importance of women's equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security,

⁷² [A/HRC/29/52](#).

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1. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains the major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development of their society, and stresses the importance of efforts to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and to ensure their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security;

2. *Calls upon* the international community, in this regard, to continue to provide urgently needed assistance, especially emergency assistance, and services, bearing in mind, inter alia, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁷³ and national priorities, in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families, in particular for addressing the humanitarian crisis and immense reconstruction and recovery needs in the Gaza Strip, and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions, with the integration of a gender perspective into all of its international assistance programmes, commends the achievements of the Palestinian Government in constructing the institutions of an independent Palestinian State, as confirmed by international institutions, including by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations, and calls for continued support of these efforts;

3. *Calls upon* international donors to fulfil without delay all pledges made on 12 October 2014 at the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, in order to expedite the provision of humanitarian assistance and the reconstruction process, which is essential for alleviating the distress of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷⁴ the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁷⁵ and all other relevant rules, principles and instruments of international law, including the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁷⁰ in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

5. *Urges* the international community to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of Palestinian women and girls and to intensify its measures to improve the difficult conditions being faced by Palestinian women and their families living under Israeli occupation;

6. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

7. *Urges* the international community to make renewed efforts aimed at advancing and accelerating the conclusion of a peace treaty based on clear parameters and with a defined time frame to attain without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 by resolving all outstanding issues, including all core issues, without exception, for a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, in accordance with the internationally recognized basis of the two-State solution, and of the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole, for the realization of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East;

8. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁶⁶ in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action⁶⁷ and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,⁶⁸

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation, to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those set out in his report,⁶⁵ and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-second session a report, including information provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

*32nd plenary meeting
7 June 2017*

⁷³ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁷⁴ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁷⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

2017/11. Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,⁷⁶ and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world”, held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,⁷⁷ the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, held in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,⁷⁸ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁷⁹ reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000⁸⁰ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁸¹ and recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,⁸² the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,⁸³ General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,⁸⁴

Recognizing the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa and reaffirmed in the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2008,⁸⁵ and noting the relevant decisions of African Union summits related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development, including the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and affirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, containing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the fourth session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Social Development, on the theme “Strengthening the African family for inclusive development in Africa”, held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 May 2014, and the first session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Social Development, Labour and Employment,

⁷⁶ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁷⁷ General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

⁷⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁷⁹ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

⁸⁰ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁸¹ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

⁸² General Assembly resolution 65/1.

⁸³ General Assembly resolution 57/2.

⁸⁴ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

⁸⁵ General Assembly resolution 63/1.

on the theme “Social protection for inclusive development”, held in Addis Ababa from 20 to 24 April 2015, recalling in this regard the African Common Position on Social Integration and the Social Policy Framework for Africa, both of which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in February 2009, as well as the African Common Position on Good Practices in Family Policy Development and Implementation for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (2014) and the renewed Continental Plan of Action on the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2010–2019), which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2013, and noting the adoption of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa in January 2016,

Acknowledging the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development, both of which are integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and offer an important opportunity for Africa to achieve inclusive and transformative development, and underscoring in this regard the importance of a coherent and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda,

Noting with appreciation the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa adopted by the African Union, which calls for the creation of an enabling environment for adequate investments and the adoption of the sector reforms aimed at promoting economic and social development and reducing poverty on the continent through the implementation of integrated regional infrastructure networks,

Recalling the ministerial statement on the theme “Towards an integrated and coherent approach to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals”, adopted by the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration and the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development at their ninth joint meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 April 2016,

Noting with concern the continued prevalence of child, early and forced marriage, as well as violence and other harmful practices against children, including female genital mutilation, and welcoming in this regard the Africa-wide campaign to end child marriage in Africa, launched at the Conference of Ministers of Social Development held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 May 2014, and the endorsement by the Pan-African Parliament in August 2016 of the ban on female genital mutilation,

Concerned about addressing the effects of the world financial and economic crisis so as to avoid its recurrence and to continue to promote global economic stability and the underlying institutional reforms required to ensure sustained, inclusive and equitable global economic growth for the benefit of all countries,

Expressing concern about the adverse impact of the continuing fragility and slowdown of global growth and trade, including on development, cognizant that the global economy remains in a challenging phase, with many downside risks, including capital outflows from some emerging and developing economies, continued low commodity prices, high unemployment, particularly among young people, and rising private and public indebtedness in many developing countries, and stressing the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date, to address these challenges and to make progress towards sustaining global demand, reaffirming the need to continue to support the special needs of Africa and to take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent,

Noting that Africa is abundantly endowed with natural resources, including many industrial minerals and agricultural resources that are exported mainly in primary form, and that the exploitation of the natural resources sector in Africa has for many years attracted foreign direct investment in capital-intensive enclave sectors that has the potential, when paired with appropriate policies, including employment-intensive policies, to spur structural transformation, create employment, contribute to poverty eradication and reduce inequality,

Emphasizing that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development,⁸⁶ and in this regard encouraging African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa,

⁸⁶ A/57/304, annex.

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Recognizing the regional coordination mechanism of United Nations agencies and organizations working in Africa in support of the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development Programme of Action, as well as the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership as a technical body of the African Union, which aims to ensure coordination and coherence in the delivery of support for greater effectiveness and impact through increased joint programming and joint implementation of activities,

Recognizing also that capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and best practices are essential for the successful implementation of the New Partnership, and recognizing further the need for continued support from the international community, partners of the New Partnership and United Nations agencies to continue to work towards sustained, inclusive, equitable and sustainable economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, and development on the African continent and for greater synergy and effective coordination between the New Partnership and the international initiatives related to Africa, and emphasizing the importance of the close collaboration of the African Union Commission and the United Nations as the co-organizers of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development, and recalling the sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development and its outcome documents, the Nairobi Declaration and the Nairobi Implementation Plan, and the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation and its outcome documents, the Declaration of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Johannesburg Action Plan (2016–2018),

Recognizing further that investments in people, especially their social protection, health, inclusive and equitable quality education, and lifelong learning opportunities for all, are essential to enhancing agricultural productivity and performance, and thereby key to sustainable and equitable growth and poverty reduction, through increasing decent job creation and employability opportunities for all, especially for women and youth, improving food security and nutrition and building resilience,

Recognizing that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets and that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is crucial,

Recognizing also that the lack of access to drinking water and proper sanitation contributes to slow progress in reducing Africa's disease burden, particularly among the poorest populations, in both rural and urban areas, and conscious of the impact of the lack of sanitation on people's health, poverty reduction efforts, economic and social development and the environment, in particular water resources,

Noting with appreciation that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and bilateral donors have provided substantial debt relief to 36 countries, 30 of which are in Africa, that have reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which has considerably reduced their debt vulnerability and enabled them to increase their investments in social services,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that the development efforts of such countries need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,⁸⁷

Noting other relevant forums, such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and its first high-level meeting, on the theme "Building towards an inclusive post-2015 development agenda", held in Mexico City on 15 and 16 April 2014, and its second high-level meeting, held in Nairobi from 28 November to 1 December 2016, during which existing and new development actors committed to effective development cooperation as a means of achieving the universal and interrelated Sustainable Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁸⁸

⁸⁷ See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁸⁸ [E/CN.5/2017/2](#).

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2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African Governments in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development⁸⁶ to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encouraging them, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

3. *Also welcomes* the progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 36 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 20 countries, welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process, and encourages further strengthening of the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 of the African Union, as well as its 10-year implementation plan, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;

5. *Recognizes* the progress that has been made in the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, particularly through the mechanism of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, under which impressive progress has been recorded in the conception of many critical infrastructure projects on the continent;

6. *Welcomes and urges* further efforts to promote the process of regional economic cooperation in Africa, including measures to facilitate regional connectivity, trade and transit, including through regional development initiatives such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme framework and the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, and the Silk Road Economic Belt and the Twenty-first Century Maritime Silk Road initiatives, emphasizing that such initiatives should stimulate jobs and growth for all, spur African integration and mobility and encourage the full and equitable participation of Africa in global value chains;

7. *Stresses* that inclusive and sustainable industrialization is a critical engine of economic and social development, and emphasizes the need to accelerate Africa's inclusive and sustainable industrialization by the adoption and implementation of specific measures and actions at the national, regional and continental levels and with the support of and in collaboration with development partners and the international community;

8. *Also stresses* the importance of taking measures to promote the dynamic diversification of African economies through transforming African economies from resource dependence, increasing local processing of and value addition to natural resources in order to expand the domestic economy and increase revenue, and developing new industries in order to transform lives and create opportunities for more and better jobs;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women and girls in the implementation of the New Partnership, including the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;

10. *Also welcomes* the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-sixth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2016, to proclaim 2017 the Year of Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investment in Youth;

11. *Notes* that health is a precondition, an indicator and an outcome of sustainable development and that, as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁷⁸ robust efforts are needed to sustain gains made under the Millennium Development Goals and integrate additional health issues into a broad health and development agenda, particularly the extension of universal health coverage;

12. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard welcomes the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, held in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, notes that 47 African countries have since integrated the objectives of the Campaign on

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Accelerated Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Mortality in Africa into their national strategies, and urges the pursuit and implementation of commitments to improve maternal and child health;

13. *Encourages* African countries to prioritize investments in building the institutional capacity of health systems, reduce health inequities within and across countries, progressively achieve universal health coverage and curb the outbreak of major diseases;

14. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including by providing support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of disease, including outbreaks of neglected tropical diseases, and in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;

15. *Encourages* Member States to continue to provide international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries, particularly African countries, in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies;

16. *Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership depends also on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

17. *Also emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society and effective participation by civil society, including non-governmental and community-based organizations, and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

18. *Further emphasizes* that the increasingly unacceptable high levels of poverty, inequality and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of social and economic policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, to promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development in order to ensure productive employment creation and decent work for all, to promote quality education, health and social protection and to enhance equality, social inclusion, political stability, democracy and good governance at all levels and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

19. *Emphasizes* that identifying and removing barriers to opportunity, as well as ensuring access to basic social protection and social services, are necessary to break the cycle of poverty, inequality and social exclusion;

20. *Encourages* African countries to continue to prioritize structural transformation, modernize smallholder agriculture, add value to primary commodities, improve public and private institutions of economic and political governance and invest in major public infrastructure projects and in inclusive, equitable and quality education and health in order to promote inclusive growth, generate full and productive employment and decent work for all and reduce poverty;

21. *Emphasizes* that economic development, including employment-intensive resource-based industrial development, with due regard to the sustainable management and use of natural resources, infrastructural development and structural transformation, in particular in the rural economy, based on pragmatic and targeted policies to enhance productive capacities in Africa that are consistent with national development priorities and international commitments, can generate employment and income for all African men and women, including the poor, and therefore be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

22. *Encourages* African countries to continue to foster political stability, promote peace and security and strengthen the governance, policy and institutional environment in order to enhance the prospects for inclusive and sustainable development, and to develop an enabling environment for the private sector to contribute to sustainable economic transformation and the creation of productive employment and decent work for all;

23. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development efforts in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Sustainable

Development Goals, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results, inclusive development partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability;

24. *Welcomes* the increase in the volume of official development assistance since the adoption of the Monterrey Consensus,⁸⁷ expresses its concern that many countries still fall short of their official development assistance commitments, reiterates that the fulfilment of all such commitments remains crucial, welcomes the fact that a few countries have met or surpassed their commitment to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income as official development assistance and the target of providing 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income as assistance to the least developed countries, urges all other countries to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance and to make additional concrete efforts towards their targets, welcomes the decision by the European Union reaffirming its collective commitment to achieving the target of providing 0.7 per cent of gross national income as official development assistance within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and undertaking to meet collectively the target of providing 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income as official development assistance to the least developed countries in the short term and reach 0.20 per cent within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda, and encourages providers of such assistance to consider setting a target of providing at least 0.20 per cent of gross national income as official development assistance to the least developed countries;

25. *Recognizes* that, while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal, and calls upon the international community to continue to support the resolution of challenges faced by developing countries, especially the least developed countries, including in Africa, to independently achieving sustainable development;

26. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through trilateral cooperation;

27. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives undertaken by Africa's development partners in recent years, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa through ensuring the effective implementation of existing commitments, including through the African Union/New Partnership for Africa's Development African Action Plan 2010–2015: Advancing Regional and Continental Integration in Africa, which remains at the centre of the continent's engagement with partners, and the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 14 and 15 June 2015;⁸⁹

28. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the African Union to align the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa⁹⁰ with the strategic frameworks of the African Union and the New Partnership for 2014–2017 and Agenda 2063, welcomes in this regard the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027, and reaffirms General Assembly resolution [71/254](#) of 23 December 2016, entitled "Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and development Agenda 2017–2027", and invites development partners, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa in achieving its objectives, including through the allocation of the necessary financing to support the implementation of its activities;

29. *Encourages* African countries to intensify their efforts to strengthen national statistical capacity in order to produce reliable and timely statistics and indicators for the monitoring of national development policies and strategies and of the implementation of commitments for the achievement of all sustainable development goals at the national, regional and international levels, and in this regard urges donor countries and organizations, including the United Nations system, and the international and regional statistical communities to support African countries in strengthening statistical capacity in support of development;

⁸⁹ See General Assembly resolution [71/254](#).

⁹⁰ The eight clusters include sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industry, trade and regional integration; infrastructure development; development of human capital, health, science, technology and innovation; labour, employment creation, social protection, migration and mobility; women and gender equality and youth empowerment; humanitarian matters; environment, urbanization and population; and advocacy, information, communications and culture.

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30. *Underlines* the importance for African Governments to build the productive capacity of agriculture, as a top priority, in order to increase rural incomes and ensure access to food for net food buyers, and stresses that greater efforts should be made to promote and implement sustainable agriculture, increase access for smallholder farmers, in particular women, to necessary agricultural resources, including productive assets, and improve access to infrastructure, information and markets, and that, furthermore, efforts should be made to promote small and medium-sized enterprises that contribute to job growth and increase incomes along the agricultural value stream;

31. *Urges* African Governments, within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, to expand investment financing to agriculture to at least 10 per cent of the annual budget of the national public sector while at the same time ensuring necessary action in policy and institutional reforms for enhanced performance of the agriculture industry and systems;

32. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture, food security and nutrition in Africa to align their efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, using the Programme's investment plans for alignment of external funding, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;⁹¹

33. *Also recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006) has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second Decade (2008–2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

34. *Urges* African countries to pay close attention to inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth capable of being employment-intensive, including through employment-intensive investment programmes, aimed at reducing inequalities, increasing productive employment, generating decent work for all, particularly those who are vulnerable, including women and young people, and improving real per capita incomes in both rural and urban areas;

35. *Emphasizes* the need, in particular for African countries, to enhance capacity-building for sustainable development, and in this regard calls for the strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and reiterates the importance of adequate human resources development, including through training, the exchange of experience and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including policy coherence, coordination and implementation, as well as planning, management and monitoring capacities;

36. *Also emphasizes* the importance of increasing international cooperation to improve the quality of and access to education, in particular for African countries, including through building and strengthening education-related infrastructure and increasing investment in education;

37. *Urges* African countries and development partners to meet the needs of young people and empower them, in particular by tackling the high levels of youth unemployment through the development of quality education, skills training and entrepreneurship programmes that address illiteracy, enhance the employability and capabilities of young people, facilitate school-to-work transitions and expand guaranteed employment schemes, where appropriate, with particular attention to disadvantaged young people in both rural and urban areas;

38. *Recognizes* that improving access to school for all girls and boys, especially the poorest and most vulnerable and marginalized, and their ability to receive a quality education, and improving the quality of education beyond primary school can have a positive impact in terms of empowerment and on social, economic and political participation and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

39. *Also recognizes* that Africa's youthful population creates significant opportunities for the continent's development, and underlines in this regard the importance of African countries creating appropriate policy environments, in collaboration with the United Nations system, in order to realize a demographic dividend driven by large proportions of young people moving into their prime working years, while adopting an inclusive results-based approach to development planning and implementation in accordance with national priorities and legislation;

⁹¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

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40. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, other relevant institutions and stakeholders, as appropriate, to provide relevant skills training for youth, high-quality health-care services and dynamic labour markets to employ a growing population;

41. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support and fulfil its commitments to take further action in areas critical to Africa's economic and social development, in the spirit of win-win cooperation and to create a shared future, based upon our common humanity, and welcomes the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

42. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact, recognizes its Development Cooperation Forum, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action⁹² and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁷⁹ and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

43. *Recognizes* the need for Governments and the international community to continue to make efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for sustainable development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries, and welcomes the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard;

44. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

45. *Expresses deep concern* that illicit financial flows and poor legal, fiscal and regulatory frameworks for mineral resources undermine national development efforts, encourages African countries to take measures to address these challenges, and invites development partners to continue to assist African countries in tackling illicit financial flows;

46. *Encourages* Africa's development partners to continue to integrate the priorities, values and principles of the New Partnership into their development assistance programmes;

47. *Encourages* African countries and their development partners to place people at the centre of government development action, to secure core investment spending in health, education and social protection and to give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, recognizing that social protection floors can provide a basis from which to address poverty and vulnerability, and in this regard takes note of Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 101st session, on 14 June 2012, which can serve as a guideline for social investment;

48. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa;

49. *Emphasizes* the importance for the cluster working on information, communications and culture to continue to muster international support for the New Partnership, and urges the United Nations system to demonstrate more evidence of cross-sectoral synergies to promote a comprehensive approach with regard to successive phases of planning and implementation of social development programmes in Africa;

50. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to continue to discuss in its annual programme of work those regional programmes that promote social development so as to enable all regions to share experiences and best practices, with the agreement of concerned countries, and in this regard requests that the work programmes of the Commission include priority areas of the New Partnership, as appropriate;

⁹² A/63/539, annex.

51. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should continue to give prominence to and raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership and give due consideration to Agenda 2063 of the African Union at its fifty-sixth session;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into consideration General Assembly resolutions 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010, 65/284 of 22 June 2011, 66/286 of 23 July 2012, 67/294 of 15 August 2013, 68/301 of 17 July 2014, 69/290 of 19 June 2015 and 70/295 of 25 July 2016, entitled “New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support”, to submit to the Commission for Social Development, for its consideration at its fifty-sixth session, a report on the social dimensions of the New Partnership, including, in cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies, an overview of current processes related to social development in Africa, including recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of the work of United Nations bodies while preserving the social dimensions of the New Partnership.

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2017/12. Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,⁹³ and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled “World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world”, held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,⁹⁴

Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁹⁵ which is inclusive of persons with disabilities and in which Member States pledged to leave no one behind, and acknowledging that Member States, while implementing the 2030 Agenda, should, inter alia, respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without discrimination of any kind,

Welcoming also the follow-up and review of progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the inclusion of persons with disabilities as stakeholders in its work, as set out in General Assembly resolution 67/290 of 9 July 2013,

Reaffirming the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted on 13 December 2006,⁹⁶ as a landmark convention affirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, and recognizing that it is both a human rights treaty and a development tool,

Recalling all operational frameworks in which persons with disabilities are recognized as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development,

Welcoming General Assembly resolutions 70/145 of 17 December 2015, entitled “Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto”, 70/170 of 17 December 2015, entitled “Towards the full realization of an inclusive and accessible United Nations for persons with disabilities”, and 71/165 of 19 December 2016, entitled “Inclusive development for persons with disabilities”,

⁹³ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁹⁴ General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

⁹⁵ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

Convinced that addressing the profound civil, political, social, cultural and economic disadvantage and exclusion experienced by many persons with disabilities, promoting the use of universal design, as appropriate, as well as the progressive removal of barriers to the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development and promoting the equal enjoyment by persons with disabilities of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights will further the equalization of opportunities and contribute to the realization of a “society for all” in the twenty-first century,

Noting that, while progress has already been made by Governments, the international community and the United Nations system in mainstreaming disability, including the rights of persons with disabilities, as an integral part of the global development agenda, major challenges remain,

Emphasizing the importance of policies and programmes that are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities in both rural and urban areas and promoting appropriate measures, in particular in cities and human settlements, that facilitate access for persons with disabilities to the physical environment of cities and other facilities and services open or provided to the public,

Recognizing that persons with disabilities are often disproportionately affected in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters, and that they are often at increased risk of discrimination, exploitation and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence,

Recognizing also that women and girls with disabilities are often among the most vulnerable and marginalized, and emphasizing the need to make further efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations to improve accessibility, in particular through a harmonized approach to accessible meeting services in both policy and practice at United Nations conference facilities, which contribute to an accessible United Nations inclusive of persons with disabilities by facilitating their participation in the meetings of the United Nations and their access to the documentation of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled “Mainstreaming disability in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”⁹⁷ and “Towards the full realization of an inclusive and accessible United Nations for persons with disabilities”⁹⁸ and the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons with disabilities which focuses on disability-inclusive policies;⁹⁹

2. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant regional organizations and United Nations bodies and agencies to ensure that all development policies and programmes, including those regarding poverty eradication, education, health care, participation in public life, social protection, full and productive employment and decent work, sports and migration, and appropriate measures for financial inclusion as well as accessible community and housing development, take into account the inclusion of all persons with disabilities in society on an equal basis with others and that persons with disabilities have an opportunity to be actively involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of such policies and programmes;

3. *Encourages* Member States, relevant regional organizations and United Nations bodies and agencies to achieve the full application and implementation of the international normative framework on disability and development by encouraging the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁹⁶ and by considering the ratification of the Optional Protocol thereto,¹⁰⁰ as both human rights and development instruments;

4. *Emphasizes* the need for equal opportunities and for measures to ensure that all persons with disabilities are not subject to any forms of discrimination or stigmatization, in particular women, children, youth, indigenous peoples, older persons, migrants and refugees, who continue to be subject to multiple or aggravated forms of

⁹⁷ [E/CN.5/2017/4](#) and [E/CN.5/2017/4/Corr.1](#).

⁹⁸ [A/71/344](#) and [A/71/344/Corr.1](#).

⁹⁹ [A/71/314](#).

¹⁰⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2518, No. 44910.

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discrimination, and to ensure that they are included in participation on an equal basis with others in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁹⁵ and other internationally agreed development goals;

5. *Decides* to continue to give due consideration to the issue of mainstreaming the rights, participation, perspectives, needs and well-being of persons with disabilities in development, including within the framework of United Nations operational activities, in accordance with relevant mandates, in order to enhance awareness and cooperation at all levels, including the participation, where appropriate, of United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks and institutions and other relevant stakeholders, while ensuring coordination and avoiding any possible overlapping;

6. *Recognizes* that the Commission for Social Development, within its mandate as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, promotes and supports an integrated approach to social development issues within the United Nations system, and in this regard encourages the Commission, within its existing mandate, to contribute to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, inter alia, for persons with disabilities, in line with General Assembly resolutions 67/290, entitled “Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development”, 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and 70/299 of 29 July 2016, entitled “Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level”, and by giving due regard to the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the interlinkages between them;

7. *Reaffirms* that social integration and economic policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, education for all and health-care services, eliminate discrimination, increase the participation and integration of social groups, particularly persons with disabilities, and address the potential challenges posed to social development by globalization and market-driven reforms in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

8. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations agencies and bodies, development agencies and international organizations, and encourages the private sector, to regard accessibility as both a means and a goal of inclusive and sustainable development, and therefore an essential investment that benefits all members of society, and, hence, to ensure that accessibility is an integral part of programmes and projects relating to the built environment, transportation and information and communications technologies;

9. *Encourages* the mobilization of resources on a sustainable basis to mainstream disability in development at all levels, and in this regard underlines the need to promote and strengthen international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, in support of national efforts, including, as appropriate, through the establishment of national mechanisms, in particular in developing countries;

10. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders to improve the collection and analysis and to significantly increase the availability of internationally comparable, high-quality, timely and reliable data on persons with disabilities, following existing guidelines on disability statistics and their updates,¹⁰¹ disaggregated by, inter alia, disability, sex and age, for development policy planning, implementation and evaluation; to share, where appropriate, relevant data and statistics with relevant agencies and bodies within the United Nations system through appropriate mechanisms; and to address the gap in data collection and analysis;

11. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability and the United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities multi-donor trust fund;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution through existing reporting mechanisms during the fifty-seventh session of the Commission for Social Development.

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¹⁰¹ Such as *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.15.XVII.10) and its updates.

2017/13. Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1999/65 of 26 October 1999 and [2015/7](#) of 8 June 2015,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals during the biennium 2015–2016,¹⁰²

A. Work of the Committee regarding the transport of dangerous goods

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Committee for the harmonization of codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods,

Bearing in mind the need to maintain safety standards at all times and to facilitate trade, as well as the importance of these issues to the various organizations responsible for modal regulations, while meeting the growing concern for the protection of life, property and the environment through the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods,

Noting the ever-increasing volume of dangerous goods being introduced into worldwide commerce and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Recalling that, while the major international instruments governing the transport of dangerous goods by the various modes of transport and many national regulations are now better harmonized with the Model Regulations annexed to the recommendations of the Committee on the transport of dangerous goods, further work on harmonizing these instruments is necessary to enhance safety and to facilitate trade, and recalling also that uneven progress in the updating of national inland transport legislation in some countries of the world continues to present serious challenges to international multimodal transport,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals with respect to matters relating to the transport of dangerous goods, including their security in transport;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the new and amended recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods¹⁰³ to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the twentieth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations* and amendment 1 to the sixth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria* in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 2017;

(c) To make those publications available in book and electronic format and on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe, which provides secretariat services to the Committee;

3. *Invites* all Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the secretariat of the Committee their views on the work of the Committee, together with any comments that they may wish to make on the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods;

4. *Invites* all interested Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and the international organizations concerned to take into account the recommendations of the Committee when developing or updating appropriate codes and regulations;

¹⁰² [E/2017/53](#).

¹⁰³ [ST/SG/AC.10/44/Add.1](#) and [ST/SG/AC.10/44/Add.2](#).

5. *Requests* the Committee to study, in consultation with the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental organizations concerned, the possibilities of improving the implementation of the Model Regulations on the transport of dangerous goods in all countries for the purposes of ensuring a high level of safety and eliminating technical barriers to international trade, including through the further harmonization of international agreements or conventions governing the international transport of dangerous goods;

6. *Invites* all Governments, as well as the regional commissions and organizations concerned, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization to provide feedback to the Committee regarding differences between the provisions of national, regional or international legal instruments and those of the Model Regulations, in order to enable the Committee to develop cooperative guidelines for enhancing consistency between these requirements and reducing unnecessary impediments; to identify existing substantive and international, regional and national differences, with the aim of reducing those differences in modal treatment to the greatest extent practical and ensuring that, where differences are necessary, they do not pose impediments to the safe and efficient transport of dangerous goods; and to undertake an editorial review of the Model Regulations and various modal instruments with the aim of improving clarity, user friendliness and ease of translation;

B. Work of the Committee regarding the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Bearing in mind that in paragraph 23 (c) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),¹⁰⁴ countries were encouraged to implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008,

Bearing in mind also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 57/253 of 20 December 2002, endorsed the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and requested the Economic and Social Council to implement the provisions of the Plan relevant to its mandate and, in particular, to promote the implementation of Agenda 21¹⁰⁵ by strengthening system-wide coordination,

Noting with satisfaction:

(a) That the Economic Commission for Europe and all United Nations programmes and specialized agencies concerned with chemical safety in the field of transport or of the environment, in particular the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, have already taken appropriate steps to amend or update their legal instruments in order to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System or are considering amending them as soon as possible,

(b) That the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization are also taking appropriate steps to adapt their existing chemical safety recommendations, codes and guidelines to the Globally Harmonized System, in particular in the areas of occupational health and safety, pesticide management and the prevention and treatment of poisoning,

(c) That national legislation or standards implementing the Globally Harmonized System, or allowing its application, in one or several sectors other than transport have already been issued in Argentina (2015), Australia (2012), Brazil (2009), Canada (2015), China (2010), Ecuador (2009), Japan (2006), Mauritius (2004), Mexico (2011), New Zealand (2001), the Republic of Korea (2006), the Russian Federation (2010), Serbia (2010), Singapore (2008), South Africa (2009), Switzerland (2009), Thailand (2012), the United States of America (2012), Uruguay (2009), Viet Nam (2009) and Zambia (2013), as well as in the 28 States members of the European Union and the 3 States members of the European Economic Area (2008),

¹⁰⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

¹⁰⁵ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

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(d) That work on the development or revision of national legislation, standards or guidelines applicable to chemicals in the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System continues in other countries, while in some others activities related to the development of sectoral implementation plans or national implementation strategies are being conducted or are expected to be initiated soon,

(e) That a number of United Nations programmes and specialized agencies and regional organizations, in particular the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union, Governments and non-governmental organizations representing the chemical industry have organized or contributed to multiple workshops, seminars and other capacity-building activities at the international, regional, subregional and national levels, in order to raise administration, health sector and industry awareness and to prepare for or support the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System,

Aware that effective implementation will require further cooperation between the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and the international bodies concerned, continued efforts by the Governments of Member States, cooperation with the industry and other stakeholders, and significant support for capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition and developing countries,

Recalling the particular significance of the Global Partnership for Capacity-building to Implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Labour Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for building capacities at all levels,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General on the publication of the sixth revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*¹⁰⁶ in the six official languages of the United Nations, electronically and in book form, and its availability, together with related informational material, on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe, which provides secretariat services to the Committee;

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Committee, the Commission and the United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned for their fruitful cooperation and their commitment to the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the amendments¹⁰⁷ to the sixth revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System* to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the seventh revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System* in all the official languages of the United Nations in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 2017, and to make it available in book and electronic format and on the website of the Commission;

(c) To continue to make information on the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System available on the website of the Commission;

4. *Invites* Governments that have not yet done so to take the necessary steps, through appropriate national procedures and/or legislation, to implement the Globally Harmonized System as soon as possible;

5. *Reiterates its invitation* to the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to promote the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System and, where relevant, to amend their respective international legal instruments addressing transport safety, workplace safety, consumer protection or the protection of the environment, so as to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System through such instruments;

¹⁰⁶ ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev.6 and ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev.6/Corr.1.

¹⁰⁷ ST/SG/AC.10/44/Add.3.

6. *Invites* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to provide feedback to the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals on the steps taken for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System in all relevant sectors, through international, regional or national legal instruments, recommendations, codes and guidelines, including, when applicable, information about the transitional periods for its implementation;

7. *Encourages* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in particular those representing industry, to strengthen their support for the implementation of the Globally Harmonized System by providing financial contributions and/or technical assistance for capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

C. Programme of work of the Committee

Taking note of the programme of work of the Committee for the biennium 2017–2018 as contained in paragraphs 49 and 50 of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰²

Noting the relatively poor level of participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee and the need to promote their wider participation in its work,

1. *Decides* to approve the programme of work of the Committee;¹⁰²

2. *Stresses* the importance of the participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee, calls in that regard for voluntary contributions to facilitate their participation, including through support for travel and daily subsistence, and invites Member States and international organizations in a position to do so to contribute;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council in 2019 a report on the implementation of the present resolution, the recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

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2017/14. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming also the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance, and the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies, protracted crises and natural disasters to promote and fully respect those principles,

Recalling its decision 2017/213 of 7 April 2017, in which it decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2017 session would be “Restoring humanity and leaving no one behind: working together to reduce people’s humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability” and that it would convene three panel discussions under the segment,

Expressing deep concern at the increasing challenges to Member States, the United Nations and their capacity caused by the impact of climate change, the ongoing consequences of the financial and economic crisis, regional food crises, continuing food and energy insecurity, water scarcity, health emergencies and epidemic outbreaks, natural hazards and environmental degradation, which are adding to underdevelopment, poverty and inequality and are increasing the vulnerability of people while reducing their ability to cope with humanitarian crises, emphasizing the need for resources for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and humanitarian assistance, including in developing countries, to be provided efficiently and effectively, and emphasizing also the need for development and humanitarian actors to work better together to strengthen resilience, including urban resilience, in terms of prevention, preparedness and response,

Expressing grave concern at the unprecedented number of people affected and displaced by humanitarian emergencies, including frequently protracted displacement resulting from humanitarian emergencies, which are increasing in number, scale and severity and are stretching humanitarian response capacities, recognizing the need for burden-sharing, and noting with appreciation efforts at the national and international levels that promote national capacity-building to address complex challenges in this regard,

Recognizing that developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, remain acutely vulnerable to human and economic loss resulting from natural hazards, and recognizing also the need for international cooperation, as appropriate, to strengthen their resilience in this regard,

Noting the need for increased awareness of the international community regarding the issue of internal displacement worldwide, including the situation of millions living in protracted situations of displacement, and the urgency of providing adequate humanitarian assistance to and protection for internally displaced persons, supporting host communities, addressing the root causes of displacement, finding durable solutions for internally displaced persons in their countries and addressing possible obstacles in this regard, wherein the national authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to provide protection and humanitarian assistance and promote durable solutions for internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction, bearing in mind their particular needs, and recognizing that durable solutions include voluntary return in safety and with dignity, as well as voluntary local integration in the areas to which persons have been displaced or voluntary settlement in another part of the country, without prejudice to the right of internally displaced persons to leave their country or to seek asylum,

Recognizing the critical role of host countries and communities, especially developing countries, in addressing the needs of affected populations in humanitarian emergencies, and reiterating the need for timely and coordinated support from the international community to hosts and affected countries to strengthen their development and resilience,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹⁰⁸ and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977,¹⁰⁹ and the obligation to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and the obligation of all parties to armed conflict to comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law,

Recalling also the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and 2005,¹¹⁰ as applicable, as well as relevant customary international law concerned with the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and the obligation of parties to armed conflict to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and noting the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics,

Strongly condemning acts of violence, attacks and threats against the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport, equipment and supplies, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and deploring the long-term consequences of such attacks for the civilian population and the health-care systems of the countries concerned,

Strongly condemning also all attacks, threats and other acts of violence against humanitarian personnel, their facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, and expressing deep concern about the consequences of such attacks for the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations,

Recognizing the primary role of Member States in preparing for and responding to outbreaks of infectious disease, including those that become humanitarian crises, highlighting the critical role played by Member States, the World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, the United Nations humanitarian system, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other humanitarian actors in providing financial, technical and in-kind support in order to bring epidemics or pandemics

¹⁰⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2404, No. 43425.

