

Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

2019 session

New York and Geneva, 26 July 2018 – 24 July 2019

Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2019
Supplement No. 1



United Nations • New York, 2020

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/2019/99

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Agenda of the 2019 session

The 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council was held in New York and Geneva from 26 July 2018 to 24 July 2019.

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2018, 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 on future trends and scenarios and the long-term impact of current trends on the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
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;
 - (c) South-South cooperation for development.
8. Integration segment.
9. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.
10. The role of the United Nations system in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
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 2020;
 - (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](#), [68/1](#) and [72/305](#).
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>
2019/1	Working arrangements for the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2019/L.1 and E/2019/SR.4)	2	19 October 2018	11
2019/2	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2019/L.10 and E/2019/SR.20)	12 (c)	6 June 2019	12
2019/3	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (E/2019/L.17 and E/2019/SR.20)	11 (b)	6 June 2019	17
2019/4	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development (E/2019/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2019/SR.20)	19 (b)	6 June 2019	20
2019/5	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2019/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2019/SR.20)	19 (b)	6 June 2019	23
2019/6	Addressing inequalities and challenges to social inclusion through fiscal, wage and social protection policies (E/2019/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III, and E/2019/SR.20)	19 (b)	6 June 2019	32
2019/7	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/2019/63 , sect. I, and E/2019/SR.21)	18 (l)	6 June 2019	38
2019/8	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-first session (E/2019/L.11 and E/2019/SR.21)	18 (a)	6 June 2019	42
2019/9	United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (E/2019/L.16 and E/2019/SR.22)	12 (f)	7 June 2019	43
2019/10	Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2020 (E/2019/L.13 and E/2019/SR.22)	12 (h)	7 June 2019	45
2019/11	Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2020 and 2021 (E/2019/L.14 and E/2019/SR.22)	12 (h)	7 June 2019	46
2019/12	United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy (E/2019/L.9 and E/2019/SR.22)	20	7 June 2019	46
2019/13	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/2019/L.12 and E/2019/SR.22)	20	7 June 2019	47
2019/14	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/2019/L.18 and E/2019/SR.26)	9	26 June 2019	49
2019/15	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2019/L.21 and E/2019/SR.28)	7	8 July 2019	61

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<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2019/16	Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies (E/2019/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (c)	23 July 2019	62
2019/17	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/2019/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (c)	23 July 2019	66
2019/18	Education for Justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development (E/2019/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (c)	23 July 2019	69
2019/19	Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing (E/2019/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (c)	23 July 2019	71
2019/20	Countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online (E/2019/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (c)	23 July 2019	74
2019/21	Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism (E/2019/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VI, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (c)	23 July 2019	78
2019/22	Enhancing transparency in the judicial process (E/2019/30 , chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (c)	23 July 2019	83
2019/23	Combating transnational organized crime and its links to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining, including by enhancing the security of supply chains of precious metals (E/2019/30 , chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (c)	23 July 2019	84
2019/24	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (E/2019/31 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (b)	23 July 2019	88
2019/25	Science, technology and innovation for development (E/2019/31 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (b)	23 July 2019	96
2019/26	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its eighteenth session (E/2019/44 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (g)	23 July 2019	104
2019/27	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2019/L.27 and E/2019/SR.37)	14	23 July 2019	106
2019/28	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2019/L.25 and E/2019/SR.37)	16	23 July 2019	109
2019/29	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/2019/L.26 and E/2019/SR.37)	16	23 July 2019	112

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2019/30	Developing the work of the Technical Committee on Liberalization of Foreign Trade, Economic Globalization and Financing for Development (E/2019/15/Add.1 , sect. I.A, and E/2019/SR.37)	15	23 July 2019	118
2019/31	Review of the intergovernmental structure of the Economic Commission for Africa pursuant to Commission resolutions 943 (XLIX) and 957 (LI) (E/2019/15/Add.1 , sect. I.B, and E/2019/SR.37)	15	23 July 2019	119
2019/32	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2019/L.23 and E/2019/SR.38)	12 (d)	24 July 2019	120
2019/33	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2019/L.24 and E/2019/SR.38)	12 (g)	24 July 2019	122
2019/34	Change of name of the Committee on Housing and Land Management (E/2019/15/Add.2 , sect. I, draft resolution III, and E/2019/SR.38)	15	24 July 2019	125

Decisions

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2019/200	Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2018–2019			
	Decision A (E/2019/SR.1)	1	26 July 2018	127
	Decision B (E/2019/SR.4)	1	19 October 2018	127
	Decision C (E/2019/SR.7)	1	14 February 2019	127
2019/201	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council			
	Decision A (E/2019/9/Add.1 , E/2019/9/Add.2 , E/2019/9/Add.3 and E/2019/SR.6)	4	5 December 2018	127
	Decision B (E/2019/SR.7)	4	14 February 2019	129
	Decision C (E/2019/9 , E/2019/9/Corr.1 , E/2019/9/Add.4 , E/2019/9/Add.5 , E/2019/9/Add.6 , E/2019/9/Add.7 , E/2019/9/Add.8 , E/2019/9/Add.9 , E/2019/9/Add.10 , E/2019/9/Add.11 , E/2019/9/Add.12 , E/2019/9/Add.13 , E/2019/9/Add.14 , E/2019/SR.12 and E/2019/SR.13)	4	7 May 2019	130
	Decision D (E/2019/26 , chap. I, sect. C, and E/2019/SR.20)	19 (b)	6 June 2019	134
	Decision E (E/2019/SR.28)	4	8 July 2019	134
	Decision F (E/2019/30 , chap. I, sect. C, draft decision I, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (c)	23 July 2019	135
	Decision G (E/2019/9/Add.15 and E/2019/SR.38)	4	24 July 2019	135
2019/202	Provisional agenda of the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2019/1 and E/2019/SR.1)	2	26 July 2018	135
2019/203	Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2019 session (E/2019/SR.4)	2	19 October 2018	135