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under control, and recognizing also the need to strengthen local and national health systems, early reporting and early warning systems, preparedness, cross-sectoral response capacities, and resilience linked to outbreaks of infectious disease, including through capacity-building for developing countries,

Noting with grave concern that children and youth continue to lack education in situations of humanitarian emergencies, recognizing that the impact of humanitarian emergencies on education presents humanitarian and development challenges, emphasizing the urgent need for increased financing and more efficient delivery of quality education in humanitarian emergencies, as a contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, and to provide quality education for all, in particular children in humanitarian emergencies, and in this regard reaffirming that education should pursue a contribution to peace,

Expressing deep concern at all acts of sexual and gender-based violence, and noting with great concern that violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children, continues to be deliberately directed against civilian populations in emergency situations and that civilians are the main victims of violations of international humanitarian law committed by parties to armed conflict,

Affirming the need for effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹¹¹ emphasizing that building and strengthening resilience at the local, national and regional levels is critical to reducing the risk and the impact of disasters and vulnerabilities to hazards, and in this regard, while recognizing that building resilience, including through disaster preparedness, is a multidimensional process including both humanitarian and development actors in support of long-term development, stressing the need for enhanced investment in building national and local capacities for preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response, particularly in developing countries, as well as investment in building regional capacities,

Recognizing, in this regard, the particular importance of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹¹²

Recognizing also the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, and reaffirming that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, emergency assistance will be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development and that emergency measures should be accompanied by development measures as a step towards the sustainable development of affected States, and in this regard highlighting the importance of closer cooperation between national stakeholders, including the private sector, as appropriate, and humanitarian and development actors,

Encouraging closer cooperation between development and humanitarian actors, in coordination with Member States, to ensure that all relevant actors work together, in accordance with their mandates, towards common results with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability and risk over multiple years, based on shared understanding of the context and each actor's operational strengths, in support of national priorities, while fully respecting the importance of humanitarian principles for humanitarian action,

Recognizing that humanitarian emergencies may disproportionately affect women and girls and that it is essential to ensure that women are empowered to effectively and meaningfully participate in leadership and decision-making processes relevant to such emergencies, that the specific needs and interests of women and girls, including for education and health, are identified and safely and adequately addressed in strategies and responses, as appropriate, and that the rights of women and girls are promoted and protected in humanitarian emergencies,

Reaffirming that the specific needs and priorities, as well as capacities, of women, girls, men and boys of different ages should be identified, responded to and mainstreamed into humanitarian assistance programming at all stages in a comprehensive and consistent manner, recognizing that in humanitarian emergencies, women, girls and boys face heightened risks to their safety, health and well-being,

Recognizing that in humanitarian emergencies, persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected and face multiple obstacles in accessing humanitarian assistance, recognizing also the need to make humanitarian action

¹¹¹ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

¹¹² See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

inclusive of persons with disabilities, and in this regard stressing the importance of ensuring non-discrimination, meaningful participation in decision-making processes, as well as cooperation and coordination in the provision of assistance to ensure that their needs are addressed,

Reiterating the need for Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant actors to improve accountability at all levels to the needs of affected populations, and recognizing the importance of inclusive participation in decision-making,

Recognizing that Member States and the United Nations system need to continue their work through, inter alia, strengthening partnerships at all levels with relevant stakeholders, including regional organizations, civil society and the private sector, as appropriate, in support of national efforts, while ensuring that their collaborative efforts adhere to humanitarian principles,

Stressing the need for Member States, the United Nations and relevant stakeholders to work together to reduce the specific needs of the most vulnerable, thereby contributing to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹¹³ including the call to leave no one behind,

Recognizing that inclusive economic growth and sustainable development are essential for the prevention of and preparedness for natural disasters and other emergencies,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and reaffirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it and helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions,

Reaffirming further the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held on 19 September 2016,¹¹⁴ and underlining the need for active participation by Member States in the processes leading up to the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, as well as the global compact on refugees, and reaffirming the comprehensive refugee response framework, as outlined in annex I to the New York Declaration, as an important approach to ensure a more predictable and sustainable response to large movements of refugees, and welcoming its practical application,

Noting with great concern that millions of people are facing famine or the immediate risk of famine or are experiencing severe food insecurity in several regions of the world, and noting that armed conflicts, drought, poverty and volatility of commodity prices are among the factors causing or exacerbating famine and severe food insecurity and that additional efforts, including international support, are urgently needed to address this,

Stressing that the international community should provide, in a coordinated manner, support for national and regional efforts by providing the assistance necessary to increase food production and access to food, while fully respecting the importance of humanitarian principles for humanitarian assistance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,¹¹⁵

2. *Encourages* United Nations humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with

¹¹³ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 71/1.

¹¹⁵ A/72/76-E/2017/58.

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national Governments, taking into account the primary role of the affected State in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of such assistance within its territory;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations to continue to strengthen coordination, preparedness and response efforts and to improve the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian action, including through enhancing complementarity with and between relevant stakeholders, such as affected Governments, regional organizations, donors, development organizations, civil society and the private sector, involved in response efforts to make use of their comparative advantages and resources;

4. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should continue to enhance and improve the efficiency of existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries, encourages the international community, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes, including through technical cooperation and long-term partnerships, as well as by strengthening their capacity to build resilience, mitigate disaster risks and prepare for and respond to disasters, and encourages Member States to create and strengthen an enabling environment for the capacity-building of their national and local authorities, national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in providing timely humanitarian assistance;

5. *Encourages* humanitarian and development organizations and other relevant actors, as appropriate, in consultation with Governments, to consider, where possible, common objectives, including risk-management and resilience objectives, achievable through coordinated and complementary assessments, analysis, and multi-year planning and programming and funding and increased investment in preparedness, based on a prioritization of needs and conducted in line with humanitarian principles, in order to reduce suffering and losses and the overall impact of humanitarian crises, and in this regard emphasizes that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to longer-term development, humanitarian response, particularly in protracted crises, needs to be planned over a multi-year framework, as appropriate, and linked with development planning processes, while integrating key stakeholders, such as Governments, regional organizations and international financial institutions, as appropriate;

6. *Encourages* humanitarian and development organizations to consider applying, in coordination with national authorities, risk-management tools in order to allow for better use of baseline information and risk analysis, including analysis of the underlying causes of crises, the different vulnerabilities of countries and regions and the risk exposures of affected populations, and in this regard notes the further development of established tools and innovative mechanisms, such as through the introduction of forecast-based financing mechanisms, networking of disaster risk reduction centres, comprehensive preparedness measures and the Index for Risk Management, to include more data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, and information regarding national and regional contexts, taking into account the environmental impact;

7. *Urges* United Nations agencies and international organizations, in their humanitarian assistance efforts, to continue to improve the humanitarian programme cycle, including the development of coordinated and comprehensive needs assessment tools, such as multisector initial rapid assessments, the implementation of joint, impartial and timely needs assessments, and prioritized needs-based humanitarian response plans, in consultation with affected States, and in order to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian action encourages international humanitarian organizations and relevant actors to continue to work with national and local authorities as well as with civil society and affected populations, and recognizes the role of affected communities in identifying urgent needs and requirements in order to ensure an efficient response;

8. *Stresses* the need for the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030¹¹¹ through, inter alia, disaster risk-informed policies, programmes and investments, and other proactive measures that aim to prevent new and reduce existing risk, in order to minimize humanitarian needs;

9. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to continue to support adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and multi-hazard early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing adverse impact of climate change, especially for those countries that are particularly vulnerable, thereby also contributing to the achievement of sustainable development goals, and calls upon all relevant stakeholders to continue to support the efforts of Member States, in particular developing countries, to strengthen their capacities to prepare for and respond to disasters, and to identify and monitor disaster risk, including vulnerability to natural hazards;

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10. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen international cooperation to prevent, reduce and address sustainably vulnerabilities related to climate change and natural disasters, particularly with least developed countries and small island developing States and their communities;

11. *Urges* Member States, humanitarian and development organizations and other stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive and coherent approach at the global, regional, national and local levels to El Niño and La Niña phenomena and similar or related events, including by strengthening forecasting, early warning, prevention, preparedness, resilience-building and timely response, supported by effective leadership and predictable, adequate and early funding, when feasible, in regions, countries and communities likely to be affected, and noting the work of the Special Envoys of the Secretary-General on El Niño and Climate and the Blueprint for Action prepared by them;

12. *Urges* the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to further strengthen their efforts in supporting national Governments in mapping emergency preparedness and response capacities at the country and regional levels, in order to better facilitate the complementarity of disaster response efforts between national and international capacities, and in this regard encourages Member States to promote, as appropriate, the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance and to integrate risk management into national development plans;

13. *Requests* Member States, relevant organizations and other relevant actors to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in all stages of humanitarian response through addressing the specific needs, challenges and coping capacities of women, girls, men and boys on an equal basis, taking into consideration age and disability, including through the improved collection, analysis, reporting and use of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, and taking into account information provided by affected States, and to ensure the full participation of women in decision-making processes in order to increase the effectiveness of humanitarian action, and encourages greater utilization of the gender marker and other tools, including age-sensitive tools, throughout the humanitarian programme cycle;

14. *Recognizes* the critical role that women can play as first responders, and encourages Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations, to promote women's leadership and their participation in the planning, design and implementation of response strategies, including through strengthening partnerships with and building capacities of national and local institutions, including national and local women's organizations and civil society actors, as appropriate, and by further promoting gender-responsive humanitarian programming;

15. *Urges* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations and other humanitarian organizations, to ensure reliable and safe access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, as well as basic health-care services and psychosocial support, from the onset of emergencies, and in this regard recognizes that relevant services, including the Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health, are important in order to effectively meet the needs of women and adolescent girls and infants and protect them from preventable mortality and morbidity that occur in humanitarian emergencies;

16. *Urges* Member States to continue to prevent, investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute acts of sexual and gender-based violence, while ensuring the safety of victims, in humanitarian emergencies, and calls upon Member States to strengthen their response in cooperation with relevant organizations, such as local women's organizations as appropriate, including by seeking to ensure the provision of meaningful access to medical, legal and psychosocial and livelihood services, for all victims, survivors and those affected by such violence, calls for a more effective response, and in this regard urges all relevant stakeholders to consider engaging in this area, including through prevention, mitigation and response measures;

17. *Underscores* that it is critically important for civilians, in particular women and children, to be protected from any form of abuse or exploitation, and welcomes the determination of the Secretary-General to fully implement the United Nations policy of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the system, and stresses that victims should be at the core of such efforts;

18. *Recognizes* that humanitarian emergencies weaken the ability of social services, including health systems, to deliver essential life-saving assistance, and produce setbacks in health development, and also recognizes that resilient health systems can reduce the impact of disasters, and stresses the need to build resilient health systems at the national, regional and global levels, especially capacity-building, in particular for developing countries, calls upon the World Health Organization, the United Nations humanitarian system, other humanitarian organizations and other

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relevant actors to further strengthen their cooperation and coordination and response capacities so as to assist Member States, upon request, in effectively responding to outbreaks of infectious diseases and emergencies with health consequences in humanitarian settings, ensuring that humanitarian assistance does not unintentionally weaken health systems, and takes note of the level 3 activation procedure for infectious disease events;

19. *Stresses* the need to foster global preparedness and support the development of measures, including rapid response mechanisms, to respond to health emergencies, and urges Member States to increase their efforts to strengthen global response capacities;

20. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations, to ensure that the basic humanitarian needs of affected populations, including clean water, food, shelter, energy, health, including sexual and reproductive health, nutrition, including school feeding programmes, education and protection, are addressed as components of humanitarian response, including through providing timely and adequate resources, while ensuring that their collaborative efforts fully adhere to humanitarian principles;

21. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations, humanitarian and development organizations and other relevant actors to urgently and effectively respond to, prevent and prepare for rising global food insecurity affecting millions of people, especially those who are facing famine or the immediate risk of famine, including by enhancing humanitarian and development cooperation and providing urgent funding to respond to the needs of the affected population, and calls upon Member States and parties to armed conflicts to respect international humanitarian law and ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access;

22. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to continue to work together to understand and address the different protection needs of affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable, in humanitarian crises and ensure that these needs are adequately integrated into preparedness, response and recovery efforts;

23. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States and parties to an armed conflict to protect civilians, in accordance with international humanitarian law, encourages States that are parties to an armed conflict to take all measures necessary to enhance the protection of civilians, and invites all States to promote a culture of protection, taking into account the particular needs of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

24. *Urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the protection of the wounded and sick, as well as the safety and security of medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, including by developing effective measures to prevent and address acts of violence, attacks and threats against them, and in this regard reaffirms the need for States to ensure that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law do not operate with impunity, and urges States to conduct full, prompt, impartial and effective investigations within their jurisdiction of violations of international humanitarian law with a view to ensuring accountability, as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

25. *Also urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, their facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, including by developing effective measures to prevent and address acts of violence, attacks and threats against them, requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to enhance the safety and security of personnel involved in United Nations humanitarian operations, and in this regard reaffirms the need for States to ensure that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law do not operate with impunity, and urges States to conduct, full, prompt, impartial and effective investigations within their jurisdiction of violations of international humanitarian law with a view to ensuring accountability, as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

26. *Condemns in the strongest possible terms* the alarming increase in threats to and deliberate targeting of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, acts of terrorism and attacks on humanitarian convoys, and the unprecedented increase in the scale and the increasingly complex nature of threats faced by such personnel, such as the disturbing trend of politically and criminally motivated attacks, including extremist attacks, against them;

27. *Reaffirms* the right to education for all, and also reaffirms the importance of ensuring safe enabling learning environments in humanitarian emergencies, as well as quality education at all levels and ages, inter alia, for girls, including technical and vocational training opportunities, where possible, including through adequate funding

and infrastructural investments, for the well-being of all, to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development, and in this regard reiterates the need to protect and respect educational facilities in accordance with international humanitarian law and strongly condemns all attacks directed against schools and the use of schools for military purposes in contravention of international humanitarian law;

28. *Calls upon* Member States to take steps to ensure the international protection of and respect for the rights of refugees, including respect for the principle of non-refoulement and adequate standards of treatment in accordance with international law, including, as applicable, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees¹¹⁶ and international human rights obligations;

29. *Requests* Member States to strengthen their efforts to ensure better protection of, assistance for as well as self-reliance and resilience of internally displaced persons, including through appropriate cooperation with United Nations organizations and other relevant actors, including the private sector and international financial institutions, in particular to address the long-term nature of displacement, by adopting and implementing policies and strategies, on a multi-year basis as applicable, in accordance with national and regional frameworks, while recognizing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement¹¹⁷ as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, and in this regard recognizes the central role of national and local authorities and institutions in addressing the specific needs of internally displaced persons, in further addressing barriers and obstacles that affect support for internally displaced persons, and in finding durable solutions to displacement through, inter alia, continued and enhanced international support, upon request, for the capacity-building of States;

30. *Recognizes* the increase in the number and scale of disasters, including those related to the adverse effects of climate change, which in certain instances may contribute to displacement, and additional pressure on host communities, and encourages the United Nations and all relevant actors to strengthen the efforts aimed at addressing the needs of persons displaced within the context of disasters, including those induced by climate change, and notes in this regard the importance of sharing best practices to prevent and prepare for such displacements;

31. *Also recognizes* the significant increase in forced displacement worldwide, and stresses the need to comprehensively respond to the specific needs of refugees, internally displaced persons and their host communities in humanitarian and development planning;

32. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant organizations and actors to recognize and address the consequences of humanitarian emergencies for migrants, in particular those in vulnerable situations, and to strengthen coordinated international efforts for their assistance and protection in concert with national authorities;

33. *Recognizes* the importance of early registration and effective registration systems as a tool of protection and as a means of carrying out the quantification and assessment of needs for the provision and distribution of humanitarian assistance, notes the many and diverse challenges faced by refugees who remain without any form of documentation attesting to their status, and underlines the importance of increasing accountability to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches its beneficiaries;

34. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to lead the efforts to strengthen the coordination, effectiveness and accountability of humanitarian assistance through, inter alia, continued and enhanced dialogue with Member States, including on the processes, activities and decisions of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and further strengthening, within existing resources and mandates, the coordination abilities of the humanitarian coordinator, and in this regard encourages Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations and relevant stakeholders to continue to improve cooperation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat so as to ensure effective and efficient delivery of the humanitarian response to affected people;

35. *Recognizes* that accountability is an integral part of effective humanitarian assistance, and emphasizes the need to enhance the accountability of humanitarian actors at all stages of humanitarian assistance;

36. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to enhance accountability to Member States, including affected States, and all other stakeholders, including local governments and relevant local organizations, as

¹¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

¹¹⁷ E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

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well as affected populations, and to further strengthen humanitarian response efforts, including by monitoring and evaluating the provision of their humanitarian assistance, incorporating lessons learned into programming and consulting with the affected populations to ensure that their different and specific needs are appropriately addressed;

37. *Encourages* United Nations and humanitarian organizations to further advance efficiencies in delivering assistance through reducing management costs, harmonizing partnership agreements, providing transparent and comparable cost structures, and strengthening measures to achieve greater accountability by taking further actions to reduce fraud, waste and abuse and identify ways to share incident reports and other information among United Nations agencies, where appropriate;

38. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian and development organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to support Member States, in particular developing countries, in promoting innovation as a means of developing tools that enhance preparedness and reduce fragility and risks through, inter alia, increasing investment in research and development leading to innovation and access to information and communications technologies, and to identify, promote and integrate best practices and lessons learned with regard to, inter alia, partnerships, procurement, collaboration and coordination between agencies and organizations, and in this regard notes the importance of promoting and supporting innovation and developing local capacities as a priority and welcomes innovative practices that draw on the knowledge of people affected by humanitarian emergencies to develop locally sustainable solutions and to produce life-saving items locally, with minimum logistical and infrastructure implications;

39. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to respond more effectively to needs in humanitarian contexts by, inter alia, scaling up social protection policies and cash-based transfer mechanisms, where feasible, including multipurpose cash programming, as appropriate, to support the development of local markets and strengthen national and local capacities, and in this regard calls upon the United Nations humanitarian organizations to continue to build their capacity to systematically consider cash-based transfer programming, alongside other forms of humanitarian assistance;

40. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect, and all States to ensure respect for, international humanitarian law, as well as to comply with their obligations under human rights law and refugee law, as applicable;

41. *Calls upon* all States and parties to comply with the provisions of international humanitarian law, including all of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,¹⁰⁸ in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,¹¹⁸ in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and in this regard urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in those situations;

42. *Urges* all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance to fully commit to and duly respect the guiding principles contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182, including the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality as well as the principle of independence, as recognized by the Assembly in its resolution 58/114 of 17 December 2003;

43. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and delivery of supplies and equipment in order to allow humanitarian personnel to perform efficiently their task of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

44. *Requests* the United Nations to continue to identify solutions to strengthen its ability to recruit and deploy appropriately senior, skilled and experienced humanitarian staff quickly and flexibly, giving paramount consideration to the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, while paying due regard to gender equality and to recruiting on as wide a geographical basis as possible;

45. *Recognizes* that diversity of humanitarian staff brings value to humanitarian work and understanding of developing countries' contexts, and requests the Secretary-General to address further the insufficient diversity in

¹¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of the humanitarian staff of the Secretariat and other United Nations humanitarian agencies, in particular regarding professional and high-level staff, and to report on measures taken in this regard in his annual report;

46. *Urges* efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination of United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor countries with the affected States, recognizes that humanitarian assistance should be provided in ways that are supportive of early recovery, sustainable rehabilitation, reconstruction and long-term development, and recalls that early recovery requires timely, effective and predictable funding through humanitarian and development financing, as appropriate, to meet enduring humanitarian, recovery and post-crisis priorities while simultaneously building national and local capacities;

47. *Encourages* the United Nations and relevant humanitarian organizations, in cooperation and coordination with Member States, respecting their national priorities, and consistent with humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, to support and build national and local capacities, including through increasing predictable and, as appropriate, direct financing to national and local partners, including women's groups, with a focus on preparedness, response, recovery and coordination capacities, and encourages Member States to continue to provide funding to humanitarian country-based pooled funds;

48. *Recognizes* that funding needs to be more flexible to allow for a complementary approach in order to effectively and sufficiently address the immediate needs of all affected populations in emergency situations, including for underfunded and forgotten emergencies and those of a long-term nature, and the underlying causes of crises, and encourages Member States, the United Nations system, the private sector and other relevant entities to provide adequate funding and investment in preparedness and resilience-building, including from humanitarian and development budgets, reduce earmarking and increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding, as appropriate, while recognizing the need for transparency in how core and non-earmarked funding is used;

49. *Reaffirms* that investing in national and local skills, systems and knowledge to build resilience and preparedness will save lives, cut costs and preserve development gains, and in this regard encourages exploring innovative ways, including forecast-based financing and disaster risk insurance mechanisms, to increase the availability of resources for Member States before a disaster is credibly expected to occur;

50. *Stresses* the need to enhance resource mobilization efforts to address the increasing capacity and resource gap, including through additional contributions from non-traditional donors, exploring innovative mechanisms, such as the utilization of risk-informed anticipatory decision-making, flexible funding for multi-year appeals through existing tools such as consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds, such as the country-based pooled funds, and to continue to broaden partnerships and the donor base in order to increase the predictability and effectiveness of funding, and to promote South-South and horizontal and triangular cooperation globally, and in this regard encourages, as appropriate, Member States to contribute to the humanitarian appeals brought forward by the United Nations;

51. *Welcomes* the important achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund in ensuring a more timely and predictable response to humanitarian emergencies, and therefore welcomes the call by the Secretary-General to double the Fund to 1 billion United States dollars by 2018, and in this regard encourages Member States, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to support the Fund, and emphasizes the need to broaden and diversify the income base of the Fund;

52. *Notes* the holding of the first World Humanitarian Summit, in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23 and 24 May 2016;

53. *Encourages* Member States to work closely with the United Nations and other relevant actors, including the private sector and local entities, as appropriate, to promote more effective emergency preparedness and response in urban areas, and in this regard recalls the adoption of the New Urban Agenda by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹¹⁹ and takes note of the commitments undertaken therein by Member States regarding persons affected by humanitarian crises in urban areas;

¹¹⁹ General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

54. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the concrete measures taken and the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

55. *Requests* the Presidents of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to continue their efforts with a view to eliminating duplication between the resolutions of the Council and the Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, while promoting their complementarity.

*38th plenary meeting
23 June 2017*

2017/15. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [56/119](#) of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,¹²⁰ should be held,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Bearing in mind the consultative nature of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice and their role as a forum for promoting the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recalling its resolution [57/270 B](#) of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling also its resolution [62/173](#) of 18 December 2007, in which it endorsed the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,¹²¹

¹²⁰ General Assembly resolution [46/152](#), annex.

¹²¹ See [E/CN.15/2007/6](#), chap. IV.

Recalling further its resolution [70/174](#) of 17 December 2015, in which it endorsed the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Doha Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled “Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, and welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2020,

Reaffirming the commitment expressed by Member States in the Doha Declaration to endeavour to mainstream a gender perspective into their criminal justice systems by developing and implementing national strategies and plans to promote the full protection of women and girls from all acts of violence, including gender-related killing of women and girls, and to promote gender-specific measures as an integral part of their policies on crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders, including the rehabilitation and reintegration of women offenders into society, taking into consideration the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),¹²²

Recalling its resolution [71/206](#) of 19 December 2016, in which it requested the Commission to approve at its twenty-sixth session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress, recommended that, building on the experience and the success of the Thirteenth Congress, all efforts be made to ensure that the overall theme and the agenda items and workshop topics of the Fourteenth Congress be interrelated and that the agenda items and workshop topics be streamlined and limited in number, and encouraged the holding of side events that were focused on and complemented the agenda items and workshops,

Recalling also its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015,

Encouraged by the success of the Thirteenth Congress as one of the largest and most diverse forums for the exchange of views on and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Fourteenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹²³

1. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,¹²⁴ when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the implementation of the Doha Declaration, and also welcomes in that regard the contribution of the Government of Qatar;

3. *Notes* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

4. *Decides* that the duration of the Fourteenth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations;

¹²² General Assembly resolution [65/229](#), annex.

¹²³ [E/CN.15/2017/11](#).

¹²⁴ General Assembly resolution [70/174](#), annex.

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5. *Also decides* that the main theme of the Fourteenth Congress shall be “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”;

6. *Further decides* that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Fourteenth Congress shall open with a high-level segment, at which States will be invited to be represented at the highest possible level, for example, by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys general, and that representatives will be given an opportunity to make statements on the topics of the Congress;

7. *Decides* that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Fourteenth Congress shall adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the participation of representatives from relevant entities of the United Nations system in the Fourteenth Congress, bearing in mind the main theme, agenda items and workshop topics of the Congress;

9. *Approves* the following provisional agenda for the Fourteenth Congress, finalized by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session:

1. Opening of the Congress.
2. Organizational matters.
3. Comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development.
4. Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system.
5. Multidimensional approaches by Governments to promoting the rule of law by, inter alia, providing access to justice for all; building effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions; and considering social, educational and other relevant measures, including fostering a culture of lawfulness while respecting cultural identities, in line with the Doha Declaration.
6. International cooperation and technical assistance to prevent and address all forms of crime:
 - (a) Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
 - (b) New and emerging forms of crime.
7. Adoption of the report of the Congress.

10. *Decides* that the following issues shall be considered in workshops within the framework of the Fourteenth Congress:

- (a) Evidence-based crime prevention: statistics, indicators and evaluation in support of successful practices;
- (b) Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions;
- (c) Education and youth engagement as key to making societies resilient to crime;
- (d) Current crime trends, recent developments and emerging solutions, in particular new technologies as means for and tools against crime;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress and for the Congress itself in a timely manner in order to enable those meetings to be held as early as possible in 2019, and invites Member States to be actively involved in that process;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of the regional preparatory meetings and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Fourteenth Congress itself, in accordance with past practice and in consultation with Member States;

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13. *Urges* participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress;

14. *Invites* Member States to be represented at the highest possible level at the Fourteenth Congress, for example, by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress and to participate actively in the high-level segment;

15. *Calls upon* Member States to play an active role in the Fourteenth Congress by sending legal and policy experts, including practitioners with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Fourteenth Congress, and invites Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Fourteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress, and encourages Member States to actively participate in the above-mentioned meetings, as they provide an opportunity to develop and maintain strong partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations;

18. *Encourages* Governments to undertake preparations for the Fourteenth Congress at an early stage and by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees;

19. *Encourages* the relevant United Nations programmes, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress;

20. *Requests* the Commission to accord sufficient time at its twenty-seventh session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress, to finalize in a timely manner all outstanding organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission at its twenty-seventh session.

*40th plenary meeting
6 July 2017*

2017/16. Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the long-standing concern of the United Nations for the humanization of criminal justice and the protection of human rights, and emphasizing the fundamental importance of human rights in the daily administration of criminal justice and crime prevention,

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Recalling its resolution [65/230](#) of 21 December 2010, entitled “Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, national legislation and existing international law and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflected recent advances in correctional science and best practices,

Mindful of the extensive consultative process culminating in the recommendations of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, a process spanning a period of five years, consisting of technical and expert pre-consultations, meetings in Vienna, Buenos Aires and Cape Town, South Africa, and the active participation and input of Member States from all regions, assisted by representatives of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and other United Nations entities, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, intergovernmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, specialized agencies in the United Nations system, including the World Health Organization, and non-governmental organizations and individual experts in the field of correctional science and human rights,

Recalling its resolution [70/175](#) of 17 December 2015, entitled “United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)”, in which it adopted the proposed revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and approved the recommendation of the Expert Group that the Rules should be known as “the Nelson Mandela Rules”, to honour the legacy of the late President of South Africa, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, who spent 27 years in prison in the course of his struggle for global human rights, equality, democracy and the promotion of a culture of peace,

Recalling also that in its resolution [70/175](#), it decided to extend the scope of Nelson Mandela International Day, observed each year on 18 July,¹²⁵ to be also utilized in order to promote humane conditions of imprisonment, to raise awareness about prisoners being a continuous part of society and to value the work of prison staff as a social service of particular importance, and to that end invited Member States, regional organizations and organizations of the United Nations system to celebrate the occasion in an appropriate manner,

Recalling further that in the same resolution, it invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider, at its upcoming sessions, reconvening the Expert Group for the purpose of identifying the lessons learned, the means to continue to exchange good practices and the challenges faced in the practical application of the Nelson Mandela Rules,

Recalling its resolution [71/188](#) of 19 December 2016, entitled “Human rights in the administration of justice”, in which it welcomed the adoption of the Nelson Mandela Rules, recognized the importance of the principle that, except for those lawful limitations demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, persons deprived of their liberty shall retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recalled that the social rehabilitation and reintegration of persons deprived of their liberty shall be among the essential aims of the criminal justice system, ensuring, as far as possible, that offenders are able to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life upon their return to society,

Reaffirming its resolution [71/209](#) of 19 December 2016, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”, in which it called upon Member States to implement, where appropriate, the Nelson Mandela Rules, bearing in mind their spirit and purpose, and encouraged Member States to take relevant measures, as appropriate to their national contexts, to ensure the diffusion, use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including through the consideration and, where they deemed it necessary, dissemination of manuals and handbooks developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling other United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related to the treatment of prisoners and to alternatives to imprisonment, in particular the procedures for the effective

¹²⁵ See General Assembly resolution [64/13](#).

implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,¹²⁶ the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,¹²⁷ the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,¹²⁸ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),¹²⁹ the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime¹³⁰ and the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters,¹³¹

Bearing in mind the need for vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children, juveniles and women in the administration of justice, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, as called for in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),¹³² the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),¹³³ the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty¹³⁴ and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),¹³⁵

Mindful of the fact that the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted at the conclusion of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Qatar in April 2015,¹³⁶ points to the need to implement and enhance policies for prison inmates that focus on education, work, medical care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and the prevention of recidivism, and to consider the development and strengthening of policies to support the families of inmates, as well as to promote and encourage the use of alternatives to imprisonment, where appropriate, and to review or reform restorative justice and other processes in support of successful reintegration,

Concerned about the negative impact of overcrowding on the enjoyment of human rights by prisoners,

Noting the continuing need to enhance the sharing of information and experiences and technical assistance to improve, where needed, prison conditions and to address different serious challenges such as overcrowding, taking into consideration relevant international standards and norms,

Underscoring that, notwithstanding their non-legally binding nature, the Nelson Mandela Rules represent, as a whole, the minimum conditions which are accepted as suitable by the United Nations and set out what is generally accepted as good principles and practices in the treatment of prisoners and in prison management,

Acknowledging the variety of legal frameworks of Member States, and in that regard recognizing that Member States may adapt the application of the Nelson Mandela Rules in accordance with their domestic legal frameworks, as appropriate, bearing in mind the spirit and purposes of the Rules,

Noting with concern the persistence, in various parts of the world, of challenges to the management of prisons consistent with international standards and norms, such as overcrowding, poor prison conditions that may result in serious medical consequences and the presence of prisoners assessed to be of high risk,

1. *Encourages* Member States to endeavour to improve conditions of imprisonment and to promote the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)¹³⁷ as the universally acknowledged and updated minimum standards for the treatment

¹²⁶ Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/47, annex.

¹²⁷ General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

¹²⁸ General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

¹²⁹ General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

¹³⁰ Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

¹³¹ Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/12, annex.

¹³² General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

¹³³ General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

¹³⁴ General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

¹³⁵ General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

¹³⁶ General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

¹³⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/175, annex.

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of prisoners, to use the Rules as a guide in the development of prison laws, policies and practices, to continue exchanging good practices and identifying challenges faced in the practical application of the Rules and to share their experiences in dealing with those challenges;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to address overcrowding in detention facilities by taking effective measures, including through enhancing the availability and use of alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences, bearing in mind the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)¹²⁹ and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),¹³⁵ access to legal aid, mechanisms for crime prevention, early release and rehabilitation programmes and the efficiency as well as the capacity of the criminal justice system;

3. *Welcomes* the formation of the Vienna-based Group of Friends of the Nelson Mandela Rules as an informal and open-ended group of like-minded Member States, and also welcomes the first meeting of the Group, held during the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at which the Group decided that the following would be its main purposes:

(a) Maintaining the momentum generated by the adoption of the Nelson Mandela Rules for prison management and reform by raising awareness of the Rules as well as by promoting their practical application worldwide;

(b) Convening expert consultations on priority aspects relating to prison management during future sessions of the Commission and facilitating common positions, as appropriate;

(c) Serving as the main support vehicle for the technical assistance delivered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime under its Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges;

(d) Facilitating the widest possible involvement of Member States in the yearly celebrations of Nelson Mandela International Day, on 18 July, with the additional objective of promoting humane conditions of imprisonment;

4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of South Africa for having initiated and for assuming the chair of the Group of Friends of the Nelson Mandela Rules, thereby following up on the leadership it provided throughout the review process for the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, including by hosting the last meeting of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in Cape Town, South Africa, from 2 to 5 March 2015;

5. *Invites* all Member States to consider actively participating in the Group of Friends of the Nelson Mandela Rules in order to create an informal forum for the exchange of views, experiences and challenges with regard to the practical application of the Rules;

6. *Recognizes* that well-managed prisons and the treatment of prisoners consistent with international standards and norms for crime prevention and criminal justice can also contribute to the implementation by Member States of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹³⁸ and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16, Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and Goal 5, Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, in particular;

7. *Welcomes with appreciation* the Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges, launched by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and its technical assistance and advisory services, provided to Member States upon request, which focus on the three areas of rationalizing the resort to imprisonment, improving prison conditions and strengthening prison management, and supporting the social reintegration of prisoners upon their release;

8. *Reiterates* that good prison management practices, informed by the international standards and norms for crime prevention and criminal justice, should form the basis for the treatment of all categories of prisoners, and highlights in this regard the value of the Nelson Mandela Rules in addressing the specific challenges of high-risk prisoners;

¹³⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

9. *Welcomes* the technical assistance work carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with national experts from Member States and with financial support provided by the Government of Germany, on the Nelson Mandela Rules, including the guidance material produced to assist corrections authorities with their application, including on the management of high-risk prisoners;

10. *Also welcomes* the financial support provided by the Government of Qatar for the purpose of supporting the implementation of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation¹³⁶ in the form of a technical assistance programme implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which includes a dedicated component on fostering the rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue ensuring broad dissemination of the Nelson Mandela Rules, to design guidance material and to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States, upon request, in the field of penal reform, in order to develop or strengthen penitentiary legislation, procedures, policies and practices consistent with the Rules;

12. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences in relation to the practical implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules among Member States;

13. *Encourages* Member States to consider allocating adequate human and financial resources to assist in the improvement of prison conditions, including through upgrading and modernizing prison facilities, and the application of the Nelson Mandela Rules, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

14. *Acknowledges* the important role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in contributing to the dissemination, promotion and practical application of the Nelson Mandela Rules, and invites them to pursue cooperation and joint action.

*40th plenary meeting
6 July 2017*

2017/17. Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling all relevant United Nations resolutions on technical and legislative assistance in countering terrorism, especially the most recent ones,¹³⁹

Reaffirming its resolution [70/291](#) of 1 July 2016, entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review”,

Recalling that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peaceful and secure societies and that all acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed and that they are to be unequivocally condemned, especially when they indiscriminately target or injure civilians,

¹³⁹ General Assembly resolutions [70/148](#), [70/177](#), [70/291](#), [71/151](#) and [71/209](#); and Security Council resolutions [2133 \(2014\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2195 \(2014\)](#), [2199 \(2015\)](#), [2253 \(2015\)](#), [2309 \(2016\)](#), [2322 \(2016\)](#), [2341 \(2017\)](#), [2347 \(2017\)](#) and [2349 \(2017\)](#).

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Stressing again the need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of States through the provision of technical assistance, based on the needs and priorities identified by requesting States,

Emphasizing the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism while fully respecting the fundamental principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace¹⁴⁰ and the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations,¹⁴¹

Recalling in particular its resolution [70/177](#) of 17 December 2015, in which it, inter alia, called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the elaboration of technical tools and publications, in consultation with Member States,

Reiterating all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy¹⁴² and the need for States to continue to implement the Strategy, as reaffirmed in its resolution [70/291](#),

Recognizing the importance of countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and in that regard stressing the importance of an integrated and balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy across its four pillars, reaffirming the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy,

Noting, in that regard, the need to continue to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in the crime prevention and criminal justice context, reiterating that that work needs to be done in close coordination with Member States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism,¹⁴³

Reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Recognizing the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the coordination of the work of United Nations entities on counter-terrorism and to ensure a balanced implementation of all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in close coordination with the relevant entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States for the ratification and legislative incorporation of those international legal instruments;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue to promote, at the national level, effective coordination among law enforcement and other relevant entities and authorities responsible for preventing and countering terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request and within its mandate, to continue to provide technical assistance in that regard;

¹⁴⁰ General Assembly resolutions [53/243](#) A and B.

¹⁴¹ General Assembly resolution [56/6](#).

¹⁴² General Assembly resolution [60/288](#).

¹⁴³ [E/CN.15/2017/5](#).

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3. *Urges* Member States to continue to strengthen international coordination and cooperation in order to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, to effectively implement relevant international instruments and United Nations resolutions, to consider entering, when appropriate, into treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel on executing international cooperation activities, and calls upon all States to consider providing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the contact details of and other relevant information about designated authorities for its repository database;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States to those ends, including by continuing and enhancing its assistance related to international legal and judicial cooperation pertaining to countering terrorism, including in criminal matters related to foreign terrorist fighters, and by fostering the development of strong and effective central authorities for international cooperation in criminal matters;

5. *Stresses* the importance of the development and maintenance of effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems in accordance with applicable international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate in the area of countering and preventing terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, to continue to develop specialized legal knowledge and to continue to strengthen the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request, on effective measures for criminal justice responses addressing the prevention of terrorism in compliance with all their obligations under international law, in particular human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, in full conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to further enhance technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, upon request, to develop their capacity to effectively respond to, prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the development of technical tools and publications, within its mandate and in close consultation with Member States;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in collaboration with, when appropriate, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States in addressing the threat of foreign terrorist fighters, including returning foreign terrorist fighters, through its capacity-building activities, with regard to enhancing their cooperation, developing relevant measures and developing appropriate criminal justice responses, to prevent the financing, mobilization, travel, recruitment, organization and radicalization of foreign terrorist fighters, to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice, and to develop and implement appropriate criminal justice responses, including prosecution and effective reintegration strategies for returning foreign terrorist fighters, in compliance with relevant obligations under international and domestic law;

9. *Encourages* Member States to further identify, analyse and counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its relevant mandates, to support, upon request, the efforts of Member States in that regard;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen border management to effectively prevent the movements of foreign terrorist fighters and terrorist groups, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to that end to requesting States;

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11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to support requesting Member States in the implementation of capacity-building programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to the destruction of and trafficking in cultural heritage by terrorists;

12. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to develop its specialized legal knowledge in close consultation with Member States in order to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States so as to prevent and counter the use of information and communications technology, in particular the Internet and other media, to plan, incite, recruit for, fund or commit terrorist attacks, and to support those Member States in effectively criminalizing, investigating and prosecuting such acts in accordance with domestic law and applicable international law on due process while fully respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to privacy and the freedom of expression, and to encourage the use of the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism;

13. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism in accordance with relevant national legislation, with emphasis on the special needs of women and children;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through its Global Programme on Violence against Children, to continue to support requesting Member States, in accordance with relevant national legislation, in ensuring that children alleged to have, accused of having, or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crime, are treated in a manner that observes their rights and respects their dignity in accordance with applicable international law, in particular the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁴⁴ and that relevant measures are taken to effectively reintegrate children formerly associated with armed groups and terrorist groups;

15. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in mainstreaming gender perspectives into criminal justice responses to terrorism, in full compliance with human rights law, in order to prevent the recruitment of women and girls as terrorists and promote the full protection of women and girls from any form of exploitation or violence perpetrated by terrorists;

16. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to strengthen its cooperation with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, in the delivery of technical assistance, whenever appropriate, and notes the ongoing joint initiatives developed by the Office with the Committee and its Executive Directorate and the entities of the Task Force;

17. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States that have supported the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through financial contributions, and invites Member States to consider making additional sustainable voluntary financial contributions and providing in-kind support, in particular in view of the need for enhanced and effective delivery of technical assistance to assist Member States with the implementation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;¹⁴²

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources to carry out activities, within its mandate, to assist Member States, upon request, in the implementation of the relevant elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*40th plenary meeting
6 July 2017*

¹⁴⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

2017/18. Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which constitutes an offence and a serious threat to human dignity and physical integrity, human rights and development, and which requires the implementation of a comprehensive approach that includes measures to prevent it, to prosecute and punish the traffickers and to protect the victims, as well as a criminal justice response commensurate to the serious nature of the offence,

Recalling that trafficking in persons impairs the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international assessment and response and genuine multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination for its eradication,

Bearing in mind that all States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent trafficking in persons, investigate and punish the perpetrators and protect and assist the victims thereof, and that not doing so impairs the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of those victims,

Recalling all relevant United Nations resolutions and recent special meetings on trafficking in persons held by the main organs of the United Nations with a mandate relating to trafficking in persons that addressed various aspects of the crime,

Recognizing the significance of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010, and underlining the importance of its full implementation,

Reaffirming that the Global Plan of Action was developed:

(a) To promote universal ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹⁴⁵ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹⁴⁶ as well as other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons, and to reinforce the implementation of existing instruments against trafficking in persons,

(b) To help Member States to reinforce their political commitments and legal obligations to prevent and combat trafficking in persons,

(c) To promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses at the national, regional and international levels to counter trafficking in persons,

(d) To promote a human rights-based and a gender- and age-sensitive approach to addressing all factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking in persons and to strengthening the criminal justice response, which are necessary to prevent trafficking in persons, protect victims and prosecute perpetrators,

(e) To raise awareness within the United Nations system and also among States and other stakeholders, such as the private sector, civil society organizations and the international and national mass media, and the public at large,

(f) To foster cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders, including Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, and within various entities of the United Nations system, taking into account existing best practices and lessons learned,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including as coordinator of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons,

Recalling that the Inter-Agency Coordination Group was established to foster cooperation among relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations involved in combating human trafficking, to promote effective and efficient use of existing resources to increase tangible results in combating human trafficking in countries around the

¹⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

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world using, to the extent possible, mechanisms already in place at the regional and national levels, and to share information, experiences and good practices relating to the activities of the partner agencies to counter trafficking with Governments, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies,

Recognizing that the Inter-Agency Coordination Group, within its mandate, contributes to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action,

Noting the activities of the working group of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group,¹⁴⁷

Recognizing that the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, established in accordance with the Global Plan of Action, is aimed at providing victims of trafficking in persons with humanitarian, legal and financial aid through established channels of assistance, such as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and welcoming contributions made to the trust fund by States and all other relevant stakeholders,

Welcoming the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held from 13 to 15 May 2013, during its sixty-seventh session, to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action, which, *inter alia*, evinced strong political will to step up efforts against trafficking in persons,

Taking note of the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution [68/192](#) of 18 December 2013, to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action on a four-year basis, starting at its seventy-second session,

Taking note also of the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution [70/179](#) of 17 December 2015, to convene, within existing resources, a high-level meeting of the Assembly at its seventy-second session to appraise the progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action in order to assess achievements, gaps and challenges, including in the implementation of the relevant legal instruments,

Taking note further of the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution [68/192](#), to designate 30 July as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, to be observed every year beginning in 2014, and welcoming events held by Member States, United Nations agencies, other international organizations and civil society at the international, regional and national levels to mark the World Day in order to raise awareness of trafficking in persons and the situation of the victims of this crime and for the promotion and protection of their rights,

Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁴⁸ and recalling targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which are relevant to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action,

Reaffirming, in this regard, the shared commitments of Member States to take measures to eradicate forced labour and end modern slavery and trafficking in persons, in the context of the implementation of the Global Plan of Action,

Recalling the importance of eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, as well as of ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, also in support of the implementation of the Global Plan of Action,

Recalling also the continued role of relevant regional, subregional and cross-regional mechanisms and initiatives in combating and eliminating all forms of trafficking in persons, including in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹⁴⁵ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹⁴⁶ taking into consideration the central role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in persons, and also urges States parties to those instruments to implement them effectively;

¹⁴⁷ See [A/71/119](#).

¹⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

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2. *Urges* Member States and other stakeholders mentioned in the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,¹⁴⁹ and invites the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to contribute to the full and effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including by means of strengthening cooperation and improving coordination among themselves in achieving that goal;

3. *Invites* the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons established by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to consider developing recommendations for measures within its mandate that may also further the goals of the Global Plan of Action;

4. *Invites* all Member States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as well as civil society, to continue to actively observe annually the World Day against Trafficking in Persons;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the publication of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016*, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to the Global Plan of Action, looks forward to the next such report, to be produced by the Office in 2018, and requests the Office to continue, in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States, to collect, in a balanced, reliable and comprehensive manner, information on patterns, forms and flows of trafficking in persons at the national, regional and international levels for use in those reports and to share best practices and lessons learned from various initiatives and mechanisms;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to integrate the Global Plan of Action into its programmes and activities and to continue to provide, at the national and regional levels, technical assistance to countries, upon their request, aimed at strengthening their ability to effectively implement the Global Plan of Action, the Organized Crime Convention and the Trafficking in Persons Protocol;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system, within the framework of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, to continue to increase the activities of the Group related to the implementation of the Global Plan of Action and, to this end, to incorporate aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁴⁸ relevant to preventing and combating trafficking in persons and to consider how future activities will be coordinated and how the duplication of efforts will be avoided;

8. *Calls upon* all members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group, especially those that are not members of its working group, to participate actively in the work of the Group, including at the level of principals;

9. *Invites* all members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group, if they have not yet done so, to designate a focal point responsible for efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in its capacity as fund manager of the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, to continue to encourage contributions by States and all other relevant stakeholders to the trust fund;

11. *Welcomes* the adoption of General Assembly resolution [71/287](#) of 4 May 2017 on the modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the appraisal of the Global Plan of Action, to be held on 27 and 28 September 2017, during the seventy-second session of the Assembly;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

13. *Recalls* the request made to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in its resolution [64/293](#) to include a section on the implementation by the United Nations system of the Global Plan of Action, within already existing reporting obligations to the Assembly under the item on crime prevention and criminal justice.

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¹⁴⁹ General Assembly resolution [64/293](#).

2017/19. Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁵⁰ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁵¹ the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹⁵² and other relevant international legal instruments, as well as standards and norms pertaining to the treatment of offenders,

Recalling also that, in the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,¹⁵³ Member States expressed willingness to promote and encourage the use of alternatives to imprisonment, where appropriate, and to review or reform restorative justice and other processes in support of successful reintegration,

Noting that the availability of alternatives to imprisonment reduces prison overcrowding, promotes the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society, contributes to the building of a safer community in a sustainable manner and supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,¹⁵⁴ in particular Goal 16,

Mindful of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)¹⁵⁵ and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),¹⁵⁶ which recommend the greater use of non-custodial measures, with adequate safeguards for victims and offenders, including women and girls and other offenders who are vulnerable or come from disadvantaged backgrounds, while outlining key considerations for the proper design and implementation of gender-sensitive non-custodial measures,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,¹⁵⁷ in which it was recognized that the development of alternative non-custodial interventions and effective social reintegration programmes could provide an effective way of reducing the number of children in the justice system as well as reducing the risk of violence against children within the justice system,

Bearing in mind also the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters,¹⁵⁸ in which attention was drawn to the fact that restorative justice could provide an adequate response to crime by ensuring a proper balance between the rights of individual offenders, the rights of victims and the concern of society for public safety and crime prevention,

Bearing in mind further that in the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters it is highlighted that restorative justice approaches can provide an opportunity for victims to obtain reparation, feel safer and seek closure, allow offenders to gain insight into the causes and effects of their behaviour and to take responsibility in a meaningful way, and enable communities to understand the underlying causes of crime, to promote community well-being and to prevent crime,

Bearing in mind the principle that the description of offences and of legal defences is reserved for the domestic law of States and that offences are to be prosecuted and punished in conformity with that law,

¹⁵⁰ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁵¹ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹⁵³ General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

¹⁵⁴ See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹⁵⁵ General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

¹⁵⁶ General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

¹⁵⁷ General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.

¹⁵⁸ Resolution 2002/12, annex.

Mindful of the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,¹⁵⁹ in which it is stressed that legal aid could play an important role in facilitating diversion and the use of community-based sanctions and measures, including non-custodial measures,

Taking note of the *Handbook of Basic Principles and Promising Practices on Alternatives to Imprisonment*, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which sets out key considerations in implementing alternatives to imprisonment at each stage of the criminal justice process and strategies for developing alternatives for specific categories of offenders,

Bearing in mind the importance of promoting national sentencing policies, practices or guidelines for the treatment of offenders in which the severity of penalties for offenders is proportionate to the gravity of the offences and in which both mitigating and aggravating circumstances are taken into account, consistent with applicable international law and in accordance with national legislation,

Encouraging the development, adoption and implementation, with due regard for national, constitutional, legal and administrative systems, of alternative or additional measures with regard to conviction or punishment in cases of an appropriate nature, in accordance with applicable international law, including the three international drug control conventions, and taking into account, as appropriate, relevant United Nations standards and rules, such as the Tokyo Rules,

1. *Encourages* Member States, in implementing holistic and comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies, to promote, as appropriate, alternatives to imprisonment, from the pretrial stage to the post-sentencing stage, taking into account the background, gender, age and other specific circumstances of offenders, including their vulnerability, and the objective of their rehabilitation and reintegration into society;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, legislative or other measures to promote and encourage the implementation of non-custodial measures and sanctions as alternatives to imprisonment, including through restorative justice and the provision of treatment and rehabilitative programmes for offenders in the community, and further encourages Member States to implement development-oriented interventions for offenders and their local communities that are aimed at addressing the underlying problems leading to offenders' contact with the criminal justice system and facilitating their reintegration into society;

3. *Further encourages* Member States, in promoting alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies, to continue to take into consideration the importance of the proportionality of sanctions;

4. *Encourages* Member States to build capacity and provide adequate resources for the effective implementation of alternatives to imprisonment, taking into account the potential role of the community, civil society and the private sector, where appropriate, in the provision of legal aid and the treatment, social rehabilitation, reintegration and, as necessary, aftercare of offenders;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to build or enhance the capacity of criminal justice officials and practitioners, including through specialized training to promote better understanding and recognition of specific needs and conditions of offenders, while considering the risks to victims and society;

6. *Further encourages* Member States, in cooperation with academia and civil society, where appropriate and in accordance with domestic law, to promote the monitoring and evaluation of the use of alternatives to imprisonment in order to assess their effectiveness in the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders;

7. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to enhance cooperation and coordination at all levels, including with relevant non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, where appropriate, in order to better understand, identify, develop and implement effective policies on alternatives to imprisonment, in particular through the sharing of information, knowledge and best practices, including with regard to challenges to the implementation of such policies;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to continue its efforts to promote the collection, analysis

¹⁵⁹ General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

and dissemination of statistical data on alternatives to imprisonment and research on relevant policies that relate to the social reintegration of offenders and reduce recidivism;

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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2017/20. Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that drug policies and programmes, including in the field of development, should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁶⁰ and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Sustainable Development Goals,¹⁶¹ and taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Reaffirming also that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹⁶² the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971¹⁶³ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,¹⁶⁴ which, together with other relevant international instruments, constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

Reaffirming further the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session¹⁶⁵ and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,¹⁶⁶

Reaffirming the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,¹⁶⁷ adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission,¹⁶⁸

Reaffirming also the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,¹⁶⁹ in its entirety, and

¹⁶⁰ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁶¹ See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹⁶² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

¹⁶⁵ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

¹⁶⁶ General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

¹⁶⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 2014, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2014/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁶⁹ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

reiterating that the operational recommendations contained therein are integrated, indivisible, multidisciplinary and mutually reinforcing and are aimed at a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem,

Reaffirming further its commitment to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies,

Recalling its resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which it adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes,

Considering the importance of taking into account the local know-how of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, in the implementation of development projects,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009,¹⁶⁷ 53/6 of 12 March 2010,¹⁷⁰ 54/4 of 25 March 2011,¹⁷¹ 55/4 of 16 March 2012,¹⁷² 57/1 of 21 March 2014¹⁶⁸ and 58/4 of 17 March 2015,¹⁷³

Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁶¹ and stressing that the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development should be aligned with the efforts to achieve those objectives within the Sustainable Development Goals that are related to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the efforts of Member States to promote the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development by organizing international seminars and workshops that draw on best practices, lessons learned and local wisdom in alternative development programmes, such as those discussed at the Second International Conference on Alternative Development,¹⁷⁴ which focused on enhancing individual and community resilience and recognized alternative development programmes as an example of the sufficiency economy philosophy of King Rama IX of Thailand,

Reaffirming that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, that it is an effective measure to counter the world drug problem, including illicit drug-related activities, and that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production,

Expressing concern that the illicit cultivation of drug crops and illicit drug production, manufacture, distribution and trafficking remain major challenges in countering the world drug problem, and recognizing the need to strengthen sustainable crop control strategies that may include, inter alia, alternative development, eradication and law enforcement measures, for the purpose of preventing and reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of drug crops, and the need to intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of appropriate preventive tools and measures, enhanced and better-coordinated financial and technical assistance and action-oriented programmes, in order to tackle those challenges,

Noting with concern that overall financial support for alternative development projects and programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development projects and programmes, has accounted for only a minor share of official development assistance and has reached only a minor percentage of communities and households involved in illicit drug crop cultivation at the global level,

¹⁷⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8 (E/2010/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 2011, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2011/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, 2012, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2012/28)*, chap. I, sect. B.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, 2015, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2015/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

¹⁷⁴ E/CN.7/2016/13, annex.

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1. *Urges* Member States, when designing alternative development interventions, to take into due consideration the section entitled “Operational recommendations on alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug policy; addressing socioeconomic issues” of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,¹⁶⁹

2. *Reiterates its commitment* to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies;

3. *Urges* Member States to strengthen regional and international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in close collaboration with all relevant stakeholders at the local, national and international levels, and to develop and share best practices towards implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,¹⁷⁵ taking into account all the lessons learned and good practices, in particular those of countries with extensive expertise in alternative development;

4. *Reaffirms* the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, which highlight that alternative development, as an integral component of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production, is an important, viable and sustainable option for preventing, eliminating or significantly and measurably reducing the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through tackling poverty and providing livelihood opportunities;

5. *Urges* Member States to consider strengthening the development perspective as part of comprehensive, integrated and balanced national drug policies and programmes so as to tackle the related causes and consequences of the illicit cultivation, manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs by, inter alia, addressing risk factors affecting individuals, communities and society, which may include a lack of services, infrastructure needs, drug-related violence, exclusion, marginalization and social disintegration, in order to contribute to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies;

6. *Also urges* Member States to consider elaborating and implementing comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development programmes, as appropriate, that support sustainable crop control strategies to prevent and significantly, durably and measurably reduce illicit crop cultivation and other illicit drug-related activities, ensuring the empowerment, ownership and responsibility of affected local communities by taking into account their vulnerabilities and specific needs;

7. *Stresses* that, when designing and implementing comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects, the focus should be on empowering and encouraging ownership by local communities, including women, children and young people, taking into account their specific needs, and on strengthening local capacities, as ensuring the effective cooperation of all stakeholders in the entire alternative development process is crucial for the success of alternative development;

8. *Also stresses* that comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, as one of the tools available for tackling the world drug problem, increases the State’s presence, builds trust between communities and government, strengthens local governance and institutions and promotes peaceful and inclusive societies, which, under Sustainable Development Goal 16,¹⁶¹ includes the promotion of the rule of law;

9. *Encourages* further discussions on the relationship and potential links between alternative development and the promotion of the rule of law by individuals and communities, as well as on the wide range of challenges affecting the livelihoods and well-being of people, in order to further develop measures to address the root causes of such challenges;

¹⁷⁵ General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

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10. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the proper and coordinated sequencing of development interventions when designing alternative development programmes;

11. *Also encourages* Member States to promote inclusive economic growth and support initiatives that contribute to poverty eradication and the sustainability of social and economic development, develop measures for rural development, improving infrastructure and social inclusion and protection and addressing the consequences of illicit crop cultivation and the manufacture and production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for the environment, with the incorporation and participation of local communities, and consider taking voluntary measures to promote products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to gain access to markets, consistent with applicable multilateral trade rules and national and international law, within the framework of comprehensive and balanced drug control strategies;

12. *Stresses* that access to productive land and land rights, such as legal titles to land for farmers and local communities, should be promoted and protected in the implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, in a manner that is consistent with domestic law and regulations and with the full participation of and in consultation with local communities;

13. *Encourages* the development of strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, including the utilization of local expertise, capacity-building and entrepreneurship, to develop products through alternative development programmes identified on the basis of market demand and value added production chains, as well as secure and stable markets with fair prices for producers, in accordance with international trade rules, including the required infrastructure and a conducive environment, including roads, the establishment of farmer associations and the use of special marketing regimes, for example, those based on fair trade principles and commercialization of organic products;

14. *Encourages* the international community, including civil society, the scientific community and academia, to work with affected communities to develop recommendations focusing on specific alternative development strategies, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development strategies, that take into account demographic, cultural, social and geographical conditions and include ideas for supporting and promoting new products;

15. *Calls upon* Member States to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects, and calls upon Member States with experience in this area to share outcomes, assessments of implemented projects and lessons learned, thereby contributing to the dissemination and application of the Guiding Principles;

16. *Urges* Member States to sustain political will and a long-term commitment with regard to implementing alternative development programmes and strategies, and to continue to engage in awareness programmes and in dialogue and cooperation with all relevant stakeholders;

17. *Encourages* the development of viable economic alternatives, particularly for communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas, including through comprehensive alternative development programmes, and to this end encourages the consideration of development-oriented interventions, while ensuring that both men and women benefit equally from them, including through job opportunities, improved infrastructure and basic public services and, as appropriate, access and legal titles to land for farmers and local communities, which will also contribute to preventing, reducing or eliminating illicit cultivation and other drug-related activities;

18. *Urges* Member States to consider the development of sustainable urban development initiatives for those affected by illicit drug-related activities, to foster public participation in crime prevention, community cohesion, protection and safety and to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and employment;

19. *Urges* relevant international financial institutions, United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to consider increasing their support, including through long-term and flexible funding, for the implementation of comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug control programmes and viable economic alternatives, in particular alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, based on identified needs and

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national priorities, for areas and populations affected by or vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, with a view to its prevention, reduction and elimination, and encourages States, to the extent possible, to stay strongly committed to financing such programmes;

20. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen intragovernmental coordination when designing and implementing alternative development projects and programmes;

21. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations entities and specialized agencies to further increase their interaction with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to support Member States in effectively implementing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, with a view to further enhancing coherence and coordination within the United Nations system;

22. *Encourages* development agencies, donors and financial institutions, the private sector, civil society and academia to share information, experiences and best practices, promote research and increase efforts relating to the promotion of alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development;

23. *Encourages* Member States to promote partnerships and innovative cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society and international financial institutions to create conditions more conducive to productive investments targeted at job creation in areas and among communities affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, production, manufacturing, trafficking and other illicit drug-related activities, in order to prevent, reduce or eliminate those activities, and to share best practices, lessons learned, expertise and skills in this regard;

24. *Recognizes* that more research is needed to better understand and identify factors contributing to the emergence of illicit crop cultivation and to improve impact assessments of alternative development programmes;

25. *Reiterates* that, in addition to estimates of illicit cultivation and other illicit activities related to the world drug problem, indicators related to human development, socioeconomic conditions, rural development and the alleviation of poverty, as well as institutional and environmental indicators, should be used when assessing alternative development programmes, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative programmes, in order to ensure that the outcomes are in line with national and international development objectives, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and that they reflect accountable use of donor funds and truly benefit affected communities;

26. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to consider providing long-term support to alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, as appropriate, that target the illicit cultivation of drug crops, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication, including through enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governments and institutions, improve infrastructure, including the provision of public services such as water supply, energy, health and education in areas acutely impacted by the illicit cultivation of drug crops, promote the participation of local communities, enhance the empowerment of people and strengthen the resilience of communities;

27. *Encourages* Member States to maintain and strengthen international, North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, in accordance with the operational recommendation contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, to support comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, as an essential part of successful crop control strategies, in order to increase the positive outcomes of such programmes, especially in areas affected by or at risk of the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

28. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, to continue to share best practices upon request, promote research to better understand factors contributing to illicit crop cultivation and foster and strengthen international cooperation, including cross-continental, interregional, subregional and regional technical cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which in some cases includes preventive alternative development;

29. *Recognizes* the importance of gender, social inclusion and cultural identity in the design and implementation of alternative development projects and programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive

alternative development programmes, and likewise also recognizes the importance of the participation of communities affected by illicit cultivation of crops in decision-making processes;

30. *Encourages* affected States and relevant development stakeholders to examine innovative ways to promote alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, that are environmentally friendly;

31. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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2017/21. Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,¹⁷⁶

Recalling also its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 on the follow-up to the World Summit and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

Recalling further its resolution 2016/22 of 27 July 2016 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015, entitled “Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society”, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the World Summit vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, assessed progress made to date, identified gaps and challenges and made recommendations for the future,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 71/212 of 21 December 2016 on information and communications technologies for development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,¹⁷⁷

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned report in a timely manner,

Noting with appreciation the holding of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in Nairobi from 17 to 22 July 2016, and its outcome document entitled “Nairobi Maafikiano: From decision to action: Moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development”,¹⁷⁸

Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

1. *Welcomes and urges* the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 70/125;
2. *Welcomes* the constructive and diverse inputs from all stakeholders in the overall review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

¹⁷⁶ See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

¹⁷⁷ A/72/64-E/2017/12.

¹⁷⁸ TD/519/Add.2 and TD/519/Add.2/Corr.1.

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3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit and the vision of the 10-year review of the World Summit beyond 2015;

4. *Encourages* close alignment between the World Summit process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁷⁹ as called for in General Assembly resolution 70/125, highlighting the cross-cutting contribution of information and communications technology to the Sustainable Development Goals and poverty eradication, and noting that access to information and communications technologies has also become a development indicator and aspiration in and of itself;

5. *Reaffirms* that one of the goals of the 2030 Agenda is to significantly increase access to information and communications technology;

6. *Welcomes* the remarkable evolution and diffusion of information and communications technologies, underpinned by the contributions of both public and private sectors, which have seen penetration into almost all corners of the globe, created new opportunities for social interaction, enabled new business models, and contributed to economic growth and development in all other sectors, while noting the unique and emerging challenges related to their evolution and diffusion;

7. *Notes with concern* that there are still significant digital divides, such as between and within countries and between women and men, which need to be addressed through, among other actions, strengthened enabling policy environments and international cooperation to improve affordability, access, education, capacity-building, multilingualism, cultural preservation, investment and appropriate financing, acknowledges that a gender divide exists as part of the digital divides, and encourages all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of girls and women in the information society and women's access to new technologies, especially information and communications technologies for development;

8. *Recognizes* that information and communications technology infrastructure is fundamental to achieving the goal of digital inclusion and that digital divides persist across income groups, age groups, geography and gender, and therefore reaffirms its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, target 9.c, which aims to significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strives to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020, and in this regard notes the importance of the Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Development;

9. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, emphasizing, in particular, its multi-stakeholder nature, the roles played in this regard by leading agencies as action line facilitators and the roles of the regional commissions and the United Nations Group on the Information Society, and expresses its appreciation for the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit;

10. *Recognizes* the value and principle of multi-stakeholder cooperation and engagement that have characterized the World Summit process since its inception and that are clearly recognized in the 2030 Agenda, and notes that many activities that support the objectives of the World Summit and the Sustainable Development Goals are being implemented by Governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, academic and technical communities and multi-stakeholder partnerships in their respective roles and responsibilities;

11. *Takes note* of the reports of many United Nations entities, with their respective executive summaries, submitted as input for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Council resolution 2007/8 of 25 July 2007, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

12. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,¹⁷⁷ including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the

¹⁷⁹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

13. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goal of encouraging collaboration and partnership among all stakeholders, including international organizations, exchanging information among action line facilitators and other stakeholders, identifying issues that need improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting on the overall implementation process;

14. *Encourages* all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database maintained by the International Telecommunication Union on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, and invites United Nations entities to update information on their initiatives in the stocktaking database;

15. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit in the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing the common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, including the addition of an information and communications technology for development component, for which the United Nations Group on the Information Society has offered its assistance;

16. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution [60/252](#) of 27 March 2006, in which the Assembly requested the Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the Geneva and Tunis phases of the World Summit;¹⁷⁶

17. *Also recalls* that, in its resolution [70/125](#), the General Assembly called for continuation of the annual reports on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to the Council, and reaffirms the role of the Commission, as set forth in Council resolution 2006/46, in assisting the Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit;

18. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and that hinders their well-being;

19. *Welcomes* the fact that the rapid growth in access to mobile telephony and broadband since 2005 has meant that more than half of the world's inhabitants should have access to information and communications technologies within their reach, in line with the World Summit targets, the value of this progress being enhanced by the advent of new electronic and mobile services and applications for health, agriculture, education, business, development, financial and government services, civic participation and transactional services, which offer great potential for the development of the information society;

20. *Notes with great concern* that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that, for the majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, and promote digital literacy to bridge the digital and knowledge divides;

21. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, towards a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy;

22. *Also recognizes* the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and underscores the need to urgently address the growing digital divides in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband between and within high-, middle- and low-income countries and other regions, with special emphasis on supporting the least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa as a continent;

23. *Further recognizes* that the transition to a mobile-led communications environment is leading to significant changes in operators' business models and that it requires significant rethinking of the ways in which

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individuals and communities make use of networks and devices, of government strategies and of ways in which communications networks can be used to achieve development objectives;

24. *Recognizes* that, even with all the developments and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries information and communications technologies and their applications are still not available to or affordable for the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

25. *Also recognizes* that the number of Internet users is growing and that, in some instances, the digital divide and the knowledge divide are also changing in character, from a divide based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain and the value that they can derive therefrom, and recognizes in this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies;

26. *Further recognizes* the importance of human capacity-building, an enabling environment and resilient information and communications technology infrastructure, as well as fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships, and assistance to countries in their efforts to strengthen the enabling role of information and communications technology for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, and notes the holding of the World Telecommunication Development Conference 2017 under the overall theme “Information and Communications Technology for Sustainable Development Goals”, in Buenos Aires from 9 to 20 October 2017;

27. *Welcomes* the eTrade for All initiative launched at the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Nairobi from 17 to 22 July 2016, which provides a new approach to trade development through electronic exchanges by allowing developing countries to more easily navigate the supply of technical assistance for building capacity in e-commerce readiness and by enabling donors to have a clear picture of the programmes that they could fund;

28. *Takes note* of the global report of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, entitled *The State of Broadband 2016: Broadband Catalysing Sustainable Development*, and notes with interest the continuous efforts of the Broadband Commission in promoting high-level advocacy for the establishment of an enabling environment for broadband connectivity, in particular through national broadband plans and public-private partnerships for ensuring that the development agenda challenges are met with appropriate impact and in conjunction with all stakeholders;

29. *Reaffirms* the commitment made in General Assembly resolution [70/125](#) to close the digital divides between and within countries, including the gender digital divide, through efforts to improve connectivity, affordability, access to information and knowledge, multilingual content, digital skills and digital literacy, acknowledging specific challenges facing persons with disabilities and specific needs, and groups in vulnerable situations;

30. *Welcomes* the many initiatives of United Nations organizations which support the implementation of the World Summit action lines, and encourages all action line facilitators to continue to work towards implementation of the action lines;

31. *Notes with great concern* the fact that women are 12 per cent less likely than men to make use of the Internet, and 31 per cent less likely to do so in the least developed countries, draws attention to the gender digital divide, which persists in women’s access to and use of information and communications technologies, including in education, employment and other areas of economic and social development, and, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, calls upon Member States to adopt all appropriate measures, especially by significantly enhancing women’s and girls’ education and participation in information and communications technologies, as users, content creators, employees, entrepreneurs, innovators and leaders;

32. *Notes* the many initiatives targeted at closing the gender digital divide, including, among others, International Girls in ICT Day (International Telecommunication Union), the launch of the Global Partnership for Gender Equality in the Digital Age and the Gender Equality and Mainstreaming in Technology Awards (International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women), Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), Women on the Homepage (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the Global Survey on Gender and Media (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the Broadband Commission Working

Group on Broadband and Gender, the Best Practice Forum on Gender and Access of the Internet Governance Forum, the work being done in the World Summit on the Information Society Forum on gender issues and the work of the World Bank in a number of countries promoting opportunities for women and girls in information and communications technologies, as well as the work of many other stakeholders on this issue;

33. *Reaffirms* the commitment to pay particular attention to the unique and emerging information and communications technology challenges facing all countries, in particular developing countries, as envisaged in the relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolution [70/125](#);

34. *Notes* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the ongoing challenges, especially for developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

35. *Recognizes* the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society;

36. *Notes* that topics continue to emerge, such as e-environment applications and the contribution of information and communications technologies to early warning, mitigating climate change, social networking, virtualization and cloud computing and services, mobile Internet and mobile-based services, cybersecurity, the gender gap, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

37. *Reaffirms* that, in the outcome document on the overall review of the implementation of the World Summit action lines, the General Assembly called for the World Summit on the Information Society Forum to be held annually,¹⁸⁰ recognizes the value of the Forum in enhancing cooperation, partnership, innovation, the exchange of experiences and good practices by all stakeholders in information and communications technologies for sustainable development, and notes the most recent Forum, held in Geneva from 12 to 16 June 2017;

38. *Encourages* action line facilitators to use the Geneva Plan of Action¹⁸¹ as the framework for identifying practical measures to use information and communications technologies to help to achieve the 2030 Agenda, noting the World Summit on the Information Society-Sustainable Development Goals Matrix, developed by United Nations agencies;

39. *Encourages* World Summit action line facilitators to ensure close alignment to the 2030 Agenda when considering new work to implement the outcomes of the World Summit, according to their existing mandates and resources;

40. *Reiterates* the importance of the call by the General Assembly for all stakeholders to integrate information and communications technologies into approaches to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and its request to United Nations entities facilitating the World Summit action lines to review their reporting and workplans to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

Internet governance

41. *Reaffirms* that the outcomes of the World Summit related to Internet governance, namely, the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes, and recognizes that the two processes may be complementary;

42. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;¹⁸²

43. *Further reaffirms* paragraphs 55 to 65 of General Assembly resolution [70/125](#);

¹⁸⁰ See General Assembly resolution [70/125](#).

¹⁸¹ See [A/C.2/59/3](#), annex.

¹⁸² See [A/60/687](#).

Enhanced cooperation

44. *Recognizes* the importance of enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not have an impact on international public policy issues;

45. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, established by the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/125](#), to develop recommendations on how to further implement enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda, also notes that the Working Group will ensure the full involvement of Governments and other relevant stakeholders, in particular from developing countries, taking into account all their diverse views and expertise, and encourages participants in the Working Group to take forward their efforts to fulfil its mandate;

Internet Governance Forum

46. *Recognizes* the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, including discussion on public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance;

47. *Recalls* the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution [70/125](#), to extend the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum for a further 10 years, during which time the Forum should continue to show progress on working modalities and the participation of relevant stakeholders from developing countries;

48. *Recognizes* that national and regional Internet Governance Forum initiatives have emerged, taking place in all regions and addressing Internet governance issues of relevance and priority to the organizing country or region;

49. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution [70/125](#), in which the Assembly called upon the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, within its regular reporting, to give due consideration to fulfilment of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the Commission;¹⁸³

50. *Notes* the holding of the eleventh meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, hosted by the Government of Mexico in Guadalajara from 6 to 9 December 2016, under the theme “Enabling inclusive and sustainable growth”;

51. *Welcomes* the holding of the twelfth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, to be hosted by the Government of Switzerland from 18 to 21 December 2017, under the theme “Shape your digital future!”, and notes that, in the preparatory process for the meeting, recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum are being taken into consideration;

52. *Also welcomes*, in that context, the continuous progress made with regard to the intersessional work of the Internet Governance Forum in the different modalities of connecting and enabling the next billion online, dynamic coalitions and best practice forums, as well as the contributions being made by both national and regional Internet governance forums;

The road ahead

53. *Calls upon* United Nations entities to continue to actively cooperate in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit through the United Nations system, to take the necessary steps and commit to a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda;

54. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divides, in their different forms, an area of priority concern, to put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and to continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divides among and within countries towards building information and knowledge societies;

¹⁸³ [A/67/65-E/2012/48](#) and [A/67/65/Corr.1-E/2012/48/Corr.1](#).

55. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services in order to ensure the development of an inclusive, development-oriented and people-centred information society, and to minimize the digital divides;

56. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to continue to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility of nations to information and communications technologies, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of the information and communications technology sectors of developing countries;

57. *Urges* all countries to make concrete efforts to fulfil their commitments under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;¹⁸⁴

58. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators in open data format as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, and emphasizes the importance of the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated indicators;

59. *Acknowledges* the importance of digital monitoring tools that support the deployment and measurement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

60. *Reiterates* the importance of sharing best practices at all levels, and, while recognizing excellence in the implementation of the projects and initiatives that further the goals of the World Summit, encourages all stakeholders to nominate their projects for the annual World Summit project prizes as an integral part of the World Summit stocktaking process, while taking note of the report on the World Summit success stories;

61. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit, to periodically review the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances, and therefore:

(a) Encourages Member States to collect relevant data at the national level on information and communications technologies, to share information about country case studies and to collaborate with other countries in capacity-building exchange programmes;

(b) Encourages United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums to promote assessment of the impact of information and communications technologies on sustainable development;

(c) Notes with appreciation the work of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development and the annual Measuring the Information Society Report, which provides recent trends and statistics on access to and the affordability of information and communications technologies and the evolution of the information and knowledge societies worldwide, including the Information and Communications Technology Development Index;

(d) Encourages the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development to follow up on Statistical Commission decision 47/110 of 11 March 2016 on information and communications technology statistics,¹⁸⁵ and recommends in that context that the Partnership develop guidance to improve cooperation with the different stakeholders for the purposes of producing high quality and timely information and communications technology statistics and of leveraging the potential benefits of using big data for official statistics;

(e) Notes the holding, in Botswana, from 21 to 23 November 2016, of the fourteenth World Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Indicators Symposium, and also notes the fifteenth Symposium, to be held in Tunisia from 14 to 16 November 2017;

62. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the

¹⁸⁴ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

¹⁸⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 4 (E/2016/24)*, chap. I, sect. B.

Commission on Science and Technology for Development regarding follow-up to the World Summit, while acknowledging with appreciation the financial support provided by the Governments of Finland, Switzerland and the United States of America to this fund;

63. *Recalls* the proposal in General Assembly resolution [70/125](#) that the Assembly hold a high-level meeting on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2025;

64. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General and the related discussion of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its twentieth session;¹⁸⁶

65. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting an inclusive information society, with particular attention to bridging the digital and broadband divides, taking into account the considerations of developing countries, gender and culture, as well as youth and other underrepresented groups;

66. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, on a yearly basis, a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution as well as in the other Council resolutions on the assessment of the quantitative and qualitative progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit.

*41st plenary meeting
6 July 2017*

2017/22. Science, technology and innovation for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as the United Nations torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation for development,

Recognizing also the critical role and contribution of science, technology and innovation in building and maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy, addressing global challenges and realizing sustainable development,

Recognizing further the seminal role that information and communications technologies play in promoting and empowering science, technology and innovation for development,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome¹⁸⁷ and General Assembly resolution [70/125](#) of 16 December 2015, entitled “Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society”, in which it was recognized that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein,

Recalling also the entry into force, on 4 November 2016, of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹⁸⁸

Recalling further that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the Commission,

Recognizing that the General Assembly, in its resolution [70/213](#) of 22 December 2015 on science, technology and innovation for development, encouraged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 2015/242 of 22 July 2015 providing for the extension, until 2021, of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission, as well as General Assembly resolutions

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 2017, Supplement No. II (E/2017/31).

¹⁸⁷ General Assembly resolution [60/1](#).

¹⁸⁸ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

70/132 of 17 December 2015, 70/213, and 70/219 of 22 December 2015 addressing, respectively, the improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas, barriers to equal access for women and girls to science and technology, and the integration of a gender perspective into development policies and programmes,

Recalling also the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work, adopted by the Commission at its sixty-first session,¹⁸⁹ in which it, inter alia, highlighted the need for managing technological and digital change for women's economic empowerment, particularly to strengthen the capacities of developing countries, so as to enable women to leverage science and technology for economic empowerment in the changing world of work,

Taking note of the importance for science, technology and innovation development policies and programmes to address various aspects of the digital divides, particularly the digital gender divide,

Recognizing that capabilities, for example, scientific and technological capacity, basic education and engineering, design, management and entrepreneurial skills, are central for effective innovation, but are unevenly distributed across countries, and that the availability, accessibility and affordability of quality education in science, technology and mathematics at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels are essential and should be promoted, prioritized and coordinated, in order to create a social environment conducive to the promotion of science, technology and innovation,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Recognizing the instrumental role of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies in the achievement of a number of Sustainable Development Goals, and highlighting the role of science, technology and innovation, along with information and communications technologies, as an enabler of the 2030 Agenda to continue to address global challenges,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, and noting the establishment of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism,

Welcoming the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its two current priority themes, "New innovation approaches to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals" and "The role of science, technology and innovation in ensuring food security by 2030",

Recognizing the need for innovation approaches that respond to the needs of poor, grass-roots and marginalized communities in developing and developed countries and involve them in innovation processes and that embed capacity-building in the areas of science, technology and innovation as a crucial component of national development plans, inter alia, through collaboration between the relevant ministries and regulatory bodies,

Recognizing also that technology foresight and assessment exercises, including gender-sensitive technologies, could help policymakers and stakeholders in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through the identification of challenges and opportunities that can be addressed strategically, and that technology trends should be analysed, keeping in view the wider socioeconomic context,

Recognizing further that well-developed innovation and digital ecosystems¹⁹⁰ play a fundamental role in the effective digital development and facilitation of science, technology and innovation,

Recognizing the increased regional integration efforts across the world and the associated regional dimension of science, technology and innovation issues,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",¹⁹¹ including the principles referred to therein,

¹⁸⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 7 (E/2017/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁹⁰ The digital ecosystem involves components such as technological infrastructure, data infrastructure, financial infrastructure, institutional infrastructure and human infrastructure.

¹⁹¹ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

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Recognizing the need to mobilize and scale up financing for innovation, especially in developing countries, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting with concern that about 795 million people, or every ninth person, are undernourished, the majority of whom live in developing countries and rural areas, and that new, existing and emerging technologies can address the multiple dimensions of food security,

Recognizing that harnessing the potential of science, technology and innovation for food security would benefit from the transfer of technologies on mutually agreed terms and conditions, investments in research and development, both public and private, human capital, infrastructure and market infrastructure, knowledge flows, an enabling environment, gender-sensitive approaches to technology development and dissemination, regional and international collaboration and mechanisms for technology foresight, and would also require the development of agricultural extension and advisory services, the promotion of the capacity to innovate, and effective and inclusive producers' organizations,

Noting the significant achievements and continuing potential contribution of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies to human welfare, economic prosperity and employment,

Noting also that science, technology and innovation policies must be aligned to address the three dimensions of sustainable development, specifically, economic development, social progress and environmental protection,

Taking into consideration that traditional knowledge can be a basis for technological development and the sustainable management and use of natural resources,

Noting that the success of using technology and innovation policies at the national level is facilitated by, among other things, creating policy environments that enable education and research institutions, businesses and industry to innovate, invest and transform science, technology and innovation into employment and economic growth incorporating all interrelated elements, including knowledge transfer,

Noting also various ongoing and future initiatives related to science, technology and innovation to explore important issues associated with the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recommends the following for consideration by national Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) Governments, individually and collectively, are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and to consider taking the following actions:

(i) To closely link science, technology, innovation and strategies of sustainable development by prominently featuring capacity-building in information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation in national development planning;

(ii) To promote local innovation capabilities for inclusive and sustainable economic development by bringing together local scientific, vocational and engineering knowledge, mobilizing resources from multiple channels, improving core information and communications technology and supporting smart infrastructure, including through collaboration with and among national programmes;

(iii) To encourage and support the science, technology and innovation efforts leading to the development of infrastructure and policies that support the global expansion of information and communications technology infrastructure, products and services, including broadband Internet access to all people, particularly women, girls and youth, catalysing multi-stakeholder efforts to bring 1.5 billion new Internet users online by 2020 and endeavouring to improve the affordability of such products and services;

(iv) To undertake systemic research, including gender-sensitive aspects, for foresight exercises, on new trends in science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies and their impact on development, particularly in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹⁹²

¹⁹² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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- (v) To work, with input from a variety of stakeholders, including appropriate United Nations agencies, to formulate, adopt and implement science, technology and innovation policies aimed at contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (vi) To use strategic foresight exercises to identify potential gaps in education for the medium and long term and address such gaps with a policy mix, including the promotion of gender-responsive science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and vocational training;
- (vii) To use strategic foresight as a process to encourage structured debate among all stakeholders, including representatives of Government, science, industry and civil society and the private sector, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, towards creating a shared understanding of long-term issues and building consensus on future policies;
- (viii) To undertake strategic foresight initiatives on global and regional challenges at regular intervals and cooperate towards the establishment of a mapping system to review and share technology foresight outcomes, including pilot projects, with other Member States, making use of existing regional mechanisms, and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;
- (ix) To encourage the review of progress on integrating science, technology and innovation in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (x) To conduct assessments, including of gender-sensitive aspects, of national innovation systems, including digital ecosystems, drawing from foresight exercises, at regular intervals, to identify weaknesses in the systems and make effective policy interventions to strengthen their weaker components, and share outcomes with other Member States;
- (xi) To recognize the need to promote the functional dynamics of innovation systems and other relevant methodologies based on diversified policy instruments to support science, technology and innovation development priorities, in order to strengthen the coherence of such systems for sustainable development;
- (xii) To encourage digital natives to play a key role in a community-based approach, including gender-responsive approaches, to science, technology and innovation capacity-building, and facilitate the use of information and communications technologies in the context of the 2030 Agenda;
- (xiii) To put in place policies that support the development of digital ecosystems, bearing in mind the potential of emerging digital technologies to leapfrog existing technologies for development, that are inclusive and take into account the socioeconomic and political context of countries and attract and support private investment and innovation, particularly encouraging the development of local content and entrepreneurship;
- (xiv) To collaborate with all relevant stakeholders, promote the application of information and communications technologies in all sectors, improve environmental sustainability and encourage the creation of suitable facilities to recycle and dispose of e-waste;
- (xv) To address the ongoing and persistent gender gap in the fields of science, technology and innovation as a whole, and science, technology, engineering and mathematics education in particular, by encouraging mentoring and supporting other efforts to attract and retain women and girls in those fields, as well as applying a gender lens when developing and implementing policies that harness science, technology and innovation;
- (xvi) To support the policies and activities of developing countries in the fields of science and technology through North-South as well as South-South cooperation, as complementary to but not substituting for each other, by encouraging financial and technical assistance, capacity-building, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions and technical training programmes or courses;
- (xvii) To encourage countries to progressively increase the rate of generation of high-quality skilled human resources at all levels by providing an environment for building a critical mass of human resource capacity, harnessing and effectively participating in the application of science, technology and innovation for value addition activities, solving problems and enhancing human welfare;
- (xviii) To increase national support for research and development in agriculture and support investments in infrastructure, extension services and marketing, organizational and social innovations to improve food security;

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- (xix) To support policies that increase financial inclusion and deepen the sources of financing and direct investments towards innovations that address the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (xx) To ensure the inclusiveness of innovation, especially with regard to local communities, women and youth, to ensure that the scaling and diffusion of new technologies are inclusive and do not create further divides;
- (b) The Commission is encouraged:
- (i) To continue its role as a torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation and to provide high-level advice to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on relevant science, technology, engineering and innovation issues;
 - (ii) To help to articulate the important role of information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation as enablers in the 2030 Agenda by acting as a forum for strategic planning and providing foresight about critical trends in science, technology and innovation in key sectors of the economy and drawing attention to emerging and disruptive technologies;
 - (iii) To consider how its work aligns with, feeds into and complements other international forums on science, technology and innovation and efforts supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;
 - (iv) To raise awareness and facilitate networking and partnerships among various technology foresight organizations and networks, in collaboration with other stakeholders;
 - (v) To promote, in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁹³ international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development, including capacity-building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions;
 - (vi) To raise awareness among policymakers about the process of innovation and to identify particular opportunities for developing countries to benefit from such innovation, with special attention being placed on new trends in innovation that can offer novel possibilities for developing countries;
 - (vii) To highlight scientific, technical and innovative applications for food security, including access to better data sources that feed into agricultural extension services, early warning systems for disasters and local innovation efforts; and to promote the sharing of best practices and lessons learned and regional and international cooperation;
 - (viii) To proactively strengthen and revitalize global science, technology and innovation partnerships for sustainable development, which would entail the engagement of the Commission in (a) translating technology foresight into elaborating the scope of specific international projects for targeted research, technology development and deployment and initiatives for building human resource capacity for science, technology and innovation; and (b) exploring innovative financing models and other resources contributing to enhancing the capacities of developing countries in collaborative projects and initiatives in science, technology and innovation;
 - (ix) To explore ways and means of conducting international technology assessment and foresight exercises on existing, new and emerging technologies and their implications for food security, including discussions about models of governance for new areas of scientific and technological development;
 - (x) To discuss and explore innovative financing models, such as impact investment, as a means to attract new stakeholders, innovators and sources of investment capital for science, technology, engineering and innovation-based solutions, in collaboration with other organizations, where appropriate;
 - (xi) To promote capacity-building and cooperation in research and development, in collaboration with relevant institutions, including appropriate United Nations agencies, working to facilitate the strengthening of innovation systems that support innovators, particularly in developing countries, to boost their efforts to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;

¹⁹³ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

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- (xii) To provide a forum for sharing not only success stories and best practices but also failures and key challenges and learning from the results of foresight exercises, successful local innovation models, case studies and experience on the use of science, technology and engineering for innovation, including the application of new emerging technologies, in symbiotic relationship with information and communications technologies, for inclusive and sustainable development, and to share findings with all relevant United Nations entities, including through the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and its multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation;
- (xiii) To contribute to alleviating the constraints faced by developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States, through the creation of a Sustainable Development Goals resource access hub, through extrabudgetary resources, a vehicle which would be the repository of projects, data, financing mechanisms, technological advances and experts, as well as success stories, difficulties and obstacles encountered by countries;
- (xiv) To continue to play an active role in creating awareness of the potential contribution of science, technology and innovation to the 2030 Agenda through substantive inputs, as appropriate, to relevant processes and bodies of the United Nations, and to share findings and good practices on science, technology and innovation among Member States and beyond;
- (xv) To highlight the importance of the work of the Commission related to the implementation of and follow-up to the areas of information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation related to the Sustainable Development Goals, with the Chair of the Commission to report at appropriate reviews and meetings of the Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and other relevant forums;
- (xvi) To strengthen and deepen collaboration between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on the Status of Women, including sharing good practices and lessons learned in integrating a gender perspective in science, technology and innovation policymaking and implementation;
- (c) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is encouraged:
- (i) To seek funding proactively for the expansion of science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with an emphasis on the critical role of information and communications technologies in empowering science, technology and innovation and engineering capacity-building and utilization, and the implementation of the recommendations on those reviews, as appropriate, in close cooperation with United Nations agencies and international organizations;
- (ii) To look into the feasibility of including elements of strategic foresight and digital ecosystem assessment in policy reviews of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies, possibly by including a chapter dedicated to these themes;
- (iii) To broaden the framework for national science, technology and innovation policy reviews in order to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals, including a specific focus on bottom-of-the-pyramid approaches to innovation, and social inclusion;
- (iv) To plan for periodic updates on progress made in countries for which science, technology and innovation policy reviews have been performed and to invite those countries to report to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on progress made, lessons learned and challenges encountered in implementing recommendations;
- (v) To encourage the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission to provide inputs to the policy deliberations and documentation of the Commission, to report on progress at the annual sessions of the Commission and to better integrate gender perspectives into science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

*41st plenary meeting
6 July 2017*

2017/23. Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its sixteenth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2015/28](#) of 22 July 2015, [2016/26](#) of 27 July 2016 and other related resolutions on public administration and development, in which it affirmed that service to citizens should be at the centre of transforming public administration and that the foundations of sustainable development at all levels include transparent, participatory and accountable governance and a professional, ethical, responsive and information and communications technology-enabled public administration,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

Reaffirming further the outcome document, entitled “New Urban Agenda”, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,¹⁹⁴

Recalling General Assembly resolution [69/327](#) of 14 September 2015, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of freedom, human rights, national sovereignty, good governance, the rule of law, peace and security, combating corruption at all levels and in all its forms, and effective, accountable and inclusive democratic institutions at the subnational, national and international levels as central to enabling inclusive and accountable public services for sustainable development,

Noting the importance of integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning,

Referring to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,¹⁹⁵ which entered into force on 14 December 2005,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [71/212](#) of 21 December 2016, in which the Assembly recognized the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies as critical enablers of sustainable development and to overcome the digital divides, and stressing that capacity-building for the productive use of such technologies should be given due consideration in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [69/228](#) of 19 December 2014 on promoting and fostering the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions, in which the Assembly emphasized that efficient, accountable and transparent public administration has a key role to play in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals,

Recognizing the role of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration in providing policy advice and programmatic guidance to the Economic and Social Council on issues related to governance and public administration, and the relevance of the work of the Committee to the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its sixteenth session,¹⁹⁶ and expresses its appreciation for the work done by the Committee on ensuring effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through leadership, action and means, including on implications for public institutions of strategies for integrated action to achieve poverty eradication in accordance with the 2017 themes of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

¹⁹⁴ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

¹⁹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

¹⁹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 24 (E/2017/44)*.

2. *Invites* the Committee to continue to place the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁹⁷ at the centre of its work and to continue to advise the Council on how public administrations can support the implementation and progress reviews of the Sustainable Development Goals;

3. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Committee to the high-level political forum, and reaffirms that the principle of leaving no one behind should be a core principle of public administration;

Transforming institutions for the Sustainable Development Goals

4. *Stresses* that Governments have the central role in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and in eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world;

5. *Underscores* that realizing the Sustainable Development Goals requires addressing the deep inequalities that exist in many countries, which may require the State to play a greater role in effective redistribution and social protection programmes, including through more progressive and effective taxation systems and administration;

6. *Notes* that effective institutions are essential for the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

7. *Welcomes* the fact that many countries are in the process of identifying and updating policies, strategies, institutions and arrangements for spearheading and coordinating the implementation and progress review of the Sustainable Development Goals, and also welcomes the ongoing exchange of lessons learned on this topic at the high-level political forum;

8. *Underscores* that there is no single blueprint for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and that identifying the most effective policies in a given context requires the participation and engagement of all stakeholders, inter alia, local authorities, civil society and the private sector, on various policy options;

9. *Invites* Member States, therefore, to ensure that policies to implement the Sustainable Development Goals are developed in a participatory, inclusive and collaborative fashion, noting that it is important to institutionalize participation and engagement to ensure that various parts of civil society have an opportunity to make their voices heard;

10. *Recognizes* that implementing the Sustainable Development Goals does not necessarily require the creation of new institutions and that existing institutions, such as planning ministries, have a critical role to play, working together towards the Goals;

11. *Reiterates* the importance of the sectoral ministries in developing and implementing policies in their respective areas, taking into account the interrelationships inherent in the Sustainable Development Goals, and underscores that it may be useful to invite such ministries to identify the Goals and targets they will address most specifically and adjust or develop related implementation plans or strategies in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders;

12. *Notes with appreciation* that some countries have informed and engaged their parliaments in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals and encourages all Governments to consider undertaking similar efforts, while noting that some parliaments have taken a proactive role in their implementation;

13. *Invites* Governments, international, regional and other organizations and the research community to develop practical tools to help policymakers in developing integrated plans and policies for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals based on interrelations among the targets;

14. *Notes* that realizing the Sustainable Development Goals is closely related to the delivery of public services and that there are important political and societal discussions on the scope, nature and financing of those services in many countries, and accordingly invites the President of the Council to convene a dedicated meeting on delivering public services for the Goals with a view to sharing ideas and discussing challenges, approaches, policies and lessons learned, inter alia, with regard to promoting effective redistribution and social protection programmes, including through more progressive and effective taxation systems and administration;

¹⁹⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Resolutions

15. *Recognizes* that the policies for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals should be based on evidence and data and focused on achieving results;

16. *Also recognizes* the transformative power of information and communications technology, while noting that many forms of the digital divide remain;

17. *Welcomes* the fact that Governments are increasingly using information and communications technology to deliver public services and other functions and engage people in decision-making, as documented in the 2016 United Nations E-Government Survey, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

18. *Also welcomes* the symposium organized by the Government of the Bahamas and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat entitled “Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway in small island developing States: Equipping public institutions and mobilizing partnerships”, held in Nassau from 21 to 23 February 2017, and invites the United Nations and other organizations to organize similar meetings for sharing experiences and building capacities within existing resources;

Promoting public sector leadership

19. *Stresses* that leadership at all levels of government and public administration is critical for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals;

20. *Welcomes* the fact that, in some countries, the highest level of government has engaged or remains engaged in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

21. *Underscores* that implementing the Sustainable Development Goals requires the actions of not only Governments but also multiple actors of civil society and the private sector and the launching of effective partnerships;

22. *Stresses* that awareness and ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals by institutions at all levels and by society at large are essential to promote their implementation, and invites Governments to undertake concerted efforts to raise awareness and increase ownership of the Goals within national, regional and local authorities, civil society, the private sector and society at large;

23. *Invites* Governments to launch initiatives to build the awareness and commitment of civil servants at all levels to the vision of the 2030 Agenda and encourages them to take leadership roles, innovate and break away from business as usual, inter alia, to address the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals; and also invites Governments to build the capacities and skills of civil servants in areas such as integrated and coherent policymaking, planning, implementation, foresight, consultation, evidence-based reviews of progress and the collection and use of statistics and data;

24. *Encourages* Governments to redouble efforts to ensure respect for the rule of law by institutions at all levels and ensure a merit-based civil service, which helps to promote public ethics and ensures effective and fair human resources management;

Implications of poverty eradication for public institutions

25. *Stresses* that eradicating poverty requires a whole-of-government approach whereby the highest level of government and every ministry and institution at the local or national level is committed to realizing that goal;

26. *Underscores* that the experience of some countries has shown that eradicating poverty requires multidimensional and targeted poverty eradication strategies entailing actions related to promoting inclusive economic growth; employment and decent work; social protection and equity; education and skills; health; food and nutrition; housing; infrastructure; energy; water and sanitation; the environment and climate change; the building of effective, inclusive and accountable institutions, and other areas of the 2030 Agenda;

27. *Underlines* that the rule of law, peace and security, an independent judiciary and the proper administration of justice are critical conditions for improving the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable;

28. *Stresses* that poverty eradication strategies need to address rural and urban poverty and that a national plan for regional development may help to address the frequent disparities in the levels of poverty across territorial units within countries;

Resolutions

29. *Underscores* that continued weaknesses in governance, including corruption and the excessive influence of influential groups in society, hinder the effectiveness of poverty eradication strategies and the adequate allocation of resources, and invites countries to redouble efforts in addressing those issues;

30. *Reiterates* that, in designing poverty eradication strategies, Governments need to engage civil society and all segments of society, including the poorest and most vulnerable people, while building broad support and a solid consensus involving also the middle class and minorities;

31. *Notes* that, for reaching the poorest and most vulnerable, Governments often need to work with civil society and the private sector, and encourages Governments to continue to leverage such partnerships while safeguarding the quality and affordability of services for the poorest and most vulnerable;

Supporting and equipping local authorities

32. *Underscores* that subnational governments and, in particular, local governments have a critical role in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and eradicating poverty, given their proximity to the population and, at the grass-roots level, their role in delivering basic public services and their ability to take integrated approaches, bearing in mind that Goal 11 is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;

33. *Notes* that, to best respond to the situation, expectations and needs of people, it can be useful to transfer implementation roles and public functions related to specific Sustainable Development Goals from the central Government to local governments and other local agencies or institutions;

34. *Emphasizes* that, regardless of the model or the extent of decentralization in a country, both the central and local governments have a responsibility for realizing the Sustainable Development Goals, and that it is critical that they work together in a spirit of collaboration and partnership;

35. *Affirms* that the resources and capacities of local governments should be commensurate with their responsibilities, and therefore notes that responsibility for the implementation of specific Sustainable Development Goals and targets should be transferred to the local level only if accompanied by an adequate level of financial resources and capacity development;

36. *Notes* that resources transferred from the central Government are thus often critical to support social and other programmes towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and invites countries, international organizations and other actors to support local governments and build their capacities to mobilize resources in a coordinated way;

37. *Stresses* the need to build the skills and capacities of elected officials and civil servants at the local level so that they are equipped to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

Reviewing progress

38. *Reaffirms* that Governments are accountable to their people for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

39. *Welcomes* the commitment of supreme audit institutions to contribute to reviewing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level, as expressed in the strategic plan of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions for the period from 2017 to 2022, and invites Governments to consider availing themselves of that support;

40. *Notes* that people need to have a clear understanding of the respective responsibilities, activities and results of the various public institutions, including those at local levels, and encourages the creation of platforms, forums or tools to make such information available;

41. *Emphasizes* the need to monitor the impact of public institutions and policies on poverty eradication and other Sustainable Development Goals through inclusive and evidence-based approaches engaging also the poorest and most vulnerable;

42. *Encourages* Governments to develop an open government system as a model of governance that focuses on citizens and establishes a new relationship between public administration and society;

43. *Reiterates* that disaggregated data are critical for policymaking and review, and calls for further efforts to build the capacities of national statistical offices as independent institutions;

Elaborating principles of effective governance

44. *Recognizes* the need for pragmatic ongoing improvements in national and local governance capabilities to achieve the 2030 Agenda and other international agreements, and notes the work of the Committee on the elaboration of principles of responsible and effective governance which could serve as an important reference point in building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels and in support of the implementation of all Sustainable Development Goals;

Follow-up

45. *Requests* the Committee, at its seventeenth session, to be held from 23 to 27 April 2018, to examine and make recommendations on the theme of the 2018 session of the Council;

46. *Invites* the Committee to contribute to the thematic review of the high-level political forum and to work towards contributing to the overall review of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals to be conducted by the high-level political forum in 2019, giving particular attention to the cross-cutting nature of all the Goals;

47. *Also invites* the Committee to continue to advise on approaches and practices related to the institutions, policies and arrangements being established to promote the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, bearing in mind that the specific contexts and situations of countries differ widely, as well as to advise on making institutions effective, inclusive and accountable;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the present resolution fully into account in the work of the Organization, inter alia, in addressing gaps in research and analysis and in responding to the capacity development needs of Member States for building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels in pursuit of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

49. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote and support innovation and excellence in public services for sustainable development through the United Nations Public Service Awards;

50. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution through the established working methods of the Committee.

*42nd plenary meeting
7 July 2017*

2017/24. Human settlements

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and decisions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,¹⁹⁸

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016, of the outcome document entitled “New Urban Agenda”,¹⁹⁹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the preparations undertaken for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III);²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁸ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996 (A/CONF.165/14)*, chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹⁹⁹ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

²⁰⁰ [E/2017/61](#).

2. *Decides* to transmit the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for consideration at its seventy-second session;

3. *Recalls* that the Secretary-General will report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda¹⁹⁹ every four years, in accordance with paragraphs 166 to 168 of the Agenda and the footnote thereto, and looks forward to the first report to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council in 2018.

42nd plenary meeting
7 July 2017

2017/25. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution [2015/2](#) of 8 April 2015,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,²⁰¹

Underscoring the importance of the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV and AIDS on 8 June 2016,²⁰² as well as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS 2016–2021 Strategy: On the Fast-Track to End AIDS, adopted by the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint Programme on 30 October 2015,

Welcoming the fact that the 2016–2021 Strategy and the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS are complementary and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁰³

Recognizing that the joint programme model is largely aligned with General Assembly resolution [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in which the Assembly called for a United Nations development system that is more strategic, integrated, coherent and results-oriented, with a central focus on leaving no one behind,

Welcoming the new data and analysis contained in the recent Joint Programme reports of 2016 entitled “Global AIDS update”, “90–90–90: on the right track towards the global target”, “Prevention gap report” and “Get on the fast-track: the life-cycle approach to HIV”, which not only provide compelling evidence on the progress made but also highlight the persistent gaps, and call for greater investment in the next four years in order to enable countries to end the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030,

Noting with appreciation the continued reporting on progress by Member States, providing the most comprehensive overview to date of the response to HIV and AIDS at the country level and enabling continued refinement of strategic information to inform decision-making,

Welcoming the progress made in increasing access to HIV treatment and preventing new HIV infections,

Expressing deep concern that, despite the progress made, critical challenges remain, including insufficient progress in reducing HIV infections among young women and adolescent girls and among key populations that epidemiological evidence shows to be globally at higher risk of HIV infection;²⁰⁴ important regional disparities in terms of progress made by countries in HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care, which disproportionately affect infants and children; new HIV infections in many countries on the rise due in part to inefficient and/or insufficient policies; HIV prevention efforts inadequately resourced and their implementation insufficiently taken to

²⁰¹ [E/2017/62](#).

²⁰² General Assembly resolution [70/266](#), annex.

²⁰³ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

²⁰⁴ As referred to in the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030 and as discussed in the “Prevention gap report”, each country should define the specific populations that are key to its epidemic and response based on the epidemiological and social context.

scale; limited integration of the HIV and AIDS response into broader health systems; and the financing gap for the global HIV and AIDS response and reduced international financing,

Expressing particular concern that, despite significant scale-up of HIV testing, 40 per cent of people living with HIV are still unaware of their HIV status, and stressing that progress in this area is critical to the achievement of the Joint Programme 90–90–90 target²⁰⁵ by 2020,

Recognizing the value of lessons learned from the multisectoral response to HIV and AIDS in addressing other complex health and development challenges, and recognizing also that progress in the HIV and AIDS response has led to progress on broader development outcomes,

Welcoming the decision of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint Programme to establish a representative and regionally balanced global review panel to provide recommendations for a sustainable and fit-for-purpose Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS by revising and updating the operating model, in particular with regard to joint work, financing and accountability, and governance, which are pillars of critical importance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;²⁰¹

2. *Recognizes* that the AIDS epidemic is not yet over, and stresses the urgency of fast-tracking the AIDS response to meet the 2020 milestones and targets, as a prerequisite for ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030;

3. *Urges* the Joint Programme to continue to support the full, effective and timely implementation of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS 2016–2021 Strategy: On the Fast-Track to End AIDS and the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030;²⁰²

4. *Stresses* the importance of the programmatic coherence of the Joint Programme to continue to leverage the comparative advantages of diverse United Nations bodies and partners in strengthening a multisectoral response to HIV and AIDS;

5. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system, civil society, local communities, the private sector and other stakeholders to scale up efforts on an urgent basis to achieve the goals of the 2016–2021 Strategy and the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS as an important prerequisite and enabler for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of strong partnerships, including between the Member States, international organizations and bilateral partners, to fast-track the HIV and AIDS response and urgently address the regional disparities, as highlighted in the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS, in the next four years, which offers an important window of opportunity to accelerate the response and lay the foundation to end the epidemic as a public health threat by 2030;

7. *Also reaffirms* that the Joint Programme's co-sponsor and governance model has provided the United Nations system with a useful example of strategic coherence, reflecting national contexts and priorities, through its coordination, results-based focus, inclusive governance, and country-level impact, as set out in General Assembly resolution [71/243](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

8. *Stresses* the need for the Joint Programme to continue to set the path for reform by revising and updating its operating model, in particular in the areas of joint work, financing and accountability, and governance, as considered by the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint Programme at its 40th meeting, held in Geneva from 27 to 29 June 2017, on the basis of a proposal by the Executive Director and the Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations of the Joint Programme, and by recognizing the contributions of the work and recommendations of the Global Review Panel;

²⁰⁵ The Joint Programme 90–90–90 is a treatment target initiative to help end the AIDS epidemic and calls for ambitious but achievable targets by 2020: 90 per cent of all people living with HIV knowing their HIV status, 90 per cent of all people with diagnosed HIV infection receiving sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90 per cent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy having viral suppression by 2020.

9. *Recognizes* the critical importance of the Joint Programme in actively contributing to and engaging in the follow-up and review process of progress on the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development,²⁰³ including at the high-level political forum on sustainable development, to ensure that adequate attention is given to the HIV and AIDS response and its interlinkages with the other Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

10. *Notes* the continued need to close the HIV and AIDS resource gap, in line with the principles of shared responsibility and global solidarity, encourages countries to scale up domestic and international funding for the HIV and AIDS response, and emphasizes that action is needed to ensure political, programmatic and financial accountability and sustainability at all levels;

11. *Stresses* the importance of a fully funded unified budget, results and accountability framework for the effective functioning of the Joint Programme, and calls for renewed efforts to close the current funding gap, including by calling upon existing donors to maintain and step up their contributions and by inviting new donors to join from both the public and the private sectors;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Economic and Social Council, at its 2019 session, a report prepared by the Executive Director of the Joint Programme, in collaboration with its co-sponsors and other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, on progress made in implementing a coordinated response by the United Nations system to the HIV and AIDS epidemic.

*42nd plenary meeting
7 July 2017*

2017/26. Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010, [2012/21](#) of 26 July 2012, [2013/15](#) of 23 July 2013, [2014/37](#) of 18 November 2014, [2015/18](#) of 21 July 2015 and [2016/28](#) of 27 July 2016 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, 2011/207 of 17 February 2011, 2011/211 of 26 April 2011, 2011/268 of 28 July 2011, 2013/209 of 15 February 2013, 2014/207 of 30 January 2014, 2014/210 of 23 April 2014 and 2014/221 of 13 June 2014,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution [71/161 B](#) of 13 July 2017 on the new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti²⁰⁶ and the recommendations contained therein;
2. *Recognizes* that political, institutional and socioeconomic stability are essential to the long-term development of Haiti, and welcomes the efforts of the Government of Haiti, the United Nations and the international community in this regard;
3. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the elections and the installation of a new Government in Haiti;
4. *Encourages* the Haitian authorities and all political actors and stakeholders to seize this opportunity to work together to contribute to the reconstruction and development process of Haiti as well as to build and to sustain peace;
5. *Calls upon* donors and other partners, including the United Nations system and the international financial institutions, to remain engaged in support of the long-term development of Haiti, in line with priorities set by the Government of Haiti, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²⁰⁷ and calls upon the Haitian authorities and international partners to relaunch coordination efforts based on strong national leadership and to take more coordinated and transparent steps to strengthen the implementation of the External Aid Coordination Framework for the Development of Haiti with a view to making full use of its potential for effective international support;

²⁰⁶ [E/2017/77](#).

²⁰⁷ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

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6. *Calls upon* the Government of Haiti and development partners to redouble efforts to use existing mechanisms for the tracking of assistance, in order to increase transparency, coordination and alignment with Haitian development priorities;

7. *Welcomes* the elaboration of a United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the period 2017–2021, and calls for, inter alia, closer coordination between the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the successor United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti and the United Nations country team and consultation with the Government of Haiti on the implementation of the “Delivering as one” approach by the United Nations system in Haiti;

8. *Recognizes* the positive contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives coordinated by the Government of Haiti on the basis of a horizontal and participatory approach in order to help the country to respond to development challenges in a more flexible and effective manner, with special emphasis on an integrated approach to capacity-building, and encourages all development partners, including the United Nations system and developing countries, to support such modalities;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of Haiti and development partners to support civil society organizations in Haiti, to benefit from their local knowledge and to strengthen their capacity to engage in the development process and become more effective agents of change in support of Haiti’s development objectives;

10. *Invites* donors to align their efforts with the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera in Haiti (2013–2022), the new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti and the national health plan, as well as with other national activities to prevent waterborne diseases, and to provide the financial resources necessary for their implementation;

11. *Calls urgently for* adequate funding for humanitarian activities, including the cholera epidemic response, as presented in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for Haiti, and encourages partners to connect short-term activities with long-term development to build resilience and reduce the recurrence of crises;

12. *Encourages* all relevant actors within the United Nations system, including the peacebuilding architecture, as appropriate, to consider ways in which they can coordinate their efforts, at the request of the Government of Haiti, to better contribute to the strengthening of national institutions and the implementation of strategies and programmes to support reconstruction and sustainable development;

13. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti until the conclusion of the 2018 session, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on the long-term development strategy of Haiti to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities, building upon the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;

14. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the Advisory Group, and requests him to continue to support the activities of the Group adequately and within existing resources;

15. *Requests* the Advisory Group, in accomplishing its mandate, to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the successor United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, the United Nations Development Group, relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and institutions, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Community, the Union of South American Nations and the Inter-American Development Bank, other major stakeholders and civil society organizations, and in this regard welcomes the continuation of the dialogue between the members of the Advisory Group and the Organization of American States;

16. *Also requests* the Advisory Group to submit a report on its work, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration at its 2018 session.

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2017/27. Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 281 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977, in which it decided to adopt, on a regular basis, a biennial cycle of meetings which would correspond to the programme budget cycle, for better administrative control,

Recalling also its decision 1988/103 of 5 February 1988, in which it invited the Committee on Conferences to review the provisional biennial calendar of conferences and meetings of the Economic and Social Council and submit, as appropriate, its recommendations thereon to the Council,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [66/233](#) of 24 December 2011, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to propose, at its sixty-seventh session, a comprehensive review of conference servicing highlighting any duplications and redundancies, with a view to identifying innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-saving measures, without compromising the quality of its services,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [71/262](#) of 23 December 2016, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the need to address the issue of duplications and redundancies in conference servicing and noted that the Council had decided, in its resolution [2013/13](#) of 22 July 2013, to consider at a later date the necessity of reviewing its provisional biennial calendar of conferences and meetings in the light of the ongoing intergovernmental consultations on the further strengthening of the Council,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly will review the arrangements contained in Assembly resolution [68/1](#) of 20 September 2013, entitled “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution [61/16](#) on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”, at its seventy-second session,

Noting that the Council will adopt a decision on the working arrangements for its 2018 session at the first meeting of the session, on 27 July 2017,

1. *Decides* to approve the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2018 and 2019, to be updated, as necessary, in the light of the decision of the Economic and Social Council on the working arrangements for its 2018 session and other relevant decisions to be adopted by the Council or the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretariat to propose to the Bureau of the Council at its 2018 session a streamlined list of bodies whose conferences and meetings should be included in future provisional calendars of conferences to be considered by the Council starting at its 2019 session;

3. *Decides*, on an exceptional basis, to include in the agenda of its 2018 session, under the item entitled “Coordination, programme and other questions”, the sub-item entitled “Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields”.

*49th plenary meeting
25 July 2017*

2017/28. Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration²⁰⁸ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,²⁰⁹ adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [65/280](#) of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action,

²⁰⁸ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. I.

²⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/294](#) of 25 July 2016, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Declaration,

Recalling also the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²¹⁰ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,²¹¹ the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,²¹² the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030²¹³ and the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III),²¹⁴

Recalling further its resolution [2016/15](#) of 26 July 2016 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [71/238](#) of 21 December 2016,

Noting the theme of its high-level segment of 2017, “Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges” and the theme of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2017, “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,²¹⁵

2. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to further intensify their efforts to fully and effectively implement, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner, the commitments that have been made in the Istanbul Programme of Action²⁰⁹ in its eight priority areas, namely, (a) productive capacity, (b) agriculture, food security and rural development, (c) trade, (d) commodities, (e) human and social development, (f) multiple crises and other emerging challenges, (g) mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building, and (h) good governance at all levels;

3. *Invites* the private sector, civil society and foundations to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in their respective areas of competence in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries;

4. *Acknowledges* the potential of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries to foster productive capacity, structural transformation, poverty eradication and sustainable development in least developed countries, and in this regard takes note of General Assembly resolution [70/216](#) of 22 December 2015, in which the Assembly outlined the steps necessary to launch and operationalize the Technology Bank, funded by voluntary contributions, and to ensure continued support for the Technology Bank from all relevant stakeholders, also takes note of Assembly resolution [71/251](#) of 23 December 2016, and in this context encourages Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide voluntary financial contributions and operational support to the Technology Bank to ensure its early operationalization and effective operation;

5. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced global support to overcome the structural challenges they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²¹⁰ and in this regard calls upon the international community to prioritize and strengthen support from all sources to facilitate the coordinated implementation and coherent follow-up to and monitoring of the Istanbul

²¹⁰ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

²¹¹ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

²¹² See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

²¹³ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

²¹⁴ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

²¹⁵ [A/72/83-E/2017/60](#).

Programme of Action, the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development²¹¹ in the least developed countries;

6. *Recognizes* that significant additional domestic public resources, including at the subnational level, supplemented by international assistance as appropriate, will be critical to realizing sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda acknowledge the centrality of domestic resource mobilization underscored by the principle of national ownership, and also recognizes that, while the least developed countries have made considerable efforts to mobilize domestic resources and attract private investment, further progress is needed, and underlines the importance of strengthening domestic enabling environments, including the rule of law and combating corruption at all levels and in all its forms;

7. *Expresses its concern* that, while the least developed countries are in need of global support, bilateral official development assistance (ODA) to least developed countries declined by 3.9 per cent in 2016 compared with 2015, according to preliminary numbers, and underlines the urgent need to reverse the decline, while expressing its appreciation to those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitments to 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) for ODA to developing targets and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI for ODA to the least developed countries, calls upon ODA providers to fulfil their respective ODA commitments to the least developed countries, and encourages ODA providers to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.2 per cent of GNI for ODA to the least developed countries, while reiterating that an important use of international public finance, including official development assistance, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private;

8. *Recognizes* that private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation, and that private international capital flows, in particular foreign direct investment, along with a stable international financial system, are vital complements to national development efforts, and in this regard expresses its concern that foreign direct investment flows to the least developed countries retreated by 13 per cent in 2016 compared with 2015, underlines the need for substantially increased foreign direct investment flows to the least developed countries, recognizes in this regard that private capital flows, in particular foreign direct investment, play a complementary and catalytic role in building and strengthening productive capacity in the least developed countries, and calls upon the least developed countries to continue to strengthen the underlying investment climate and upon development partners to continue to provide enhanced financial and technical support to those countries so as to develop their productive capacities;

9. *Reiterates* the invitation by the General Assembly to the Economic and Social Council, at its next annual forum on financing for development follow-up, to discuss adopting and implementing investment promotion regimes for the least developed countries, pursuant to the relevant resolutions on the matter, including General Assembly resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the mandate of the annual forum on financing for development follow-up set out therein, invites the President of the Council to include the outcome of this discussion in his summary of the forum on financing for development follow-up, and recalls that the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the forum will inform the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

10. *Reaffirms* the essential role of gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and the realization of their human rights, and of full and productive employment and decent work in achieving sustainable development, reaffirms that women and girls must enjoy equal access to high-quality education, health, including sexual and reproductive health, access to finance and economic opportunities and resources and political participation, as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment and decent work, leadership and decision-making at all levels, also reaffirms the commitment to work for a significant increase in the investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions, including criminal and civil justice systems, in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels, and further reaffirms continuing support for the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including through the engagement of men and boys;

11. *Recalls* General Assembly resolutions [59/209](#) of 20 December 2004 and [67/221](#) of 21 December 2012 on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries, and underscores that the efforts of the least developed countries towards sustainable graduation are underpinned by their ownership and leadership, as the primary responsibility for development lies with the countries themselves, but that they need to be supported by concrete and substantial international partnership measures in a spirit of mutual accountability for development results;

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12. *Recognizes* the importance of the reviews by the Committee for Development Policy of the graduation criteria for the least developed countries, recommends that the reviews be comprehensive, taking into account all aspects of the evolving international development context, including relevant agendas, and in this regard takes note of the decision of the Committee to implement a multi-year work programme for a comprehensive review of the least developed country criteria²¹⁶ and looks forward to its outcome;

13. *Reiterates* that wider recognition of least developed country status could stimulate and facilitate better integration of the Istanbul Programme of Action into development policies, and in this regard takes note of the survey conducted by the Committee for Development Policy to collect information on the recognition and application of the least developed country category by entities of the United Nations development system and the recommendations of the Committee;²¹⁷

14. *Underlines* the need to ensure the mutual accountability of the least developed countries and their development partners for delivering the commitments undertaken under the Istanbul Programme of Action, reiterates that the Development Cooperation Forum should continue to take into consideration the Programme of Action when it reviews the trends in international development cooperation, as well as policy coherence for development, and stresses the need for providing appropriate space and platforms for structured dialogue between the least developed countries and their development partners;

15. *Welcomes* the fact that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,²¹² the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,²¹³ the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III),²¹⁴ the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030²¹⁸ and the call for action of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,²¹⁹ underscore that the most vulnerable countries, including the least developed countries, deserve special attention and reflect the concerns and aspirations of the least developed countries, recalls the decision contained in the 2030 Agenda that effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on the least developed countries, underlines the importance of strong synergy in the implementation of the recently adopted agendas and the Istanbul Programme of Action at the national and subnational levels, and encourages coordination and coherence in the follow-up of their implementation;

16. *Expresses its serious concern* at the fact that the share of expenditure for operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the least developed countries is declining, urges the United Nations development system to continue to prioritize allocations to the least developed countries, while reaffirming that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced support to overcome structural challenges that they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and requests the United Nations development system to provide assistance to graduating countries in the formulation and implementation of their national transition strategies and to consider country-specific support for graduated countries for a fixed period of time and in a predictable manner;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2018 session, under the sub-item entitled “Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020” of the item entitled “Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits”, a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action.

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²¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 13 (E/2017/33)*, chap. I, sect. B, para. 12.

²¹⁷ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. A, para. 5.

²¹⁸ See General Assembly resolution [71/285](#).

²¹⁹ See General Assembly resolution [71/312](#), annex.

2017/29. Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its nineteenth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [59/209](#) of 20 December 2004 and [67/221](#) of 21 December 2012, both on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the category of least developed countries,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [65/280](#) of 17 June 2011, by which the Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration²²⁰ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,²²¹

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [70/294](#) of 25 July 2016, by which the Assembly endorsed the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, adopted during the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016,

Recalling its resolutions 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, 2007/34 of 27 July 2007, [2013/20](#) of 24 July 2013 and [2016/21](#) of 27 July 2016,

Reiterating its conviction that no country graduating from the least developed country category should have its development progress disrupted or reversed,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining stability in the criteria and in the application of the established procedures for inclusion in and graduation from the least developed country category so as to ensure the credibility of the process and, consequently, of the category of least developed countries, while giving due consideration to the specific challenges and vulnerabilities and the development needs of countries potentially graduating or being considered for graduation from the least developed country category,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its nineteenth session;²²²

2. *Notes* the work done by the Committee on (a) lessons learned in developing productive capacities from countries graduating and graduated from the least developed country category in accordance with the theme of the high-level segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council, (b) monitoring the development progress of countries graduating and graduated from the list of least developed countries, (c) a review of the criteria used in the identification of the least developed countries, in preparation for the triennial review of the category in 2018, and the outline of a multi-year programme for a comprehensive review of the least developed country criteria, (d) a review of the recognition and use of the least developed country category by the entities of the United Nations development system, (e) an update of the least developed country category graduation platform for improving the understanding of and preparation for graduation from the least developed country category, and (f) the review of total official support for sustainable development;

3. *Requests* the Committee, at its twentieth session, to examine and make recommendations on the annual theme of the 2018 session of the Council;

4. *Also requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries graduating and graduated from the category of least developed countries, in accordance with paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution [67/221](#);

5. *Reiterates* the invitation by the General Assembly, as stated in its resolution [67/221](#), for graduating countries to prepare their national transition strategy with the support of the United Nations system and in cooperation with their bilateral and multilateral development and trading partners and to report annually to the Committee on the preparation of that strategy;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue its methodological work to measure progress in and identify obstacles to the development of productive capacities in developing countries, in accordance with paragraph 76 (k) of the Nairobi Maafikiano,²²³ and to share the outcome of its work as an input to

²²⁰ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. I.

²²¹ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

²²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 13 (E/2017/33)*.

²²³ [TD/519/Add.2](#) and [TD/519/Add.2/Corr.1](#).

the impact assessments of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the monitoring reports of the Committee on countries graduating or graduated from the least developed country category;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the secretariat of the Enhanced Integrated Framework, the World Trade Organization, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the regional commissions, among others, to provide inputs to the impact assessments prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, to further contribute to the smooth transition of countries graduating from the least developed country category, highlighting those entities' operational activities relating to building productive capacity in the least developed countries and the possible impact of graduation on such activities;

8. *Reiterates* that treating the least developed countries as a group on the basis of their low per capita income, human asset development and economic vulnerability remains the fundamental premise for special measures in their favour and that wider recognition of least developed country status could stimulate and facilitate better integration of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020²²¹ into development policies, and in this regard encourages the entities of the United Nations development system to consistently apply the least developed country category in the provision of international support measures, including through the adoption of common guidelines in this regard;

9. *Also reiterates* the invitation by the General Assembly to the governing bodies of the United Nations funds and programmes and other multilateral organizations and international financial institutions to contribute to implementing the Istanbul Programme of Action and to integrate it into their work programmes, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

10. *Requests* the entities of the United Nations development system to continue to prioritize resource allocations to the least developed countries, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016;

11. *Also requests* the entities of the United Nations development system to provide assistance to graduating countries in the formulation and implementation of their national transition strategies and to consider country-specific support for graduated countries for a fixed period of time and in a predictable manner;

12. *Invites* the Committee to brief the Council every four years, in the year preceding the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, on how the United Nations development system is applying the least developed country category;

13. *Acknowledges with satisfaction* the contributions made by the Committee to the various aspects of the programme of work of the Council, reiterates its invitation for increased interactions between the Council and the Committee, and encourages the Chair and, as necessary, other members of the Committee to continue this practice, as specified in Council resolution 2011/20 of 27 July 2011, within existing resources and as appropriate.

*49th plenary meeting
25 July 2017*

2017/30. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [71/97](#) of 6 December 2016 and [71/247](#) of 21 December 2016,

Recalling also its resolution [2016/14](#) of 25 July 2016,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [252 \(1968\)](#) of 21 May 1968, [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973, [465 \(1980\)](#) of 1 March 1980, [497\(1981\)](#) of 17 December 1981 and [2334 \(2016\)](#) of 23 December 2016,

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including resolutions [ES-10/13](#) of 21 October 2003, [ES-10/14](#) of 8 December 2003, [ES-10/15](#) of 20 July 2004 and [ES-10/17](#) of 15 December 2006,

Taking note of the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan, as transmitted by the Secretary-General,²²⁴

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²²⁵ to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²²⁶ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²²⁶ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,²²⁷ and affirming that these human rights instruments are applicable and must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Noting with concern that it has been 70 years since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947 and 50 years since the occupation of Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, in 1967,

Taking note, in this regard, of Palestine's accession to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions as well as other international treaties,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012,

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement on all tracks on the basis of Security Council resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#), [338 \(1973\)](#), [425 \(1978\)](#) of 19 March 1978, [1397 \(2002\)](#) of 12 March 2002, [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003, [1544 \(2004\)](#) of 19 May 2004, [1850 \(2008\)](#) of 16 December 2008 and [2334 \(2016\)](#), the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative²²⁸ and the Quartet road map,²²⁹ as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources, and expressing concern in that regard about the exploitation, endangerment and depletion of natural resources by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, particularly as a result of settlement activities, which are illegal under international law and which, deplorably, continued during the reporting period,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve environmentally sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and expressing grave concern about the consequent deterioration of economic and living conditions,

Expressing alarm, in this regard, about the extremely high levels of unemployment in the Gaza Strip in particular, which remains at over 40 per cent, with youth unemployment reaching 60 per cent, exacerbated by the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, and the continuing negative repercussions of the military operations in the Gaza Strip on economic and social infrastructure and living conditions,

Commending, despite the many constraints, including the obstacles imposed by the ongoing Israeli occupation, the efforts of the Palestinian Government to improve the economic and social situation in the Occupied Palestinian

²²⁴ [A/72/90-E/2017/71](#).

²²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

²²⁶ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

²²⁸ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

²²⁹ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

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Territory, especially in the areas of governance, the rule of law and human rights, livelihoods and productive sectors, education and culture, health, social protection, infrastructure and water,

Stressing the importance of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which was launched on 15 August 2013 and which aims, inter alia, at enhancing development support and assistance to the Palestinian people and strengthening institutional capacity in line with Palestinian national priorities,

Gravely concerned about the accelerated construction of settlements and implementation of other related measures by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions, and stressing that such illegal measures are main sources of other Israeli violations and discriminatory policies,

Encouraging all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies to ensure respect for their obligations under international law with regard to all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly Israeli settlements,

Taking note of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,²³⁰

Expressing deep concern about the rising incidence of violence, harassment, provocation, vandalism and incitement in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular by illegal armed Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians, including children, and their properties, including homes, historic and religious sites and agricultural lands, and calling for accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated in this regard,

Gravely concerned by the serious repercussions on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by Israel's construction of the wall and its associated regime inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the rights to work, to health, to education, to property, to an adequate standard of living and to freedom of access and movement,

Recalling, in that regard, the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,²³¹ and General Assembly resolution [ES-10/15](#), and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Deploing all loss of innocent civilian life and injury to scores of civilians, and calling upon all parties to fully respect international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, including for the protection of civilian life, as well as for the promotion of human security, the de-escalation of the situation, the exercise of restraint, including from provocative actions and rhetoric, and the establishment of a stable environment conducive to the pursuit of peace,

Expressing grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of properties, including the increased demolition of homes, economic institutions, historical landmarks, agricultural lands and orchards, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular in connection with its construction of settlements and the wall and confiscation of land, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern also over the continuing forced displacement and dispossession of Palestinian civilians, including the Bedouin community, due to the continuing and intensifying policy of home demolitions, evictions and revocation of residency rights in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as measures to further isolate the city from its natural Palestinian environs, which have seriously exacerbated the already critical socioeconomic situation being faced by the Palestinian population,

Expressing grave concern further about ongoing Israeli military operations and policies of closures and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, the imposition of crossing closures, checkpoints and a permit

²³⁰ [A/HRC/22/63](#).

²³¹ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and [A/ES-10/273/Corr.1](#).

regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the consequent negative impact on the socioeconomic situation of the Palestinian people, in particular the Palestine refugee population, which remains that of a humanitarian crisis,

Expressing grave concern, in particular, over the continuing crisis in the Gaza Strip as a result of the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, stressing that the situation is unsustainable, as reflected in numerous reports, including the report of 26 August 2016 of the United Nations country team, entitled “Gaza: two years after”, and calling in that regard for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) of 8 January 2009 with a view to ensuring the full opening of the border crossings for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian aid, commercial flows and construction materials, and emphasizing the need for security for all civilian populations,

Deploring the conflict in and around the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014 and the civilian casualties caused, including the killing of and injury to thousands of Palestinian civilians, including children, women and the elderly, as well as the widespread destruction of or damage to thousands of homes and vital civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, water, sanitation and electricity networks, economic, industrial and agricultural properties, public institutions, religious sites and United Nations schools and facilities, as well as the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians, and any violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, in this regard,

Gravely concerned about the consequent prolonged and extensive negative impact of the military operations of July and August 2014, as well as the military operations between December 2008 and January 2009 and of November 2012, on economic conditions, the provision of social services and the social, humanitarian and physical living conditions of the Palestinian civilian population, including the Palestine refugee population,

Recalling, in that regard, the relevant United Nations reports, including those of the Economic and Social Council, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Human Rights Council,

Expressing deep concern about the short- and long-term detrimental impact of such widespread destruction and the hampering of the reconstruction process, by Israel, the occupying Power, on the socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, where the humanitarian crisis continues to deepen, and calling in that regard for the immediate acceleration and fulfilment of the reconstruction process in the Gaza Strip with the assistance of the donor countries, including the disbursement of funds pledged at the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014,

Gravely concerned about various reports of the United Nations and specialized agencies regarding the substantial aid dependency caused by prolonged border closures, inordinate rates of unemployment, widespread poverty and severe humanitarian hardships, including food insecurity and rising health-related problems, including high levels of malnutrition, among the Palestinian people, especially children, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern at the deaths of and injuries caused to civilians, including children, women and peaceful demonstrators, and emphasizing that the Palestinian civilian population must be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and calling for the cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, and all firing of rockets,

Expressing deep concern that thousands of Palestinians, including many children and women, continue to be held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions, including unhygienic conditions, solitary confinement, excessive use of administrative detention, including of children, lack of proper medical care and widespread medical neglect, including for ill prisoners, with the risk of fatal consequences, and denial of family visits and of due process, that impair their well-being, and expressing deep concern also about any ill-treatment and harassment of Palestinian prisoners and detainees and all reports of torture,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people, including by ensuring the unimpeded provision of humanitarian assistance and the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip,

Resolutions

Recognizing the efforts being undertaken by the Palestinian Government, with international support, to reform, develop and strengthen its institutions and infrastructure, emphasizing the need to preserve and further develop Palestinian institutions and infrastructure, despite the obstacles presented by the ongoing Israeli occupation, and commending in this regard the ongoing efforts to develop the institutions of an independent Palestinian State, including through the implementation of the Palestinian National Policy Agenda: National Priorities, Policies and Policy Interventions (2017–2022),

Expressing concern about the risks posed to the significant achievements made, as confirmed by the positive assessments made by international institutions regarding readiness for statehood, including by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations and the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, owing to the negative impact of ongoing instability and the financial crisis being faced by the Palestinian Government and the continued absence of a credible political horizon,

Commending, in that regard, the important work being done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the donor community in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people in line with their national development and State-building plan, as well as the vital assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Affirming the need to support the Palestinian Government of national consensus in its assumption of full government responsibilities in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in all fields, as well as through its presence at Gaza's crossing points, and Palestinian national reconciliation, and emphasizing the need for the respect and preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Calling upon both parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map in cooperation with the Quartet,

Aware that development and fostering healthy economic, social and environmental conditions are difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

1. *Calls for* the full opening of the border crossings of the Gaza Strip, in line with Security Council resolution 1860 (2009), to ensure humanitarian access as well as the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods and the lifting of all movement restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people, including those restrictions arising from ongoing Israeli military operations and the multilayered closure system, and for other urgent measures to be taken to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which is dire in the Gaza Strip, and also calls for compliance by Israel, the occupying Power, with all of its legal obligations under international humanitarian law and United Nations resolutions in that regard;

2. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial contiguity, unity and integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as to and from the outside world;

3. *Also stresses* the need to preserve and develop Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, including economic and social rights;

4. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994;²³²

5. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace civilian properties, vital infrastructure, agricultural lands and government institutions that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of its military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

6. *Reiterates* the call for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent and uninterrupted reopening of all crossings into the Gaza Strip, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, including construction materials and adequate fuel supplies, as well as to ensuring the unhindered access of the United Nations and related agencies and regular commercial flows necessary for economic recovery to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and emphasizes the need for security for all civilian populations;

²³² See [A/49/180-S/1994/727](#), annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

Resolutions

7. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law and to refrain from violence against the civilian population, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;²²⁵

8. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its destruction of homes and properties, economic institutions and agricultural lands and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, and to prevent Israeli settlers from perpetrating such illegal activities;

10. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to end immediately its exploitation of natural resources, including water and mining resources, and to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, the water, land and energy resources, and present a serious environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations, and also calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles that obstruct the implementation of critical environmental projects, including the sewage treatment plants in the Gaza Strip, notably the provision of the electric power needed for the work of the northern Gaza emergency sewage treatment plant, and stresses in this regard the urgency of the reconstruction and development of water infrastructure, including the desalination facility project for the Gaza Strip;

11. *Calls for* the assistance necessary for the safe removal of all unexploded ordnance in the Gaza Strip, which endanger Palestinian lives and negatively impact the environment as well as reconstruction and development efforts, and welcomes the efforts exerted by the Mine Action Service of the United Nations to date;

12. *Reaffirms* that the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements and related infrastructure in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and constitute a major obstacle to economic and social development and to the achievement of peace, and calls for the full cessation of all settlement and settlement-related activity, including full cessation of all measures aimed at altering the demographic composition, legal status and character of the occupied territories, including in particular in and around occupied East Jerusalem, in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2334 (2016), and international law, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

13. *Calls for* accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated by Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalls in this regard Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994 and stresses the need for its implementation;

14. *Also calls for* urgent attention to the plight and the rights, in accordance with international law, of Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons, and calls for efforts between the two sides for the further release of prisoners and detainees;

15. *Reaffirms* that Israel's ongoing construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem, fragmenting the West Bank and seriously debilitating the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in that regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice²³¹ and in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 and subsequent relevant resolutions;

16. *Calls upon* Israel to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to facilitate visits of the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan whose family members reside in their mother homeland, the Syrian Arab Republic, via the Qunaytirah entrance;

17. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of United Nations organizations and agencies in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

18. *Expresses appreciation* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide economic and humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people, which has helped to ameliorate their critical economic and social conditions, and urges the

continued provision of assistance commensurate with increased socioeconomic and humanitarian needs and in cooperation with official Palestinian institutions and consistent with the Palestinian National Development Plan;

19. *Reiterates* the importance of and need for increased and renewed international efforts on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#), [338 \(1973\)](#), [425 \(1978\)](#), [1397 \(2002\)](#), [1515 \(2003\)](#), [1544 \(2004\)](#), [1850 \(2008\)](#) and [2334 \(2016\)](#), and the Madrid Conference, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative²²⁸ and the Quartet road map,²²⁹ as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in order to pave the way for the realization of the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders, and the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

21. *Decides* to include the item entitled “Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan” in the agenda of its 2018 session.

*50th plenary meeting
25 July 2017*

2017/31. Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General²³³ and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²³⁴

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²³⁵

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution [2016/20](#) of 27 July 2016,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Welcoming the current participation, in their capacity as observers, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in the world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Non-Self-Governing Territories,

²³³ [A/72/69](#).

²³⁴ [E/2017/59](#).

²³⁵ See [E/2017/SR.50](#).

Resolutions

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, they face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the resources necessary for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in that regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various decisions of the United Nations relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [71/122](#) of 6 December 2016, entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council,²³⁴ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;²³³

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples, on a case-by-case basis;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

Resolutions

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Non-Self-Governing Territory so that they may take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories on a case-by-case basis;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible on a case-by-case basis;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

10. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system concerned to provide information on:

(a) Environmental problems facing the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

(b) The impact of natural disasters, such as hurricanes and volcanic eruptions, and other environmental problems, such as beach and coastal erosion and droughts, on those Territories;

(c) Ways and means to assist the Territories to fight drug trafficking, money-laundering and other illegal and criminal activities;

(d) Illegal exploitation of the marine and other natural resources of the Territories and the need to utilize those resources for the benefit of the peoples of the Territories;

11. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned and on a case-by-case basis, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

12. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. *Recalls* the preparation by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of an informational leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its updated online version, and requests that they be disseminated as widely as possible;

14. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining a close liaison between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

15. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

16. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to continue their cooperation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in the framework of the responsibilities established in Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular subparagraph *d*, and to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, so that they may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

17. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis;

18. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council;

19. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on 16 May 1998 of its resolution 574 (XXVII),²³⁶ in which the Commission called for the mechanisms necessary for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in the special sessions of the Assembly convened to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers, and in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

20. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on those matters with the Chair of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its 2018 session;

22. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

*50th plenary meeting
25 July 2017*

2017/32. Admission of Turkey to membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 716 (PLEN.32) adopted by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its thirty-second session, held in New York on 30 January 2017, which is annexed to the present resolution,

Approves the admission of Turkey to membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

*50th plenary meeting
25 July 2017*

Annex

Resolution 716 (PLEN.32)

Admission of Turkey as a State member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean was established by the Economic and Social Council by its resolution 106 (VI) of 25 February 1948, in which the Council stated that membership of the Commission shall be open to States Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America and in the Caribbean area and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Bearing in mind also that the Commission was established on the basis of the participation of all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and those that have had special relations of a historical, cultural, geographical or economic nature with the region,

Recalling that, in that spirit, the Commission subsequently admitted the following countries: Spain in 1979, Portugal in 1984, Italy in 1990, Germany in 2005, Japan in 2006, the Republic of Korea in 2007 and Norway in 2015,

²³⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21 (E/1998/41)*, chap. III, sect. G.

Resolutions

Considering that the Government of Turkey has communicated to the Commission, through the Executive Secretary, its desire to be admitted as a member of the Commission,²³⁷

1. *Welcomes* the request of the Government of Turkey that the country be admitted as a member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

2. *Recommends* to the Economic and Social Council that it approve the admission of Turkey as a member of the Commission and authorize to this effect the amendment of paragraph 3 (a) of the terms of reference of the Commission to include the name of Turkey.

²³⁷ LC/L.4259(PLEN.32/4)/Rev.1.

Decisions

2017/200. Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2016–2017

A

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council elected by acclamation Frederick Musiiwa Makamure SHAVA (Zimbabwe) as President of the Council for 2016–2017, and Marie CHATARDOVÁ (Czechia), Cristián BARROS MELET (Chile) and Heiko THOMS (Germany) as Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2016–2017, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when their successors were elected at the beginning of the next cycle, in July 2017, on the understanding that they remained representatives of members of the Council.

B

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 September 2016, the Economic and Social Council elected by acclamation Nabeel MUNIR (Pakistan) as a Vice-President of the Council for 2016–2017.

C

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 26 January 2017, the Economic and Social Council elected by acclamation Juergen SCHULZ (Germany) as a Vice-President of the Council for 2016–2017, to complete the term of office of Heiko THOMS (Germany).

2017/201. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

A

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2016, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Council, in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution [64/289](#) of 2 July 2010, elected the following four Member States to the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019: NORWAY, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council, in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution [64/289](#), also elected CHILE and ISRAEL to the Executive Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected Raúl MARTÍN DEL CAMPO SÁNCHEZ (Mexico) to the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2017, and for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2017 and expiring on 1 March 2022, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Alejandro MOHAR BETANCOURT (Mexico).

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected FRANCE and ROMANIA to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-first session of the Commission, in 2017, and expiring at the close of its fifty-fourth session, in 2021.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from Asia-Pacific States and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-first session of the Commission, in 2017, and expiring at the close of its fifty-fourth session, in 2021, and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-third session, in 2020.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected CHILE to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from African States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected EGYPT and SPAIN to fill outstanding vacancies on the Executive Board of the World Food Programme, both for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS
PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected GERMANY to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019.

The Council also elected AUSTRALIA for a term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2017, to replace Canada, which was resigning its seat effective 31 December 2016.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following seven Member States to fill outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020: COLOMBIA, CROATIA, CZECHIA, MAURITIUS, NORWAY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA and SRI LANKA.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020, and of members to fill five vacancies from Western European and other States, as follows: two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018, and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2019.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The Council elected the following five Member States to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with Council resolution 2015/1 of 4 March 2015, for a term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2018, or until they ceased to be members of the Council: ARGENTINA, ESTONIA, NIGERIA, REPUBLIC OF KOREA and SOUTH AFRICA.

Decisions

The Council further postponed the election of one State member of the Council for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2018.

Appointments

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The Council appointed MA Hezu (China), nominated by the Secretary-General to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration, for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 31 December 2017, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of DAI Xiaochu (China).

B

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Council elected the following 15 Member States to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2021: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECHIA, INDIA, IRAQ, KYRGYZSTAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and TOGO.

The Council also elected the following five Member States, by secret ballot, for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2021: AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, FRANCE and SWITZERLAND.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council elected the following seven Member States to the Statistical Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2021: CANADA, DENMARK, EGYPT, NETHERLANDS, PERU, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SOUTH AFRICA.

The Council postponed the election of one member from African States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2018, and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2022: ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CHINA, COLOMBIA, HAITI, MAURITANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VANUATU.

The Council postponed the election of two members from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2018, and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2022.

The Council elected CANADA to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-third session, in 2020.

The Council also elected DENMARK to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-fourth session, in 2021.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2021.

Decisions

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected the following 13 Member States to the Commission on the Status of Women, by secret ballot, for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-third session of the Commission, in 2018, and expiring at the close of its sixty-sixth session, in 2022: ALGERIA, COMOROS, CONGO, ECUADOR, GHANA, HAITI, IRAQ, JAPAN, KENYA, NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SAUDI ARABIA and TURKMENISTAN.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected the following 16 Member States to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: AFGHANISTAN, BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), BULGARIA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, EGYPT, GERMANY, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, MAURITANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TOGO, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and URUGUAY.

The Council postponed the election of four members from African States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected the following three Member States to the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GERMANY and RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

The Council postponed the election of four members from African States, three members from Asia-Pacific States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and eight members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council elected BELARUS to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Working Group for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018.

The Council took note of the 20 outstanding vacancies on the Working Group for a term beginning on the date of election: four from African States, one from Asia-Pacific States, three from Latin American and Caribbean States and eight from Western European and other States for a term expiring on 31 December 2017; and two from Asia-Pacific States and two from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term expiring on 31 December 2018.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: BELARUS, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, GHANA, GREECE, ICELAND, ITALY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SUDAN, TURKMENISTAN and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council also elected the following Member States for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2017: AUSTRIA, to complete the term of office of DENMARK (expiring on 31 December 2018); TURKEY, to complete the term of office of SWEDEN (expiring 31 December 2018); and NETHERLANDS, to complete the term of office of SPAIN (expiring on 31 December 2019).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Council elected FIJI, LITHUANIA and PARAGUAY to fill the three new seats on the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [71/171](#) of 19 December 2016.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND/UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

The Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMBODIA, EGYPT, FINLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SWITZERLAND and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council also elected the following Member States for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2017: CANADA, to complete the term of office of AUSTRALIA (expiring on 31 December 2018); and IRELAND and LUXEMBOURG, to complete the terms of office of GERMANY and the NETHERLANDS, respectively (expiring on 31 December 2019).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following five Member States to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: CHINA, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, JAPAN and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council postponed the election of one member from List A¹ for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2017: LESOTHO, to complete the term of office of SWAZILAND (beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2017); COLOMBIA, to complete the term of office of MEXICO (beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2019); NORWAY and GREECE, to complete the terms of office of FINLAND and SPAIN, respectively (beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2019); and NEW ZEALAND, to complete the term of office of the NETHERLANDS (beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2018).

Outstanding vacancies from previous sessions

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected BULGARIA, FRANCE and ROMANIA to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for Social Development beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2021.

The Council also elected CONGO, ICELAND and SENEGAL to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2020.

The Council was informed that the Republic of Moldova was resigning from its seat on the Commission for the term expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2020. The Council elected BELARUS to complete the term of office of the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2020.

The Council elected the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, in 2019.

The Council further postponed the election to fill five outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election, as follows: two members from Asia-Pacific States for a term expiring at the close of its fifty-ninth session, in 2021; and three from Western European and other States, two for a term expiring at the close of its fifty-ninth session, in 2021; and one for a term expiring at the close of its fifty-eighth session, in 2020.

¹ Reproduced in E/2017/9/Add.7, annex III.

Decisions

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected MEXICO and SOUTH AFRICA to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Council elected the following Member States for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 to replace members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) who were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2017: FINLAND, CANADA and NETHERLANDS, to complete the terms of office of BELGIUM, DENMARK and FRANCE, respectively (expiring on 31 December 2019); and PORTUGAL and NEW ZEALAND, to complete the terms of office of GERMANY and LUXEMBOURG, respectively (expiring on 31 December 2018).

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

The Council elected AFGHANISTAN to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the election to fill seven outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council for a term beginning on the date of election, as follows: one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term expiring on 31 December 2020; and six members from Western European and other States, two for a term expiring on 31 December 2018, one for a term expiring on 31 December 2019 and three for a term expiring on 31 December 2020.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The Council elected SWEDEN to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission in accordance with Council resolution [2015/1](#) of 4 March 2015, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018.

C

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected the following five Member States, by secret ballot, to the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: AUSTRALIA, CHILE, CONGO, FINLAND and IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF).

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated the following 13 Member States, by secret ballot, for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: BELARUS, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, CUBA, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Decisions

The Council postponed the nomination of three members from African States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee, both from Western European and other States, for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly: one for a term expiring on 31 December 2017; and one for a term expiring on 31 December 2018.

D

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Appointments

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The Council approved the nomination by the Secretary-General of the following 24 experts to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration for a term of three years and seven months beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 July 2021: Linda BILMES (United States of America), Geert BOUCKAERT (Belgium), Upma CHAUDHRY (India), Emmanuelle D'ACHON (France), Cristina DUARTE (Cabo Verde), Geraldine Joslyn FRASER-MOLEKETI (South Africa), Ali HAMSA (Malaysia), Paul JACKSON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Bridget KATSRIKU (Ghana), Margaret KOBIA (Kenya), MA Hezu (China), Joan MENDEZ (Trinidad and Tobago), Linus Toussaint MENDJANA (Cameroon), Louis MEULEMAN (Netherlands), Gregorio MONTERO (Dominican Republic), Lamia MOUBAYED BISSAT (Lebanon), Juraj NEMEC (Slovakia), Katarina OTT (Croatia), Regina Silvia Viotto Monteiro PACHECO (Brazil), Moni PIZANI (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), Ora-orn POOCHAROEN (Thailand), Gowher RIZVI (Bangladesh), Abdelhak SAIHI (Algeria) and Andrei SOROKO (Russian Federation).

Outstanding vacancies from previous sessions

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated CAMEROON for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members from African States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020; and two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly, one for a term expiring on 31 December 2017, and one for a term expiring on 31 December 2018.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected LESOTHO to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020, for List A.¹

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

The Council elected SPAIN to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020; and five members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election, as follows: two for a term expiring on 31 December 2018; one for a term expiring on 31 December 2019; and two for a term expiring on 31 December 2020.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The Council elected ROMANIA to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with Council resolution 2015/1 of 4 March 2015, for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2018, or until it ceased to be a member of the Council.

2017/202. Provisional agenda for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 28 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council adopted the provisional agenda for its 2017 session.²

2017/203. Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2017 session

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 September 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided that the special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Council for the 2017 session would be as follows: the high-level segment and the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2017, under the auspices of the Council, the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, the Council forum on financing for development follow-up, as well as the organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2017 to July 2018, would be the responsibility of the President, Frederick Musiiwa Makamure SHAVA (Zimbabwe); the operational activities for development segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Cristián BARROS MELET (Chile); the integration segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Nabeel MUNIR (Pakistan); the humanitarian affairs segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Heiko THOMS (Germany);³ and the coordination and management meetings, including the elections to fill the vacancies in the subsidiary bodies of the Council, would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Marie CHATARDOVÁ (Czechia).

2017/204. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 September 2016, the Economic and Social, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased, and recalling also its decision 2016/248 of 26 July 2016, by which it recommended that the Assembly, at its seventy-first session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 98 to 100 States:

(a) Took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee, contained in the note verbale dated 15 September 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;⁴

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its seventy-first session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 98 to 101 States.

2017/205. Arrangements for the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and the special meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 5 October 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the twelfth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in Geneva from 11 to 14 October 2016;

² E/2017/1.

³ Subsequently succeeded by Juergen Schulz (Germany) (see decision 2017/200 C).

⁴ E/2017/3.

(b) Approved the following provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Committee:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

1. Opening of the session by the Chair of the Committee.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
 - (a) Issues related to the updating of the United Nations Model Tax Convention:
 - (i) Article 1 (Persons covered): application of treaty rules to hybrid entities;
 - (ii) Article 8 (Shipping, inland waterways transport and air transport): the meaning and coverage of the term “profits from the operation of ships or aircraft in international traffic”;
 - (iii) Article 12 (Royalties): possible amendments to the commentary on article 12 in relation to:
 - a. Industrial, commercial or scientific equipment;
 - b. Software-related payments;
 - (iv) Article 23 A (Exemption method): minority view on inclusion of paragraph 4;
 - (v) Article 26 (Exchange of information): proposed code of conduct;
 - (vi) Taxation of services:
 - a. Commentary on the article on technical services;
 - b. Proposed article 12 alternative;
 - (vii) Base erosion and profit shifting;
 - (b) Other issues:
 - (i) Update of the United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries;
 - (ii) Taxation of the extractive industries;
 - (iii) Taxation of development projects;
 - (iv) Capacity-building;
 - (v) Mutual agreement procedure – dispute avoidance and resolution;
 - (vi) International trade in goods – tax issues;
 - (vii) Tax incentives – presentation by delegate from the International Monetary Fund.
4. Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee.
5. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its twelfth session.
 - (c) Decided that the thirteenth session of the Committee would be held in New York from 5 to 8 December 2016;
 - (d) Also decided that the one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters would be held in New York on 9 December 2016.

2017/206. Further working arrangements for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 5 October 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [61/16](#) of 20 November 2006 and [68/1](#) of 20 September 2013 concerning the strengthening of the Council,

Reiterating that, as a principal organ of the United Nations, the Council is entitled to hold ad hoc meetings as and when needed, with full substantive support and conference services, to address urgent developments in the economic, social, environmental and related fields,

Noting that the arrangements set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1 should not lead to an increase in the number of meeting days currently provided for the Council,

Acknowledging that, in scheduling its sessions, meetings and consultations, the Council should take into consideration meetings of other bodies dealing with economic, social and environmental issues to avoid unnecessary overlapping and overburdening of their agendas,

Recalling the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development⁵ and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁶

Recalling also its resolution 2017/1 of 28 July 2016 on working arrangements for its 2017 session:

(a) Reaffirmed that the annual Council forum on financing for development follow-up is dedicated to discussing the follow-up and review of the financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and further affirmed that future decisions relating to the forum are to be contained within the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the forum;

(b) Recalled paragraphs 131 and 132 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

(c) Also recalled paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of General Assembly resolution 70/299 of 29 July 2016, in which the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, that the Council should ensure the alignment of its annual main themes and the corresponding annual themes of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Council, to foster coherence;

(d) Decided that the 2017 forum on financing for development follow-up would convene from 22 to 25 May, on an exceptional basis, without prejudice to General Assembly resolution 68/1 and without setting a precedent for future discussions, and would include the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

2017/207. Dates and venue of the meetings of the United Nations Forum on Forests in 2017

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 23 November 2016, the Economic and Social Council, recalling paragraphs 6 (c), 46 and 51 of its resolution 2015/33 of 22 July 2015:

(a) Decided that the meetings of the working group of the United Nations Forum on Forests, including a half-day meeting of the special session of the Forum, would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 16 to 20 January 2017;

(b) Also decided that the main part of the twelfth session of the Forum would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 5 May 2017.

2017/208. Themes of the 2017, 2018 and 2019 sessions of the Economic and Social Council

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 23 November 2016, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 70/299 of 29 July 2016, entitled “Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level”, and without prejudice to the review by the Assembly of its resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013, entitled “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”, to be conducted by the Assembly at its seventy-second session, decided that the main themes of the 2017, 2018 and 2019 sessions of the Council would be:

(a) 2017 session (July 2016 to July 2017): “Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges”;

⁵ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

⁶ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

(b) 2018 session (July 2017 to July 2018): “From global to local: supporting sustainable and resilient societies in urban and rural communities”;

(c) 2019 session (July 2018 to July 2019): “One world for all: empowering people to build equal and inclusive societies”.

2017/209. Dates of the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and the special meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters in 2017

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 9 December 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in New York from 3 to 6 April 2017;

(b) Also decided that the one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters would be held in New York on 7 April 2017.

2017/210. Theme of the integration segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 26 January 2017, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2017/208 of 23 November 2016 on the themes of its 2017, 2018 and 2019 sessions, decided that the theme of the integration segment of its 2017 session would be “Making eradication of poverty an integral objective of all policies: what will it take?”.

2017/211. Coordination and management meetings of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 26 January 2017, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2017/1 of 28 July 2016 on the working arrangements for its 2017 session, decided to change the dates of its first coordination and management meeting for 2017, from Wednesday, 26 April, to Friday, 28 April 2017, to Wednesday, 19 April, to Friday, 21 April 2017.⁷

2017/212. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with its operational activities for development segment

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 2 March 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children’s Fund on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2016,⁸

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system: funding analysis.⁹

2017/213. Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 17th plenary meeting, on 7 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) That the theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2017 session would be “Restoring humanity and leaving no one behind: working together to reduce people’s humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability”;

(b) That it would convene three panel discussions under the segment.

⁷ The dates of the other coordination and management meetings remain unchanged: Wednesday, 7 June, to Friday, 9 June 2017; Thursday, 6 July 2017; and Tuesday, 25 July, and Wednesday, 26 July 2017.

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 14 (E/2016/34/Rev.1)*.

⁹ [A/72/61-E/2017/4](#).

2017/214. Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010, [2012/21](#) of 26 July 2012, [2013/15](#) of 23 July 2013, [2014/37](#) of 18 November 2014, [2015/18](#) of 21 July 2015 and [2016/28](#) of 27 July 2016 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009 and 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, and having considered the letter dated 20 March 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Belize to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council,¹⁰ decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Belize to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti.

2017/215. Application of the non-governmental organization Christian Solidarity Worldwide for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization Christian Solidarity Worldwide.

2017/216. Improving the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Recalling Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations,
- (b) Acknowledging the breadth of expertise of non-governmental organizations and their capacity to support the work of the United Nations,
- (c) Recalling that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should ensure, to the extent possible, the participation of non-governmental organizations from all regions, and in particular from developing countries, in order to help to achieve a just, balanced, effective and genuine involvement of non-governmental organizations from all regions and areas of the world,
- (d) Taking into account that the webcast of meetings would provide civil society with access to the work of the Committee and thereby allow for broader participation worldwide and greater transparency in achieving and implementing initiatives, in particular those related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹¹
- (e) Recalling that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires the engagement and full participation of civil society,
- (f) Recalling also its resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996 on the consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations,

Decided that the public meetings of the Committee would be webcast.

2017/217. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided to grant consultative status to the following 270 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

5 Gyres Institute
Action sécurité éthique républicaines
Adaamasunle Foundation
African Development Assistance Consult
African Green Foundation International

¹⁰ [E/2017/49](#).

¹¹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

Decisions

African Woman and Child Feature Service
Agence de développement économique et social
Agro Professional Care Foundation-Yola
Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work
Amis des enfants
Amis du Projet Imagine
Apostolic Ministerial International Network
Ashiana Collective Development Council
Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos
Asociatia Tehnopol Galati
Asocio Esperanto Radikala
Association AMOR
Association de l'éducation environnementale pour les futures générations
Association de lutte contre la pauvreté
Association des femmes pour la paix et encadrement des familles
Association for Development, Education and Labour
Association for Promotion Sustainable Development
Association for Rural Area Social Modification, Improvement and Nestling
Association gabonaise pour les Nations Unies
Association MIMAN
Association nationale des échanges entre jeunes
Association nationale du civisme
Association of Christian Counsellors of Nigeria
Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers
Association of Youths with Vision
Association pour l'éducation et la santé de la femme et de l'enfant
Association pour le développement culturel
Association pour le développement durable, la promotion des droits humains et la lutte contre la pauvreté
Association respect Cameroun
Association solidarité pour les personnes vivant le veuvage
Association tunisienne de la santé de la reproduction
Association Un monde avenir
Associazione per i Diritti Umani e la Tolleranza
Avabe Initiative for Community Development
Ballerina Management Institute
Bangladesh Jatiyo Mahila Ainjibi Samity
Barrackpore Elderly Care Society
Ben Newman Hope Care Foundation
Better World
Biedrība "Donum Animus"
Blessing for Romania World Ministry
Blood Donors Organisation for Social Service, Pakala
Books to Africa International
Build Africa
Bureau d'informations, formations, échanges et recherches pour le développement
Burlson Institute
Campanha Latino-Americana pelo Direito à Educação – Brasil
Canadian Centre on Disability Studies
Caribbean Policy Development Centre
CDP Worldwide
Center for the Global Study of Social Enterprise
Center for the Human Rights of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry
Center of Food Industries Association
Centre africain d'échange culturel
Centre d'action pour le développement rural

Decisions

Centre d'éducation et de développement pour les enfants mauriciens
Centre d'information et de promotion de l'image d'une nouvelle Afrique
Centre d'observation et de promotion de l'état de droit
Centre for Convention on Democratic Integrity
Centre for Corrections and Human Development
Centre for Gerontological Studies
Centre for Peace, Culture and Environmental Studies
Centre for Women Studies and Intervention
Change Managers International Network
Chikka Federation of India
Child Soldiers International
Christian Solidarity Worldwide
Cities of Peace
Combite pour la paix et le développement
Community Active in Development Association
Community Research and Development Organization
Congregation of the Mission
Congressional Black Caucus Political Education and Leadership Institute
Consultation Evaluation Education
Coordination nationale des associations des consommateurs
Cornerstone Mount Group
Council of Technical Education and Training
Cultural Meeting Foundation
Death Penalty Focus
Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Athens Alumni Association
DESSI International
DHRUVH-Social Awareness Forum
Diligent Care for Creative Intelligence Development
Disability Organisations Joint Front
Disability Rights Fund
Distance Education for Africa
DIYNGO
Drug Policy Australia
Dynamic Youth Development Organization
East Africa Consortium International
El Ghad Essihi pour le développement et la protection de l'environnement en Mauritanie
Enosh – Israeli Mental Health Association
Entrepreneurship Development and Support Initiative
Environment Conservation Organization – Foundation for Afforestation, Wild Animals and Nature
Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities International
Équilibres et populations
ERAN – "Israel's Association for Emotional First Aid via the Telephone, in memory of Dr. A. Zaslany"
EUROGEO
Europe Business Assembly
European Network on Independent Living
Fairways Accommodation Support Trust
Fédération internationale des coalitions pour la diversité culturelle
Finance Center for South-South Cooperation
First Ladies' Initiative
Fondation espoir et vie
Fondation Kalipa pour le développement
Fondation vivons ensemble
Fondazione Proclade Internazionale
Forum Droghe Associazione Movimento per il Contenimento dei Danni
Foundation for Disabled Women

Decisions

Foundation of International Servant Leadership Exchange Association
Friendasia
Fundação Museu do Futuro
Fundacja Instytut na rzecz Kultury Prawnej Ordo Iuris
Girls Education Mission International
Global Fund for Widows
Global Health Review
Global Initiative for Inclusive Information and Communication Technologies
Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health
Grameen Development and Poverty Alleviation Sangstha
Green Light Project
Guinée humanitaire
Habitat Alliance
Hacey's Health Initiative
Hashoo Foundation
Heal the Planet Global Organisation
Health of Mother Earth Foundation
Healthy Caribbean Coalition
Hip-Hop Dance Conservatory Foundation
Holly Heart United
Holt Children's Services
Holt International Children's Services
Honeypot Village
Human Appeal International (United Kingdom)
Human Development Society, the Gambia
Human Rights Consortium
Humanitarian Ambassadors
Idara-i-Talim-o-Aaghai (Centre for Education and Consciousness) Public Trust
Initiative: Eau
Institute for Youth Development
International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care
International Emergency and Development Aid
International Human Rights Protector's Group
International Institute of Space Law
International Movement for Advancement of Education Culture Social and Economic Development
International Network of Women Engineers and Scientists
International Port Community Systems Association
International Society for the Study of Trauma and Dissociation
ISKCON Communications International
Jus Cogens
Kadın ve Demokrasi Derneği
Karlen Communications
Kathak Academy
Kids and Teens Resource Centre
Kırmızı Biber Derneği
Kuwaiti Society for Autism
Lady Fatemah (A.S.) Charitable Trust
Landsrådet for Norges barne-og ungdomsorganisasjoner
Le pont
Leadership Initiative for Transformation and Empowerment
Leading Association Alryada for Development Studies and Human Rights
Legal Resources Centre
Let's Breakthrough
Light House
Lightup Foundation

Decisions

Lotus Initiative for the Blind
Maawandoon
Maher
Major Groups Partnership on Forests
Makhzoumi Foundation
Man Up Campaign US
Manav Seva Sansthan
Mandala Transformation Foundation
Manusher Jonno Foundation
Marin Experimental Teaching, Training and Advising Center
Mayan Families
Monde des possibles
Mouvement de la paix
Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies
National Council of Catholic Women
National Organization for Global Education
National Society for Human Rights
New Era Educational and Charitable Support Initiative
Newline Social Organization
Next Century Foundation
Novant Health
Observatoire du crime organisé
Onhappy Corporation
Organisation constellée pour le développement économique et social de la commune des Gonaïves
Organisation mauritanienne pour la lutte contre l'extrémisme et pour l'appui à l'unité nationale
Organisation non gouvernementale des cercles nationaux de réflexion sur la jeunesse
Orphelins, déplacés et incarcérés de Côte d'Ivoire
P3 Foundation
Partnership Network International
Peace and Development Organization
Peace and Livelihood Support Organisation
Peacebuilders International
People and Police for Egypt for Culture and Scientific Services
People of Good Heart
Pleadors of Children and Elderly People at Risk "PEPAINGO"
Prajachaitanya Yuvajana Sangam
Public Association Women's Organization "ALGA"
Quintessential Business Women Association
RADION International Foundation
Regional Institute of Health, Medicine and Research
Réseau communautaire pour le pauvre
Réseau des femmes africaines pour la gestion communautaire des forêts
Réseau guinéen des organisations des personnes handicapées pour la promotion de la convention internationale sur les droits des personnes handicapées
Réseau national des organisations féminines pour la démocratie, la décentralisation, le développement durable et les droits humains du Mali (ou Réseau Wassa)
Results Educational Fund
RINJ Foundation
Rural Planning and Developmental Organization
Rural Relief Foundation
Rural Women's Network Nepal
Rwanda Women Community Development Network
Safe Campaign
Save the Earth Cambodia
SEALOEarth Corporation

SERAC-Bangladesh
Seventh Generation Fund for Indigenous Peoples
Shirazi Foundation
ShOObh Group Welfare Society
Sivil Yaşam Derneği
Social Economic and Governance Promotion Centre
Society for Protection of Street and Working Children
Society of Research Administrators International
Society to Heighten Awareness of Women and Children Abuse
SOS Rassismus und Diskriminierung Schweiz
South Caucasus Office on Drugs and Crime
Special Talent Exchange Programme
Stichting KidsRights
Stichting War Child
Strategy for Mentoring Initiative and Leadership Empowerment
Sukalyan Welfare Society
Sulabh International Centre for Action Sociology
Sustainable Development for Vulnerable Peoples in Bangladesh
Swasti
Takshila Education
Tamil Uzhagam
Thalassaemia International Federation
Translators without Borders – US
Truth Foundation
Türkiye İş Kadınları Derneği
Turnstone Global
UP Planning and Development Research Foundation
Ugonma Foundation
Ukrainian Charity Fund “Social Partnership”
Unchained at Last
Union C
United States Pharmacopeial Convention
United Zo Organization (USA)
urbaMonde – Suisse
US Climate Plan
Utpidit Samaj Sarokar Kendra, Pokhara
Virutcham Magalir Munnetra Kalzangiam
Women and Community Livelihood Foundation
Women Educators Association of Nigeria
Women Enabled
Women of Africa
Women with Disabilities Australia
World Forum for Ethics in Business
World Peace Volunteers
World Share
Young Heart Foundation
Zahra Trust

- (b) Also decided to reclassify the following two non-governmental organizations:
- (i) From the Roster to general consultative status: Institute of International Law
 - (ii) From the Roster to special consultative status: World Council for Curriculum and Instruction

(c) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following six non-governmental organizations:

Bakhtar Development Network Switzerland (special, 2014) to Action for Development (Suisse)
International Federation of Family Associations of Missing Persons from Armed Conflicts (special, 2006) to Families of the Missing
NeuroCare Ethiopia (special, 2013) to Global NeuroCare
Stichting Rutgers WPF (special, 2004) to Rutgers
Women's Division of the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church (special, 2014) to United Methodist Women
World of Hope International (special, 2008) to World Organization of Governance and Competitiveness

(d) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 352 non-governmental organizations:¹²

Abiodun Adebayo Welfare Foundation
Academic Council on the United Nations System
Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (2011–2014)
Academy of Mining Sciences
ACT Alliance – Action by Churches Together
Action Canada for Population and Development
Africa Humanitarian Action
African Agency for Integrated Development
African Aid Organization
African Canadian Legal Clinic
African Centre for Community and Development
African Development Association
Agence de développement économique et culturel nord-sud
Agence pour le développement intégré au Congo
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
Aging Research Center
Agricultural Missions
AIDS Healthcare Foundation
Airline Ambassadors International
Al Zubair Charity Foundation
Alan Guttmacher Institute
Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute
Al-Haq
All India Shah Behram Baug Society for Scientific and Educational Research
Alliance for Africa
Alliance for Arab Women
All-Russian Public Organization of Disabled People with Multiple Sclerosis
American Association of University Women
American Planning Association
Amizade
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies (2010–2013)
Apne Aap Women Worldwide (India) Trust
Arab Centre for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession
Arab Penal Reform Organization
Architects for Peace
Arigatou International
Asabe Shehu Yar'Adua Foundation
Asia Crime Prevention Foundation

¹² The reports listed are for the period 2012–2015 unless otherwise indicated.

Asia-Japan Women's Resource Centre
Asian Consultancy on Tobacco Control
Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
Asociación de Amigos de las Naciones Unidas
Asociación Mujeres Unidas para el Microcrédito
Asociación Regional de Empresas de Petróleo y Gas Natural en Latinoamérica y el Caribe
Assemblea delle Donne per lo Sviluppo e la Lotta Contro l'Esclusione Sociale
Associated Country Women of the World (2011–2014)
Association de l'intervention pour les mères
Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali
Association Dunenyo
Association for Progressive Communications (2011–2014)
Association for Social and Environmental Development
Association for the Prevention of Torture
Association of Families and Women in Rural Areas
Association of the Indigenous Peoples in the Ryukyus
Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi
Association pour le développement de la société civile angolaise
Association tunisienne des droits de l'enfant
Autonomous Women's Center
AVSI Foundation
Awaz Centre for Development Services
Baltic Sea Forum
Beit Issie Shapiro – Amutat Avi
Biovision Stiftung für ökologische Entwicklung
Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor
Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha
British Humanist Association
Canadian Federation of Agriculture
Canadian Labour Congress
Cancer Aid Society
Captive Daughters
Caritas Internationalis (2011–2014)
Carter Center
Centa for Organisational Development
Center for Africa Development and Progress
Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance Foundation
Center for International Human Rights
Center for Justice and International Law
Center for Women's Global Leadership
Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief
Centre for Economic and Leadership Development
Centre for Environment and Development
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
Centre for Social Research
Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue
Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales
Centro UNESCO di Firenze
Cercle de recherche sur les droits et les devoirs de la personne humaine
Chabad: International Jewish Educational and Cultural Network
Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Production of the Argentine Republic
Chamber of Computer Logistics People Worldwide
Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims
Chicago TASC
Child Family Health International

Children Education and Social Welfare Society
Children International
China Association for Science and Technology
China Care and Compassion Society
China Society for Promotion of the Guangcai Programme
Climate Action Network Association
Comisión para la Investigación de Malos Tratos a las Mujeres
Compagnons d'action pour le développement familial
Concile mondial de congrès diplomatiques des aumôniers pour la paix universelle des droits humains et juridiques
Conectas Direitos Humanos (2010–2013)
Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Congress of Aboriginal Peoples
Conseil des jeunes congolais de l'étranger
Cooperazione Internazionale
Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (2010–2013)
Corporación para la Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos – Reiniciar
Corporación para la Investigación, el Desarrollo Sostenible y la Promoción Social
Corps de réflexion et de planification pour l'utilité sociale
Credo-Action (2011–2014)
Cubraiti
Deutsche Model United Nations
Disarm Education Fund
Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation and Research Centre
Eagle Eyes Association for Afghan Displaced Youth
Earth Child Institute
Earth Society Foundation
Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women
Ecoagriculture International
Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans
Edmund Rice International
Egyptian AIDS Society
Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
Endeavour Forum
Environmental Development Action in the Third World
European Federation of Older Students at Universities
European Network of Policewomen
European Union Association in the United States
Famille debout
Family Action Foundation
Federación de Mujeres Progresistas
Federación Española de Mujeres Directivas Ejecutivas Profesionales y Empresarias
Federación Estatal de Lesbianas, Gays, Transexuales y Bisexuales
Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland
Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights
Federation of European Motorcyclists Associations
Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe (2010–2013)
Femmes solidaires
Fondation des œuvres pour la solidarité et le bien-être social
Fondation Ostad Elahi: éthique et solidarité humaine
Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement
Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi
Food and Water Watch
Forest Stewardship Council
Forum for Women and Development – FOKUS (2011–2014)

Foundation ECPAT International
Foundation for GAIA
Foundation for Global Sports Development
Foundation for Human Horizon
Foundation for Subjective Experience and Research
Foundation for the Child and the Family
Foundation for the Social Promotion of Culture
Foundation for the Support of the United Nations
France terre d'asile
Franciscans International (2011–2014)
Fraternité Notre Dame
Freemuse: the World Forum on Music and Censorship
Fundação de Assistencia Medica Internacional
Fundación Argentina a las Naciones Camino a la Verdad
Fundación Cultural Baur
General Research Institute on the Convention on the Rights of the Child
Geneva Infant Feeding Association
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
Global Economist Forum
Global Eco-Village Network
Global Family for Love and Peace
Global Hand
Global Hope Network International
Global Policy Forum
Global Social Observatory
Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership/Partenariat mondial pour l'électricité durable
Globe Aware
Globethics.net Foundation
Goi Peace Foundation
Good Neighbors International
Gran Fraternidad Universal
Guru Angad Dev Sewa Society – Punjab, Ludhiana
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
Hong Kong Federation of Women
Hope Worldwide
Horizon Foundation
Housing Works
Human Rights Association for Community Development in Assiut
Human Rights Information and Training Center
Ibero American Institute of Aeronautic and Space Law and Commercial Aviation
IDP Foundation
Impact for Change and Development
Indian Development Foundation
Indian Social Institute
Indigenous Information Network
Indigenous Peoples Survival Foundation
Innovation: Africa
Institut international de sciences politiques
Institut Jules-Destrée
Institute for Conscious Global Change
Institute for Interreligious Dialogue
Institute for the Development of Education, Arts and Leisure
Institute of Asian Culture and Development
Institute of International Social Development
Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology

Decisions

Institute of Social Studies Trust
Inter-American Statistical Institute
Intercambios
International AIDS Society
International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals
International Association for Democracy in Africa
International Association of Penal Law
International Automobile Federation
International Buddhist Relief Organisation
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Circle of Faith Chaplaincy Corps
International Commission of Catholic Prison Pastoral Care
International Council of Environmental Law
International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
International Council on Clean Transportation
International Federation of Beekeepers Associations
International HIV/AIDS Alliance
International Human Rights and Anti-Corruption Society
International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development
International Lactation Consultant Association
International Longevity Center Global Alliance
International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism
International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus
International Native Tradition Interchange
International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development
International Organization for Victim Assistance
International Police Association
International POPs Elimination Network
International Presentation Association
International Radio Emergency Support Coalition
International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
International Risk Governance Council
International Youth Hostel Federation
Internationale Organisation für Volkskunst
ISIS: International Women's Information and Communication Service
Islamic Women's Institute of Iran
Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association
Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo)
Japanese Association for the Right to Freedom of Speech
Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning
Japanese Workers Committee for Human Rights
Jeunesse horizon
Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice
KARP
Kejibaus Youth Development Initiative
Kenya Alliance for the Advancement of Children
Kerman Raad
Kindernothilfe
Kosmos Associates
Krityanand UNESCO Club Jamshedpur
Kuwait Association for the Basic Evaluators for Human Rights
Kyung Hee University
Land is Life

Decisions

Lassalle-Institut
LDC Watch
Les enfants de Frankie
Liberian United Youth for Community Safety and Development
Licht für die Welt – Christoffel Entwicklungszusammenarbeit
Lutheran World Federation
Major Alliance Education Centre
Make Mothers Matter
Manavata
Match International Centre
Médecins du monde (international)
Mediators beyond Borders
Mother Care Foundation
Mother's Union
Mountain Institute
Movement for the Protection of the African Child
Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos
Mundo sin Guerras
National Advocates for Pregnant Women
National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs
National Coalition against Racial Discrimination
National Council of Women of Great Britain
Network of Non-Governmental Organizations of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women
New Future Foundation
NGO Coordination post Beijing Switzerland
NGO Health Committee
Ngoma Club
Nigeria-Togo Association
Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development
Norwegian Refugee Council
Observatorio Mexicano de la Crisis
ODHIKAR: Coalition for Human Rights
OISCA International, South India Chapter (2011–2014)
Okedongmu Children in Korea
Okogun Odigie Safewomb International Foundation
Organisation camerounaise pour la protection de l'arbre
Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale
Organisation technique européenne du pneumatique et de la jante
Pacific Disability Forum
Pan European Forest Certification Council
Partnership for Global Justice
Partnership for Indigenous Peoples Environment
Peace Education Foundation
Peace Operation Training Institute
Peace Parks Foundation
Peacebuilding Solutions
People for Successful Corean Reunification
People to People
People with Disabilities Uganda
Pesticide Action Nexus Association
Planetary Association for Clean Energy
Plataforma Portuguesa para os Direitos das Mulheres
Plateforme pour le développement durable des Caraïbes
Population Connection
Population Council

Pos Keadilan Peduli Ummat
Pragya
Priests for Life
Project One
Public Union of Citizens “International Centre of Education of Georgian and German Women”
Quaker Earthcare Witness
Rainforest Partnership
Release Legal Emergency and Drugs Service
Relief International
Research Centre for Feminist Action
Right to Play
Rural Development Organization
Salamander Trust
Saratoga Foundation for Women Worldwide
Scalabrini International Migration Network
Search for Common Ground
Shinji Shumeikai
Ship and Ocean Foundation
Sigma Theta Tau, National Honorary Society of Nursing
Sir William Beveridge Foundation
Smile Foundation
Social Action Forum for Manav Adhikar
Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany
Society for the Protection and Assistance of Socially Disadvantaged Individuals
Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child
Society for the Protection of Unborn Children (2011–2014)
Society for Threatened Peoples (2005–2008)
Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries
Society Studies Centre
Solar Cookers International
Solidarité agissante pour le développement familial
Soroptimist International
Sri Swami Madhavananda World Peace Council
Stichting Global Reporting Initiative
Stichting Rutgers WPF
Stichting Spanda
Women and Modern World Centre
Women’s Association of Macau
Women’s Health and Education Organization
World Heart Federation

(e) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 31 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, after three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

Association consortium pour les aires et territoires du patrimoine autochtone et communautaire
Association for Trauma Outreach and Prevention
Association mondiale pour l’échange culturel, artistique et artisanal
Association pour la solidarité et développement durable
Assyrian National Congress
Collectif des familles de disparu(e)s en Algérie
Connections for Afghanistan Research and Prosperity Organization
Crisis Management Initiative
Fon Foundation
Global Federation of Competitiveness Councils

HealthBridge Foundation of Canada
Human Aid UK
Humanity Family Foundation for Peace and Development
Institute for Multi-track Diplomacy
International Clergy Association
International Police Commission Philippine Command Association
Iraqi Association for Public Policy and Administration
Ishaatool Mohammadiya Research and Development Foundation, Shevgaon
Kepa Ry, Kepa Rf
Liberia Youth Initiative for Peace and Sustainable Development
Marijuana Policy Project
Media and Gender Enlightenment Initiative
Promundo-US
Public Interest Advocacy Centre
Re-evaluation Foundation
Stichting Child and Youth Finance International
Survivors Network of Those Abused by Priests
Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania
Vision Africa Give a Child a Future
World Christian Association for Peace and Assistance Ministry International
World Food Logistics Organization

(f) Also decided to close the applications of İstanbul Fikir Araştırmaları Derneği and Hazar Strateji Enstitüsü Derneği.

2017/218. Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Kimse Yok Mu

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Kimse Yok Mu.

2017/219. Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Gazeteciler ve Yazarlar Vakfı

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Gazeteciler ve Yazarlar Vakfı.¹³

2017/220. Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Türkiye İşadamları ve Sanayiciler Konfederasyonu

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Türkiye İşadamları ve Sanayiciler Konfederasyonu.

2017/221. Refraining from contacting or communicating with the three organizations whose legal status has ceased to exist and whose consultative status was therefore recommended for withdrawal at the 1st meeting of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, held on 30 January 2017

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the decision by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that it cannot contact or communicate with the three organizations whose legal status had ceased to exist and whose consultative status was therefore recommended for withdrawal at its 1st meeting, held on 30 January 2017.

¹³ The English translation of which is Journalists and Writers Foundation.

2017/222. Request for withdrawal of consultative status

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the request for withdrawal of consultative status by the non-governmental organization Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Market Women's Fund, which had ceased to exist.

2017/223. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 regular session

At its 18th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 regular session.¹⁴

2017/224. Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 20 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions.¹⁵

2017/225. Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its sixth session and provisional agenda and dates for its seventh session

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 20 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its sixth session;¹⁶

(b) Decided that the seventh session of the Committee of Experts would be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 2 to 4 August 2017;

(c) Approved the provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Committee of Experts as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE
OF EXPERTS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Contribution of regional committees and thematic groups to the global geospatial information agenda.
4. Global geodetic reference frame.
5. Determination of global fundamental geospatial data themes.
6. Trends in national institutional arrangements in global geospatial information management.
7. Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.
8. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.
9. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information.
10. Application of geospatial information related to land administration and management.
11. Geospatial information for sustainable development.
12. Geospatial information and services for disasters.

¹⁴ [E/2017/32 \(Part I\)](#).

¹⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 25 (E/2016/45)*.

¹⁶ *Ibid., Supplement No. 26 (E/2016/46)*.

13. Knowledge base for geospatial information management.
14. Review of United Nations activities in geospatial information management.
15. Programme management report (Secretariat).
16. Provisional agenda and dates for the eighth session of the Committee of Experts.
17. Report of the Committee of Experts on its seventh session.

2017/226. Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its 2017 special session

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 20 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its 2017 special session.¹⁷

2017/227. Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 21 April 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University.¹⁸

2017/228. Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda and dates for its forty-ninth session

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session;¹⁹
- (b) Decided that the forty-ninth session of the Commission would be held in New York from 6 to 9 March 2018;
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-ninth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-NINTH SESSION
OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

Note by the Secretariat on the provisional programme of work and timetable for the session

3. Demographic and social statistics:

- (a) Demographic statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (b) Disability statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics

¹⁷ E/2017/10.

¹⁸ E/2017/51.

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 4 (E/2017/24)*.

- (c) Gender statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (d) Poverty statistics;
Documentation
Report of the World Bank
 - (e) Crime statistics;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
 - (f) Refugee statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Expert Group on Refugee Statistics
 - (g) Employment statistics;
Documentation
Report of the International Labour Organization
 - (h) Civil registration and vital statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (i) Ageing and age-disaggregated data.
Documentation
Report of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
4. Economic statistics:
- (a) National accounts;
Documentation
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts
 - (b) Agricultural and rural statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 - (c) Energy statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (d) International trade and economic globalization statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Expert Group on International Trade and Economic Globalization Statistics

- (e) Service statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics
 - (f) Information and communications technology statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development
 - (g) International Comparison Programme;
Documentation
Report of the World Bank
 - (h) Statistics on science, technology and innovation;
Documentation
Report of the Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 - (i) Informal sector statistics.
Documentation
Report of the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics
5. Natural resources and environment statistics:
- (a) Environment statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) Environmental-economic accounting;
Documentation
Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting
 - (c) Statistics for economies based on natural resources.
Documentation
Report of the Ulaanbaatar Group on Statistics for Economies Based on Natural Resources
6. Activities not classified by field:
- (a) Coordination of statistical programmes;
Documentation
Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities
Report of the Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the United Nations System
 - (b) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Friends of the Chair group

Decisions

- (c) International statistical classifications;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications

- (d) Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

Documentation

Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Report of the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the work for the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

- (e) Follow-up to the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (f) Integration of statistical and geospatial information;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information

- (g) Big data;

Documentation

Report of the Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics

- (h) Regional statistical development;

Documentation

Report of the Economic Commission for Africa on regional statistical development in Africa

- (i) Governance, peace and security statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Praia Group on Governance Statistics

- (j) Open data.

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

7. Programme questions (Statistics Division).

8. Provisional agenda and dates for the fiftieth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

9. Report of the Commission on its forty-ninth session.

2017/229. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-second session

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-first session,²⁰ and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixty-second session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTY-SECOND SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”:
 - (a) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives:
 - (i) Priority theme: challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls;
 - (ii) Review theme: participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women (agreed conclusions of the forty-seventh session);

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls

Report of the Secretary-General on the participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women

Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Note by the Secretariat containing a discussion guide for the ministerial round tables

- (b) Emerging issues, trends, focus areas and new approaches to questions affecting the situation of women, including equality between women and men;
- (c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

Report of the Secretary-General on the release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts

Report of the Secretary-General on women, the girl child and HIV and AIDS

Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the activities of the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women

²⁰ Ibid., *Supplement No. 7 (E/2017/27)*.

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcome of relevant sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women and responses thereto

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

Documentation

Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women

Note by the Secretariat serving as a contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council

6. Provisional agenda for the sixty-third session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-second session.

2017/230. Results of the sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

At its 32nd plenary meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretariat on the results of the sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.²¹

2017/231. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-sixth session

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-fifth session;²²
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-sixth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

- (a) Priority theme: strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

²¹ E/2017/8.

²² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 6 (E/2017/26).

- (b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:
 - (i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;
 - (ii) Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;
 - (iii) World Programme of Action for Youth;
 - (iv) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;
 - (v) Family issues, policies and programmes.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes

Report of the Secretary-General on the third review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

- (c) Emerging issues (to be determined).

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on emerging issues

- 4. Programme questions and other matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed biennial programme plan for the period 2020–2021: subprogramme 2, Social policy and development, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

- 5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-seventh session of the Commission.
- 6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-sixth session.

2017/232. Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Economic and Social Council confirmed:

(a) The nomination by the Commission for Social Development of Sylvie DURRER to serve on the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for a four-year term beginning on the date of confirmation by the Council and expiring on 30 June 2021;

(b) The renomination of the following five candidates whose membership was due to expire on 30 June 2017: Jimí ADÉSINÀ, Asef BAYAT, David HULME, Joakim PALME and Onalenna Doo SELOLWANE, for a term beginning on the date of confirmation by the Council and expiring on 30 June 2019.

2017/233. Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Economic and Social Council, with regard to the event to discuss the transition from relief to development, decided that:

(a) The title of the event would be “Transition from relief to development: advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in crisis contexts”;

(b) The event would be an informal activity held on the morning of 21 June 2017;

(c) The event would consist of a panel discussion, and there would be no negotiated outcome.

2017/234. Extension of the 6 July 2017 coordination and management meeting to include 7 July 2017

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), decided to revise its working arrangements for its 2017 session²³ and extend the 6 July 2017 coordination and management meeting by one day and hold the meeting on 6 and 7 July 2017.

2017/235. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fifth session

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fifth session.²⁴

2017/236. Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2015/234 of 21 July 2015, entitled “Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”, in which it, inter alia, reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009²⁵ and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009²⁶ and decided to renew the mandate of the working group until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2017, at which time the Commissions would carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate:

(a) Reaffirmed the efficiency of the working group;

(b) Also reaffirmed the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of crime prevention and criminal justice and as the governing body of the crime programme of the Office;

(c) Expressed once again its continued concern about the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and also expressed its awareness of the continued need to address that situation in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner;

(d) Reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3, as well as Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 54/10 of 25 March 2011,²⁷ 54/17 of 13 December 2011,²⁸ 56/11 of 15 March 2013²⁹ and 58/1 of 17 March 2015,³⁰ and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 20/1 of 13 April 2011,³¹ 20/9 of 13 December 2011,³² 22/2 of 26 April

²³ Resolution 2017/1.

²⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 10A (E/2016/30/Add.1).*

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 10 (E/2009/30), chap. I, sect. D.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 2011, Supplement No. 8 (E/2011/28), chap. I, sect. C.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 8A (E/2011/28/Add.1), chap. I, sect. C.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 2013, Supplement No. 8 (E/2013/28), chap. I, sect. C.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 2015, Supplement No. 8 (E/2015/28), chap. I, sect. C.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 2011, Supplement No. 10 (E/2011/30), chap. I, sect. D.

³² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 10A (E/2011/30/Add.1), chap. I, sect. C.

2013³³ and 24/1 of 22 May 2015,³⁴ and decided to renew the mandate of the working group until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2021, at which time the Commissions should carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate;

(e) Decided that the working group should hold formal and informal meetings in line with current practice, and that the dates of those meetings should be determined by the Co-Chairs of the working group, in consultation with the Secretariat;

(f) Requested that the relevant documentation be provided to the working group not later than 10 working days before a meeting;

(g) Reiterated the importance of the development by Member States of an indicative annual workplan, taking into account inputs from the Secretariat, in order to guide the work of the working group, and approved the provisional agenda of the working group as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE STANDING OPEN-ENDED INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP
ON IMPROVING THE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL SITUATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME

1. Biennial consolidated budget for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
2. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
3. Human resources management at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
4. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the practices, policies and programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
5. Evaluation and oversight.
6. Other matters.

2017/237. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-seventh session

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-sixth session;³⁵

(b) Reaffirmed Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;³⁶

(c) Approved the provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION
ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate.
4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
 - (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

³³ Ibid., 2013, *Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2013/30 and E/2013/30/Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

³⁴ Ibid., 2015, *Supplement No. 10* (E/2015/30), chap. I, sect. D.

³⁵ Ibid., 2017, *Supplement No. 10* (E/2017/30).

³⁶ Ibid., 2012, *Supplement No. 10* and corrigenda (E/2012/30, E/2012/30/Corr.1 and E/2012/30/Corr.2), chap. I, sect. D.

- (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;
 - (c) Working methods of the Commission;
 - (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.
5. Thematic discussion on criminal justice responses to prevent and counter cybercrime in all its forms, including through the strengthening of cooperation at the national and international levels.
 6. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
 - (a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
 - (b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
 - (c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
 - (d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
 - (e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.
 7. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
 8. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
 9. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
 10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution [68/1](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
 11. Provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission.
 12. Other business.
 13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-seventh session.

2017/238. Appointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the reappointment of Taous FEROUKHI (Algeria) and Jayantilal KARIA (Uganda) to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

2017/239. Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on major activities of the Institute

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on major activities of the Institute for 2016.³⁷

³⁷ See [E/2017/74](#).

2017/240. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-ninth session

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-ninth session.³⁸

2017/241. Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of resolution 60/1 of 17 March 2017 adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixtieth session, held in Vienna from 13 to 17 March 2017, which is annexed to the present decision, approved the preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission, to be held in 2019, as set out in the resolution.

Annex

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 60/1

Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,³⁹ including the decision to establish 2019 as a target date for the goals set in paragraph 36 of the Political Declaration,

Reaffirming also the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,⁴⁰

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, in which the Assembly decided to convene, in early 2016, a special session on the world drug problem to review the progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,⁴¹ adopted by the General Assembly in its entirety, reiterating the commitments and operational recommendations contained therein, and noting that, in the outcome document, Member States resolved to take the steps necessary to implement the operational recommendations, in close partnership with the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations and civil society, and to share with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, timely information on progress made in the implementation of those recommendations,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/299 of 29 July 2016, in which the Assembly encouraged coherence of the General Assembly and its Main Committees, the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies and the functional commissions of the Council, and other intergovernmental bodies and forums with the work of the high-level political forum on sustainable development towards the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 71/211 of 19 December 2016, in which the Assembly welcomed the commencement of the follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations set out in the outcome document of its thirtieth special session through the intersessional process of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and encouraged

³⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 8A (E/2016/28/Add.1).*

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 2014, Supplement No. 8 (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

the Commission to continue working on, and supporting Member States in, the implementation and sharing of best practices corresponding to the seven thematic areas of the outcome document,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 53/16 of 2 December 2010,⁴² in which the Commission requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prepare and submit to the Commission on a biennial basis, on the basis of the responses provided by Member States to the annual report questionnaire, a single report on action taken to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, the first of which was to be examined by the Commission at its fifty-fifth session, in 2012,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/10 of 15 March 2013,⁴³ in which the Commission requested the meetings of its subsidiary bodies to contribute to the monitoring of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action at the regional level by discussing regional views and progress made in that regard, and recalling further the invitation set out in General Assembly resolution 71/211 for the Commission to examine how its subsidiary bodies could better contribute to the implementation of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly,

Welcoming the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, and stressing the relevance of the contributions by civil society and academia to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Taking note of the first, second and third reports of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on action taken by Member States to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,⁴⁴

Conscious of its role as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters,

1. *Emphasizes* that the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,³⁹ the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action⁴⁰ and the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,⁴¹ represent the commitments made by the international community over the preceding decade to addressing and countering, in a balanced manner, the world drug problem, and recognizes that those documents are complementary and mutually reinforcing;

2. *Reaffirms its commitment* to implementing effectively the provisions set out in the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action and in the Joint Ministerial Statement;

3. *Recognizes* the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016 as a milestone in the efforts of the international community to effectively address and counter the world drug problem;

4. *Reaffirms its commitment* to implementing effectively the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, which thus represents the most recent consensus;

5. *Decides*, in accordance with a balanced, integrated and comprehensive approach, to continue to hold intersessional meetings to further work on, and support Member States in, the implementation of the outcome document of the special session on the world drug problem and the sharing of best practices corresponding to the seven thematic areas of the outcome document, and to continue to conduct that follow-up process in an inclusive, transparent and comprehensive manner, making use of tools to enhance remote participation, with equal attention paid to all thematic areas and benefiting from the expertise of all relevant stakeholders, recognizing that the implementation of the outcome document contributes to the implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action and of the 2014 Joint Ministerial Statement;

⁴² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8A (E/2010/28/Add.1)*, chap. I.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 2013, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2013/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁴⁴ [E/CN.7/2012/14](#), [E/CN.7/2012/14/Corr.1](#), [E/CN.7/2014/7](#) and [E/CN.7/2016/6](#).

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States and pertinent United Nations entities, intergovernmental and regional organizations and, when appropriate, the scientific community and civil society, to continue to support Member States, upon request, in strengthening their capacity to develop their reporting mechanisms, including by identifying gaps in the current drug statistics and by exploring possibilities to strengthen existing data-collection and analysis tools at the national level;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States, to reflect on possibilities to strengthen and streamline its existing data-collection and analysis tools, including improving the quality and effectiveness of the annual report questionnaire, and to report to the Commission on possible ways to enhance these, for consideration by the Commission at its sixty-second session, and invites Member States to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes;

8. *Encourages* the contributions of relevant United Nations entities, international financial institutions and relevant regional organizations, within their respective mandates, to the work of the Commission and the efforts of Member States to address and counter the world drug problem, and to strengthening international and inter-agency cooperation, and also encourages them to make available relevant information to the Commission in order to facilitate its work and to enhance coherence within the United Nations system at all levels with regard to the world drug problem;

9. *Decides* to continue to facilitate, in an inclusive manner, the active participation of civil society, including the scientific community and academia, in the work of the Commission, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and with the established practice of the Commission;

10. *Also decides* to convene a ministerial segment open to all States Members of the United Nations and interested stakeholders, to be held during its sixty-second session, in Vienna in 2019, which is to last two days in addition to the five days scheduled for the regular session of the Commission, held in the first half of the year, to take stock of the implementation of the commitments made to jointly address and counter the world drug problem, in particular in the light of the 2019 target date;

11. *Reiterates* that the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals⁴⁵ and to effectively address and counter the world drug problem are complementary and mutually reinforcing, underlines that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should contribute to the global follow-up and support the thematic review of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals related to its mandate, and in this regard decides to continue to provide input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, including by providing relevant data, as implementation of the recommendations contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly may contribute to the attainment of the related Sustainable Development Goals;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the leading entity in the United Nations system for addressing and countering the world drug problem, to enhance, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, technical assistance in consultation with requesting Member States and in cooperation with other relevant United Nations entities and stakeholders;

13. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide enhanced technical and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in conducting follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016 and in preparing for the sixty-second session of the Commission, to be held in 2019;

14. *Reiterates its call upon* Member States to submit, in a timely manner and no later than 30 June 2017, their replies to the annual report questionnaire for the preparation of the fourth report of the Executive Director on action taken by Member States to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, to be considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-first session, to be held in 2018;

15. *Decides* that the preparations for the ministerial segment of its sixty-second session, to be held in 2019, will be continued during its sixty-first session, to be held in 2018, including at its intersessional meetings.

⁴⁵ See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

2017/242. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda for its sixty-first session

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session;⁴⁶
- (b) Also took note of Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;⁴⁷
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda for the sixty-first session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SIXTY-FIRST SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate.

Operational segment

4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
 - (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (c) Working methods of the Commission;
 - (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

Normative segment

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
 - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
 - (b) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;
 - (c) International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;
 - (e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.
6. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:
 - (a) Demand reduction and related measures;
 - (b) Supply reduction and related measures;
 - (c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.
7. Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session.

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 8 (E/2017/28).*

⁴⁷ *Ibid., 2012, Supplement No. 8A (E/2012/28/Add.1), chap. I, sect. B.*

8. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem.
9. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.
10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution [68/1](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Preparations for the ministerial segment

11. Preparations for the ministerial segment to be held during the sixty-second session of the Commission, in 2019.
12. Provisional agenda for the sixty-second session of the Commission.
13. Other business.
14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-first session.

2017/243. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016.⁴⁸

2017/244. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016 on the precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016 on the precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.⁴⁹

2017/245. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(a) Took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee, contained in the note verbale dated 7 February 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;⁵⁰

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its seventy-second session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 101 to 102 States.

2017/246. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with human rights questions

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions;⁵¹

⁴⁸ International Narcotics Control Board, document E/INCB/2016/1.

⁴⁹ International Narcotics Control Board, document E/INCB/2016/4.

⁵⁰ [E/2017/47](#).

⁵¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 2 (E/2017/22)*.

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on economic, social and cultural rights;⁵²

(c) Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its thirteenth to sixteenth sessions.⁵³

2017/247. International expert group meeting on the theme “Sustainable development in territories of indigenous peoples”

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme “Sustainable development in territories of indigenous peoples”.

2017/248. Venue and dates of the seventeenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided that the seventeenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 16 to 27 April 2018.

2017/249. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda for its seventeenth session

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its sixteenth session;⁵⁴
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Permanent Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION
OF THE PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.
4. Implementation of the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
5. Dialogue with indigenous peoples.
6. Dialogue with Member States.
7. Dialogue with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system.
8. Discussion on the theme “Indigenous peoples’ collective rights to lands, territories and resources”.
9. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
10. Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
11. Follow-up to the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples:
 - (a) Implementation of national action plans, strategies and other measures;
 - (b) Ways to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations;
 - (c) Implementation of the United Nations system-wide action plan on indigenous peoples.

⁵² [E/2017/70](#).

⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 55 (A/72/55)*.

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 23 (E/2017/43)*.

12. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
13. Provisional agenda for the eighteenth session of the Permanent Forum.
14. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its seventeenth session.

2017/250. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twentieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-first session

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twentieth session;⁵⁵
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-first session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
3. Science and technology for development: priority themes:
 - (a) The role of science, technology and innovation in significantly increasing the share of renewable energy by 2030;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) Building digital competencies to benefit from existing and emerging technologies, with special focus on gender and youth dimensions.
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.
5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the twenty-second session of the Commission.
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-second session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-first session.

2017/251. Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided that the fifteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in Geneva from 17 to 20 October 2017;

⁵⁵ Ibid., *Supplement No. 11 (E/2017/31)*.

(b) Approved the following provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE
OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

1. Opening of the session by the representative of the Secretary-General.
2. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chairs of the Committee.
3. Remarks by the Chair of the Committee.
4. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
5. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
 - (a) Procedural issues for the Committee;
 - (b) Issues related to the updating of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries:
 - (i) Base erosion and profit shifting: updates in relation to:
 - a. Articles 1 and 5, including:
 - i. The treatment of issues related to insurance and reinsurance issues;
 - ii. Other issues related to permanent establishments;
 - b. Article 13 (Capital gains): the application of paragraphs 4 and 5;
 - (ii) Article 12 (Royalties): possible amendments to the commentary on article 12 in relation to software-related payments;
 - (c) Other issues:
 - (i) Possible update of the United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries;
 - (ii) Possible update of the Extractive Industries Handbook;
 - (iii) Possible update of the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties;
 - (iv) Treatment of collective investment vehicles;
 - (v) Mutual agreement procedure – dispute avoidance and resolution, including possible updates to the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention and its commentaries and the guide on the mutual agreement procedure, as well as further work on the handbook on dispute resolution;
 - (vi) Hybrid entities;
 - (vii) Capacity-building;
 - (viii) Environmental tax issues of relevance to developing countries;
 - (ix) Tax consequences of the digitalized economy – issues of relevance for developing countries;
 - (x) Taxation of development projects;
 - (xi) Other matters for consideration.
6. Provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Committee.
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its fifteenth session.

2017/252. Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its fourteenth session

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its fourteenth session.⁵⁶

2017/253. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE
OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Readying institutions and policies for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:
 - (a) Promoting policy and institutional coherence in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals to be reviewed in depth by the 2018 high-level political forum and the other Goals;
 - (b) Building capacities and effectively mobilizing, allocating and managing budgetary resources for implementation of the 2030 Agenda;
 - (c) Building the awareness, competencies and skills of civil servants at the national and local levels.
4. Building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:
 - (a) Elaborating principles of effective governance for sustainable development building on the work of the Committee at its sixteenth session;
 - (b) Engaging accountability mechanisms, civil society and the media in advising on and overseeing implementation of the Goals;
 - (c) Nature and challenges of misconduct and corruption in the public sector, and ways forward;
 - (d) Ensuring that civil society actors are able to participate in decision-making on implementing the Goals and contribute to progress;
 - (e) Promoting innovative ways of delivering services and open government in support of the Goals.
5. Supporting the transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies: enhancing and equipping institutions:
 - (a) Changes required in institutions and public administration at all levels to foster the transformation of societies required under the 2030 Agenda in urban and rural communities;
 - (b) Ensuring that actions by the private sector are compatible with sustainable development pathways through traditional and innovative forms of regulation and management.
6. Provisional agenda for the eighteenth session of the Committee.
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its seventeenth session.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 25 (E/2017/45)*.

2017/254. Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its twelfth session and provisional agenda for its thirteenth session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its twelfth session;⁵⁷
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTEENTH SESSION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030:
 - (a) Policy dialogue on the thematic and operational priorities, priority actions and resource needs for the period 2017–2018, taking into account the review cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development during the biennium and the theme of the International Day of Forests;
 - (b) Voluntary announcement of voluntary national contributions;
 - (c) United Nations system-wide contributions to the implementation of the global forest goals and targets;
 - (d) Development of the communication and outreach strategy for the strategic plan.
4. Monitoring, assessment and reporting:
 - (a) Progress on the implementation of the strategic plan, including the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions;
 - (b) Progress on the development of global forest indicators.
5. Means of implementation:
 - (a) Progress on the activities and the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network;
 - (b) Guidelines for the operation of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network;
 - (c) Measures to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network.
6. Emerging issues and challenges.
7. Trust fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests.
8. Information on intersessional activities.
9. Progress in the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution [2015/33](#).
10. Dates and venue of the fourteenth session of the Forum.
11. Provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Forum.
12. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its thirteenth session.

2017/255. Report of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Council forum on financing for development follow-up.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 22* (E/2017/42).

⁵⁸ [E/FFDF/2017/3](#).

2017/256. Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-sixth session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) on its twenty-sixth session.⁵⁹

2017/257. Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the following non-governmental organizations be heard by the Council at the high-level segment of its 2017 session:

Centre européen de recherche et de prospective politique (special, 2015)
International Committee for Peace and Reconciliation (special, 2006)
International Federation of Medical Students Associations (special, 2003)
IOGT International (special, 2011)
IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association (special, 2004)
La manif pour tous (special, 2016)
Legião da Boa Vontade (general, 1999)
Rural Development Institute (special, 2016)
Yakutia – Our Opinion (special, 2012)

2017/258. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-first session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fiftieth session,⁶⁰
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION
ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
Documentation
Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission
Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session
3. General debate:
 - (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels;
 - (b) Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/72/8).*

⁶⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 5 (E/2017/25).*

4. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2017: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2020–2021: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first session.

2017/259. Report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Recalling General Assembly resolution [49/128](#) of 19 December 1994, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare periodic reports for the substantive sessions of the Council on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and to promote the exchange of information on the requirements for international assistance among the members of the donor community,

(b) Recalling also its resolution 1995/55 of 28 July 1995, in which it endorsed the terms of reference proposed by the Commission on Population and Development in the report on its twenty-eighth session,⁶¹ which include reviewing on a regular basis the flow of financial resources and the funding mechanisms to achieve the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action,

(c) Recalling further its resolution [2016/25](#) of 27 July 2016 on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission,

Decided to request the United Nations Population Fund, in consultation with the Secretariat, to provide, in the context of the report on the flow of financial resources to be submitted to the Commission at its fifty-first session in 2018, a minimum of 45 days prior to the commencement of the session, information on a potential revision of the methods, categories and data sources used as the basis for preparing this report, with technical recommendations on, inter alia, the future scope, format and periodicity of the report; and that the Commission should review the technical recommendations at its fifty-first session.

2017/260. Multi-year work programme of the Commission on Population and Development, including the cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution [2016/25](#) of 27 July 2016 and its decision 2017/208 of 23 November 2016, as well as General Assembly resolution [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016:

(a) Decided that, starting with its fifty-third session in 2020, the Commission on Population and Development would adopt a four-year cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁶² and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the

⁶¹ Ibid., 1995, *Supplement No. 7* (E/1995/27).

⁶² *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁶³ as part of a multi-year work programme aligned with the main theme of the Council and with the thematic focus of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council;

(b) Affirmed that the Commission, according to its mandate pertaining to the Programme of Action, taking into account the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals and their interlinkages, would contribute to the thematic reviews of progress on the Goals taking place at the high-level political forum;

(c) Decided that the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund would collaborate to provide technical support to the Bureau of the Commission, on the basis of their respective complementary roles, in order to support the efficient work of the Commission, throughout the cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action.

2017/261. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the high-level segment of the 2017 session

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 20 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges,⁶⁴

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals;⁶⁵

(c) Report of the Secretary-General entitled “Beyond gross domestic product: multidimensional poverty and the Sustainable Development Goals”,⁶⁶

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns;⁶⁷

(e) Overview of the World Economic and Social Survey 2017: reflecting on seventy years of development policy analysis;⁶⁸

(f) World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2017.⁶⁹

2017/262. African countries emerging from conflict

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan by the United Nations system,⁷⁰ and requested that a report on the subject be submitted for consideration by the Council at its 2018 session.

2017/263. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2016;⁷¹

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-seventh session.⁷²

⁶³ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁶⁴ E/2017/64.

⁶⁵ E/2017/66.

⁶⁶ E/2017/69.

⁶⁷ E/2017/63.

⁶⁸ E/2017/50.

⁶⁹ E/2017/65.

⁷⁰ E/2017/68.

⁷¹ E/2017/55.

⁷² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/72/16)*.

2017/264. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 (relevant fascicles of A/72/6).

2017/265. Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the summary by the President of the Council of the forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York from 22 to 25 May 2017.⁷³

2017/266. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system;⁷⁴

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security.⁷⁵

2017/267. Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people.⁷⁶

2017/268. Economic Commission for Europe Inland Transport Committee

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided to send the draft resolution entitled “Economic Commission for Europe Inland Transport Committee”, recommended by the Commission,⁷⁷ back to the Commission for further consideration.

2017/269. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;⁷⁸

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report on the economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region (Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States), 2016–2017;⁷⁹

⁷³ A/72/114-E/2017/75.

⁷⁴ A/72/75-E/2017/56.

⁷⁵ A/72/63-E/2017/11.

⁷⁶ A/72/87-E/2017/67.

⁷⁷ E/2017/15/Add.1, sect. I.B.

⁷⁸ E/2017/15, E/2017/15/Add.1 and E/2017/15/Add.2.

⁷⁹ E/2017/16.

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on economic and social conditions in Africa, 2017;⁸⁰

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017*;⁸¹

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on the economic situation and outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 2016–2017;⁸²

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region for the period 2016–2017;⁸³

(g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the joint report of the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa on the project for a Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar.⁸⁴

2017/270. Application of the non-governmental organization Fondation Alkarama for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided not to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization Fondation Alkarama.

2017/271. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to grant consultative status to the following 190 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

ABC Tamil Oli

ACE

Action pour la promotion du développement

Adelphi Consult GmbH

Afectividad y Sexualidad

African Trade Center

Aid Organization

Al-Hasaniya Moroccan Women's Project

Albert Kunstadter Family Foundation

All Win Network

Alliance des avocats pour les droits de l'homme

Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés

Alliance pour la solidarité et le partage en Afrique-Jeunesse pour intégration culturelle et sociale

AMFORHT

Asia Injury Prevention Foundation

Asian Marine Conservation Association

Asociación Cubana de Limitados Físico-Motores

Asociación Española de Directivos, AED-1996

Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana "Profamilia"

Association Adala-justice

⁸⁰ [E/2017/17](#).

⁸¹ [E/2017/18](#).

⁸² [E/2017/19](#).

⁸³ [E/2017/20](#).

⁸⁴ [E/2017/21](#).

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Association culturelle des Tamouls en France
Association debout femmes autochtones du Congo
Association marocaine de planification familiale
Association mauritanienne pour la promotion de la famille
Association M'zab prévention routière et développement
Association Thendral
Association d'entraide médicale Guinée
Association de la continuité des générations
Association des relais communautaires d'Oshwé
Association for Protection of Maternity, Infancy and Family João e Maria
Association mauritanienne pour la transparence et le développement
Association of Former International Civil Servants for Development
Associação Brasileira dos Organizadores de Festivais de Folclore e Artes Populares
Associação de Jovens Engajamundo
Autonomous Non-Profit Organization Ethnocultural Association Elleyada
Biedrība "Mūsdienų Latvijas Teritoriju Apdzīvojošās Krievvalodīgās Pamattautas Asociācija"
Bäuerliche Erzeugergemeinschaft Schwäbisch Hall
Canadian Council for Refugees
Caucasian Jews World Congress
Center for Development Support Initiatives
Center for Media and Peace Initiative
Centre for Disaster Risk and Crisis Reduction
Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research
Centre for Policy Dialogue
Centre for Youth and Literacy Development
Centre for the Sustainable Use of Natural and Social Resources (CSNR)
Centre international de recherche – Action pour un développement durable
Centrul European Pentru Prevenirea Adictiilor
Chia-Funkuin Foundation
China Academy of Culture
China-Africa Business Council
Collectif haïtien des droits humains
Comisión Unidos vs Trata
Comité des observateurs des droits de l'homme
Community Empowerment and Development Initiative, Warri
Compassion in World Farming
Conglomeration of Bengal's Hotel Owners
Creators Union of Arab
Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe
Drishti Foundation Trust
Education Above All Foundation
Education, Communication and Development Trust
Equis: Justicia para las Mujeres
European Business Club Association
European Federation of Psychologists Associations
European Union of the Deaf
Family Planning Association of Bangladesh
Farmers Development Organization
Foreningen for Human Narkotikapolitikk
Foundation Sozopol
Foundation for Environmental Stewardship
Fundación Acción Pro Derechos Humanos
Fundación América Solidaria Internacional
Fundación Éforo

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Fundação Abrinq pelos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente
Fédération bruxelloise des institutions pour toxicomanes
GenderCC – Women for Climate Justice
Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue
Geo-Environmental Resource Association (GERAS)
Gestos Soropositividade Comunicação e Gênero
Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption
Gusenghwe
Haiti Cholera Research Funding Foundation
HAMS Harm Reduction Network
Heal the Land Initiative in Nigeria
Health in Action
Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light
Heavenly Shower of Peace Church of God
Help Not Handcuffs
Hope for Education
Hope for Women
Horizon d'échange et de lutte contre la pauvreté
Human Dignity
Humanitarian Care Malaysia Berhad
Ihsan Foundation for West Africa
IMPACT Initiatives
INA (Māori, Indigenous and South Pacific) HIV/AIDS Foundation
Initiative for Equality
Initiative for Youth Awareness on Climate Change
Initiative pour le développement de l'Afrique
Institut für Klimaschutz, Energie und Mobilität – Recht, Ökonomie und Politik
Institut international de recherches pour la paix à Genève
Institute of Sustainable Development
International Centre for Women Empowerment and Child Development
International Association for Religious Freedom, Coordinating Council for South Asia
International Centre for Development Initiatives
International Centre for Leadership Development Nigeria
International Disability Alliance
International Doctors for Healthier Drug Policies CIC
International Human Rights Council
International Mayor Communication Centre
International Right of Way Association
IOGT-NTO
Irene Menakaya School Onitsha
J P Foundation
James Madison University
Korea Civil Society Forum on International Development Cooperation
Korea Disaster Relief
Korea Food for the Hungry International
Korea Spinal Cord Injury Association
Leadership for Environment and Development – Pakistan
Les œuvres sociales pour les actions de développement
Lokmanyā Sewa Sangh Parle
Mary Robinson Foundation
Medical Women's Association of Nigeria
Millennium Network for Community Development Initiative
Mor Çatı Kadın Sığınağı Vakfı
Nagorik Uddyog
Namaa Association of Social Development

Decisions

Navjivan Foundation
Neighbourhood Community Network
New York Encounter
Niger Delta Budget Monitoring Group
Nigerian Council
NoBox Transitions Foundation
Öğretmen Akademisi Vakfi
Organization Earth
Orji Uzor Kalu Foundation
Pakistan Council for Social Welfare and Human Rights
Pan African Institute for Entrepreneurship and Community Development
Partnership for Change
PathFinders
Peace Foundation Pakistan
Pirate Parties International Headquarters
Positive Planet
Professional Women's Network Madrid
Project 1948 Foundation
Public Organization "Public Advocacy"
Qatar Foundation for Social Work
Rebirth Charity Society
Red Elephant Foundation
Roads of Success
Rwenzori Center for Research and Advocacy
SAE International
Sadakatasi Dernegi
Samaj Kalyanka Lagi Yuwa Nepal
Saudi Green Building Forum
Save Our Needy Organization
Saviour USA – One World Charity
Sense International, India
Settlement Services International
Slum Child Foundation
Small and Medium-Scale Entrepreneurship Fundamentals Foundation
Sociedad Cubana para la Promoción de las Fuentes Renovables de Energía y el Respeto Ambiental
(Cubasolar)
Society for Environment and Development
Society for Roots for Equity
Society for the Widows and Orphans
Société civile africaine sur la société de l'information, réseau pour les TIC et le développement
Somali Youth Development Foundation
Stichting Samenwerkingsverband IKV – Pax Christi
Stichting Simavi
Sulabh Sanitation Mission Foundation
Sunfull Movement
The Brooke
Trust in Development
Voice of the Youth
WePower – Women's Electoral Power for the Advancement of Women's Leadership in Israel
Win the War! Against Violence
Women and Child Watch Initiatives
Women and Media Collective
Women Striving for Brighter Tomorrow
Women's Rights Center
Women's Voices Now

World Academy of Art and Science
World Martial Arts Union
Youth Foundation for Development, Education and Leadership
Youth for a Better World
Youth Social Service Organization, Pulpally
Zéro pauvre Afrique

(b) Noted the decision by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following four non-governmental organizations:

Catholic Family and Human Rights Institute (special, 2014) to C-Fam
Fondation Suisse Maroc pour le développement durable (special, 2010) to Fondation VIMANIS
Stichting West European Confederation of Maritime Technology Societies (special, 2016) to Stichting Confederation of European Maritime Technology Societies
Worldwide Palliative Care Alliance (special, 2012) to Worldwide Hospice Palliative Care Alliance

(c) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 196 non-governmental organizations:⁸⁵

AARP (2011–2014)
Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia
ActionAid (2011–2014)
Advocates for Human Rights
Africa culture internationale
African Women’s Development and Communication Network
Åland Islands Peace Institute
Alulbayt Foundation
American Civil Liberties Union
Arab Commission for Human Rights
Arab Lawyers Union (2011–2014)
Art of Living Foundation
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women
Asociación para el Desarrollo “Foro Rural Mundial”
Association graines de paix
BAOBAB for Women’s Human Rights (2011–2014)
Belgrade Centre for Human Rights (2011–2014)
Bharat Sevashram Sangha
Bread of Life Development Foundation
Catholic Medical Mission Board
Centre for Democracy and Development (2011–2014)
Centre for Human Rights
Cesvi Fondazione
China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (2011–2014)
Climate Institute
Commission nationale des femmes travailleuses de Guinée (2011–2014)
Community and Family Services International
Conseil international du sport militaire (2011–2014)
Coordination française du lobby européen des femmes
Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia
Corporation of Opportunity and Jointly Action
Daya Pertiwi Foundation
Development Innovations and Networks (2011–2014)
Development Promotion Group

⁸⁵ The reports listed are for the period 2012–2015 unless otherwise indicated.

Dignity – Danish Institute against Torture
Dutch Council for Refugees
Earth Day Network
East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
Environic Foundation International
European Centre for Law and Justice (2011–2014)
European Women’s Lobby (2011–2014)
Federation of Women Groups
Femmes Afrique solidarité
Fondation connaissance et liberté
Fondazione Giovanni e Francesca Falcone
Fonds pour le développement énergétique durable
Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief
Frathekk Foundation Common Initiative Group
Front Line: International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders
Fundación Instituto Psicopedagógico Uruguayo
God’s Harvest Foundation
Human Rights First (2007–2010)
Human Rights First (2011–2014)
Human Rights Now
Humane Society of the United States
Hunter College Center for Community and Urban Health
ICT for Peace Foundation
ICW Global: Comunidad Internacional de Mujeres Viviendo con VIH-SIDA
Initiative for Environment, Health and Social Development
Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
Institute for Multicultural Communications Cooperation and Development
Instituto Qualivida (2011–2014)
International Association for Media and Communication Research
International Bar Association (2011–2014)
International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children
International Council of Scientific Unions (2011–2014)
International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations
International Federation of Hard of Hearing People
International Fellowship of Reconciliation (2011–2014)
International Humanist and Ethical Union
International Legal Foundation
International Planned Parenthood Federation, East and Southeast Asia and Oceania Region (2011–2014)
International Trade Union Confederation (2011–2014)
Islamic Relief USA
Islands First
IT for Change
JASMAR Human Security Organization (2011–2014)
Korean Assembly for Reunion of Ten Million Separated Families
Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped
Local Action Organization
Medical Women’s International Association (2011–2014)
Mother Child Education Foundation
Mountain Women Development Organization
Mukono Multi-Purpose Youth Organization
NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (2011–2014)
National Centre for Sustainable Development
National Space Society
Nature Conservancy

Nigeria Model United Nations Society
Noble Institution for Environmental Peace
Non-Aligned Students and Youth Organization (2011–2014)
Non-Governmental Organizations Coordinating Committee
Norwegian Forum for Environment and Development (2011–2014)
Oidhaco, Bureau international des droits humains – action Colombie
Organisation mondiale des experts-conseils arbitres
Painted Children UK
Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
Pax Christi International (2011–2014)
Peacemaker Corps Foundation
Plan Suomi Säätiö (2011–2014)
Planned Parenthood Federation of America (2011–2014)
Press Council
Public Fund “Medialife”
Public Health Institute
Reality of Aid Network
Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres
Rehab Group
Resources for the Future (2011–2014)
Restless Development
Restoration and Healing
Sakyadhita
Samuhik Abhiyan (2011–2014)
Sant Nirankari Mandal – Delhi
Self-Help Development Facilitators (2011–2014)
Service for Peace
Singapore Institute of International Affairs
Sister to Sister International
Smile of the Child
Somali Women Civil War Survivors
Stiftung Brot fuer Alle
Stree Atyachar Virodhi Parishad
Struggle for Change (2011–2014)
SustainUS
Sveriges Kvinnolobby
Swisscontact, Schweizerische Stiftung für technische Entwicklungszusammenarbeit
Tabitha Cumi Foundation
Talented Girl Students Trust
Tandem Project (2011–2014)
The Fishermen
Thin and High
Tlachinollan: Grupo de Apoyo a los Pueblos Indios de la Montaña
Tour opération et initiatives
Training for Women Network
Turkish Philanthropy Funds (2011–2014)
UMUT Foundation
Union Arabischer Mediziner in Europa
Union internationale des huissiers de justice et officiers judiciaires
United Nations Association of China
Universal Networking Digital Language Foundation
Unnayan Onneshan
UN-Women – Nationell Kommitté Sverige (2011–2014)

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UPR Info
US Women Connect
USA Mali Charitable Association of NYC
VDE Prüf- und Zertifizierungsinstitut
Vie montante international
Vienna Economic Forum
Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund
VIVAT International
Voice of Change International
Voices of African Mothers
Vojenský a špitální Řád svatého Lazara Jeruzalémského – Bohemia
Volontari nel Mondo
Voluntary Service Overseas
Wahine Maori Queensland
Women Deliver
Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management
Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (2011–2014)
Women and Children First UK
Women’s Consortium of Nigeria
Women’s Global Network for Reproductive Rights
Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom
Won-Buddhism Women’s Association
WOOMB International
Word of Life Christian Fellowship
World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action
World Alliance of Young Men’s Christian Associations (2011–2014)
World Association of Children’s Friends (2011–2014)
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
World Barua Organization
World Family Organization
World Federation of Therapeutic Communities (2011–2014)
World Federation of United Nations Associations (2011–2014)
World Human Dimension
World Hunger Education Service
World Igbo Congress
World Organization of Governance and Competitiveness
World Organization of Former Students of Catholic Education
World Safety Organization (2011–2014)
World Space Week Association
World Veterans Federation
World Welfare Association
World Wide Fund for Nature International
World Youth Alliance
World Youth Foundation
WorldWIDE Network Nigeria: Women in Development and Environment
Worldwide Palliative Care Alliance
Yachay Wasi
Yakutia – Our Opinion
Young Men’s Hebrew Association of the City of New York
Young Professionals Forum
Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action
Yugoslav Youth Association Against AIDS: Youth of JAZAS
Zayed International Prize for the Environment
ZOA Vluchtelingen zorg

(d) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 30 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, after three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

Action against Hunger USA
Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty
Africa Youth Growth Foundation
African Women Chartered Accountants Forum
Association d'assistance aux grands handicapés à domicile
Association for Human Rights and Solidarity with Oppressed People (MAZLUMDER)
Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
Center for Assistance to Justice and Animation for Development
Council for a Parliament of World Religions
Droits de l'Homme sans Frontières
Egyptian Centre for Human Rights
Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género
Elige: Red de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos
Emmanuel Development Association
Family Life Association of Swaziland
Femmes unies pour un avenir meilleur
Global Initiative for Positive Change
Ilankai Tamil Sangam
Muslim Aid
National Development Youth Club, Jaran Wali Gali Poonch
Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
Population Matters
Reviving Hope Uganda
Rights and Resources Institute
Standards Charter
Strong Hearted Native Women's Coalition
Treatment and Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture
Women's Rights and Health Project
World Information Technology and Services Alliance
Youth in Action Balochistan

(e) Also decided to note that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the withdrawal of applications for consultative status by the following two non-governmental organizations:

European Muslims League
Helsinki Citizens' Assembly Vanadzor Office

2017/272. Withdrawal of the consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Chamber of Commerce

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status with the Council of the non-governmental organization International Chamber of Commerce, pursuant to a request made by the organization, since it had been invited to participate at the General Assembly in the capacity of observer in accordance with Assembly resolution [71/156](#) of 13 December 2016.

2017/273. Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, to suspend immediately, for a period of one year, the consultative status

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of the 128 non-governmental organizations listed below and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of their suspension:

À la Vista! Communication Sociale
A K Munshi Yojana
Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine
Afghan Poverty Relief
African Peace Network
AIDS Information Switzerland
Ajegunle Community Project
All India Christian Council
Alzheimer's Disease International – International Federation of Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Societies
American Life League
Antonio Restrepo Barco Foundation
Arab Network for Environment and Development
Arcidonna Onlus
Artfully AWARE
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
Asian Women in Cooperative Development Forum
Asociación Civil Observatorio Social
Association d'équipements collectifs La Castellane
Association haïtienne d'aide aux enfants nécessiteux et au relèvement des communes de l'Artibonite
Association jeunesse action développement
Association of African Entrepreneurs
Association togolaise pour les Nations Unies
Association tunisienne de la communication et des sciences spatiales
Autism Speaks
Batani International Development Fund for Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation
Black Sea Civil Society Solidarity Association
Bridges of Hope Project
CARAM Asia Berhad
Catholic Institute for International Relations
Centre d'information et de conseil des nouvelles spiritualités
Centre for Development Communication
Centre for European Constitutional Law: Themistocles and Dimitris Tsatsos Foundation
Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental
Centro de Estudios Europeos
Child Welfare League of America
Children of Peru Foundation
China NGO Network for International Exchanges
Chinese Society for Sustainable Development
Colectiva Mujer y Salud
Comité pour les relations internationales de jeunesse de la communauté française de Belgique
Comunicación Cultural
Concordis International Trust
Confédération européenne des cadres
Council on Health Research for Development
Diabetic Association of Sri Lanka
Doctors Worldwide
Droit à l'énergie SOS futur
EarthRights International
Education for Employment Foundation
European Intermodal Association

Family Health International
Federation of Jain Associations in North America
Finnish Youth Cooperation
Fondation marocaine de l'éducation pour l'emploi
Fondation Mohammed V pour la solidarité
Fondation Yves Rocher
Foundation for a Culture of Peace
Friends Society in Social Service
Fund for Women in Asia
Fundación para la Libertad "Askatasun Bidean"
Fundación Proacceso ECO
Global 2000 (2010) International
Global Action Plan International
Global Deaf Connection
Global Workers Justice Alliance
Grassroots Leadership
Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda
Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association
Help Handicapped International
Hindu Council of New Zealand
Interchurch Medical Assistance
International Academy of Ecology and Life Protection Sciences
International Association "Znanie"
International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property
International Diabetes Federation
International Federation of Multimedia Associations
International Federation of Resistance Movements
International Federation of Translators
International Paralympic Committee
International Partners in Mission
International Planned Parenthood Federation (South Asia region)
International Prisoners Aid Association
International School Psychology Association
International Senior Lawyers Project
Japan Water Forum
Law Council of Australia
Legal Advisory Office for Popular Organizations
Legal Aid Forum for Human Rights
Links Incorporated
Mali Rising Foundation
Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights
National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty
National Council of Women of Thailand
National Engineers Week Foundation
National Forum "Alternatives, Practice, Initiatives"
Nigerian Army Officers' Wives Association
One World Trust
Ordre des avocats de Paris
Organisation de Bender Djedid Pour le développement socio-économique
Organisation pour la rénovation environnementale du sud d'Haïti
PFI Foundation
Peter Hesse Foundation: Solidarity in Partnership for One World
Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Promocom
Regional Public Foundation Assistance for the Elderly "Dobroe Delo"

Réseau malien des journalistes pour la lutte contre la corruption et la pauvreté
Roma Centre for Social Intervention and Studies
Rural Africa Water Development Initiative
Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra
Scottish Association for Mental Health
Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States
Shrimati Pushpa Wati Loomba Memorial Foundation
South Asia Partnership International
Stichting Foundation Management EEAC
Stichting Universal Education Foundation
Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies
Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats
US Green Building Council
Uganda Management Assistance Programme
Vikash
War Veterans Committee
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development
Women in Media and Entertainment
Women's Association for a Better Aging Society
Woods Hole Research Center
World Alliance for Youth Empowerment
World Association of the Major Metropolises
World Energy Council

2017/274. Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008 and recalling its decision 2016/236 of 25 July 2016, to reinstate the consultative status of the 30 non-governmental organizations listed below, which had submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:

Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia
ActionAid
Arab Lawyers Union
BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights
Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
Centre for Democracy and Development
China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation
Commission nationale des femmes travailleuses de Guinée
Conseil international du sport militaire
Development Innovations and Networks
European Women's Lobby
Instituto Qualivida
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Planned Parenthood Federation, East and Southeast Asia and Oceania Region
International Trade Union Confederation
JASMAR Human Security Organization
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Non-Aligned Students and Youth Organization
Norwegian Forum for Environment and Development
Plan Suomi Säätiö
Resources for the Future
Samuhik Abhiyan
Self-Help Development Facilitators
Struggle for Change

Turkish Philanthropy Funds
UN-Women – Nationell Kommitté Sverige
Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
World Association of Children's Friends
World Federation of Therapeutic Communities
World Federation of United Nations Associations

2017/275. Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008 and recalling its decision 2016/236 of 25 July 2016, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the 128 non-governmental organizations listed below and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of this decision:

African American Institute
Amicale Marocaine des Handicapés
Arab Council for Childhood and Development
Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress
Asian Women's Human Rights Council
Asociación Mensajeros de la Paz
Asociatia Pro Democratia
Associação Nacional das Empresarias
Association d'aide aux enfants cancéreux
Association des jeunes pour le développement Pasteef
Association des volontaires pour l'assistance au développement en Guinée
Association for Democratic Initiatives
Association internationale des régions francophones
Association pour le développement durable
Associazione Nazionale Volontarie Telefono Rosa
Azerbaijan Turkey Business Association
Azərbaycan Grinin Avro-Atlantika Tkilat
Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Batool Welfare Trust
Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions
Citizens' Rights Protection Society
Clean Energy Promoting Citizen's Forum
Community-Based Rehabilitation Network (South Asia)
Confédération fiscale européenne
Consortio Boliviano de Juventudes – Casa de la Juventud
Coordinadora Española para el Lobby Europeo de Mujeres
December 18 vzw
Demokratyczna Unia Kobiet
Djenne Initiative
Duke of Edinburgh's Award International Foundation
Ecocosm Dynamics
End Human Trafficking Now
Environment Support Group
European Environmental Citizens Organisation for Standardisation
Family Welfare Foundation of India
Feminist Press
Focus on the Family
Focus on the Family (Canada) Association
Foundation for the Future
Foundation for the Rights of the Family (PRODEFA)
Fundación Instituto de Cultura del Sur

General Federation of Jordanian Women
Global 2000
Global Aid Network
Global Fund for Women
Gong
Gulf Automobile Federation
Healthy Solutions
Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
Indian Muslim Council – USA
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
Indigenous and Peasant Coordinator of Communal Agroforestry (CICAFOC)
Initiative du millénaire des femmes africaines contre la pauvreté et pour les droits humains
Inner Trip Reiyukai International
Institute for Cognitive Science Studies
Interact Worldwide
Intermon
International Abolitionist Federation
International Bureau for Children’s Rights
International Cartographic Association
International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development
International Commission on Distance Education
International Council on Human Rights Policy
International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
International Hotel and Restaurant Association
International Longevity Center
International Reading Association
International Trustee Fund of the Tsyolkovsky Moscow State Aviation Technological University
Istanbul Research Centre on Women
Jamaican Association on Mental Retardation
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
Karat Coalition
Katimavik
Kenya Community Development Group
Korean Sharing Movement
Latin American Committee for the Defence of Women’s Rights
Leaders Organization
Legal Service Coalition
Life for Africa
Link-Up (Queensland) Aboriginal Corporation
Local Initiatives Program
Mbutu Agriculture Society
Mediterranean Women’s Studies Centre
Mémorial de la Shoah
Mental Health Initiative for Africans in Crisis
Mumbai Educational Trust
National Association for Work Bless
National Bar Association
National Rural Development Society
National Wildlife Federation
National Women’s Studies and Information Center “Partnership for Development”
Network Women in Development Europe
Niall Mellon Township Trust
Not for Sale Campaign
Pan African Civil Society Network
Patim

Plan Life
Project Green Nigeria
PROSALIS: Projecto de Saúde em Lisboa
Red ACTIVAS
Réseau des organisations du secteur éducatif du Niger
Roma Zaedno
Rufaida Health Foundation
Sahara for Life Trust
Service d'appui aux initiatives locales de développement
SHATIL: New Israel Fund's Empowerment and Training Center for Social Change Organizations
Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation
Social Initiatives Support Fund
SOUL Development of Women and Children
STEER Foundation
Sudan National Committee on Harmful Traditional Practices
Sudanese Organization for Education Development
Tamil Christian Broadcasting Network
Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped
Think Youth Independent Association
Trickle Up Program
Türk Kalp Vakfi
Union of Social Child Care
Union of the Electricity Industry
United States Burn Support Organization
Vali-Asr Rehabilitation Foundation for Disabled Children and Adults
Western Cape Therapeutic Community Centre
Women's Alliance for a Democratic Iraq
World Federation of Democratic Youth
World Job and Food Bank
World Savings Banks Institute
Worldwide Network: Women in Development and Environment
Zoroastrian Women's Organization

2017/276. Dates and provisional agenda for the 2018 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided that the 2018 regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 29 January to 7 February and on 23 February 2018 and its resumed session from 21 to 31 May and on 11 June 2018;
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda for the 2018 session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE 2018 SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
 - (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;
 - (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;
 - (c) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.

4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:
 - (a) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;
 - (b) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.
5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.
6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:
 - (a) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;
 - (b) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;
 - (c) Other related matters.
7. Consideration of special reports.
8. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.
9. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2019 session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2018 session.

2017/277. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 resumed session

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 resumed session.⁸⁶

2017/278. Revised term of office of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), decided to revise the term of office of the 24 experts of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration, on a one-time basis, to three years and seven months, beginning on 1 January 2018 and ending on 31 July 2021, and that subsequent terms of office would be for a period of four years beginning on 1 August and ending on 31 July.

⁸⁶ E/2017/32 (Part II).