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2019/204	Further working arrangements for the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2019/L.2 and E/2019/SR.6)	2	5 December 2018	136
2019/205	Theme of the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2019/L.3 and E/2019/SR.7)	2	14 February 2019	136
2019/206	Change in the working arrangements for the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2019/L.4 and E/2019/SR.7)	2	14 February 2019	136
2019/207	Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the eighteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2019/45 , chap. IV, and E/2019/SR.7)	18 (h)	14 February 2019	136
2019/208	Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2019/L.6 and E/2019/SR.9)	2	11 April 2019	137
2019/209	New strategic orientation of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (E/2019/L.5 and E/2019/SR.9)	12 (b) and 18 (d)	11 April 2019	137
2019/210	Report of the Statistical Commission on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda and dates of its fifty-first session (E/2019/24 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2019/SR.20)	18 (c)	6 June 2019	138
2019/211	Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2019 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (E/FFDF/2019/3 and E/2019/SR.20)	11 (a)	6 June 2019	141
2019/212	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-fourth session (E/2019/27 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2019/SR.20)	19 (a)	6 June 2019	142
2019/213	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventieth, seventy-first and seventy-second sessions (A/74/38 and E/2019/SR.20)	19 (a)	6 June 2019	143
2019/214	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-eighth session (E/2019/26 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2019/SR.20)	19 (b)	6 June 2019	143
2019/215	Application of the non-governmental organization Palestinian Association for Human Rights – Witness for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2019/L.15 and E/2019/SR.20)	17	6 June 2019	144
2019/216	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2019/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision I, as amended by the Council in its decision 2019/215, and E/2019/SR.20)	17	6 June 2019	144
2019/217	Withdrawal of the consultative status of the non-governmental organization China Energy Fund Committee (E/2019/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision II, and E/2019/SR.20)	17	6 June 2019	160
2019/218	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2019 regular session (E/2019/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision III, and E/2019/SR.20)	17	6 June 2019	160

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2019/219	Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its eighth session and provisional agenda and dates of its ninth session (E/2018/46 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2019/SR.21)	18 (i)	6 June 2019	160
2019/220	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (E/2019/22 and E/2019/SR.21)	19 (f)	6 June 2019	161
2019/221	Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (E/2019/8 and E/2019/SR.22)	20	7 June 2019	161
2019/222	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-seventh session (E/2018/30/Add.1 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (c)	23 July 2019	161
2019/223	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-eighth session and provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session (E/2019/30 , chap. I, sect. C, draft decision II, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (c)	23 July 2019	161
2019/224	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-first session (E/2018/28/Add.1 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (d)	23 July 2019	163
2019/225	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-second session and provisional agenda of its sixty-third session (E/2019/28 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (d)	23 July 2019	163
2019/226	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2019/28 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, E/INCB/2018/1 and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (d)	23 July 2019	164
2019/227	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-third session (E/2019/31 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (b)	23 July 2019	164
2019/228	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-third session (E/2019/25 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (f)	23 July 2019	165
2019/229	Dates and provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2019/44 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (g)	23 July 2019	166
2019/230	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 1 (E/2019/75 , sect. I.A, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (i)	23 July 2019	166
2019/231	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 2 (E/2019/75 , sect. I.A, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (i)	23 July 2019	167
2019/232	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 3 (E/2019/75 , sect. I.A, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (i)	23 July 2019	167

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2019/233	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 4 (E/2019/75 , sect. I.A, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (i)	23 July 2019	167
2019/234	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 5 (E/2019/75 , sect. I.A, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (i)	23 July 2019	167
2019/235	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 6 (E/2019/75 , sect. I.A, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (i)	23 July 2019	167
2019/236	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its fourteenth session and provisional agenda of its fifteenth session (E/2019/42 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2019/SR.36)	18 (k)	23 July 2019	168
2019/237	International expert group meeting on the theme “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16” (E/2019/43 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (g)	23 July 2019	168
2019/238	Venue and dates of the nineteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2019/43 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (g)	23 July 2019	169
2019/239	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda of its nineteenth session (E/2019/43 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III, and E/2019/SR.36)	19 (g)	23 July 2019	169
2019/240	Applications of the non-governmental organizations Association Against Women Export, West Africa Coalition for Indigenous People’s Rights and Women in Politics Forum for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2019/L.22 and E/2019/SR.37)	17	23 July 2019	169
2019/241	Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations (E/2019/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision I, as amended by the Council in its decision 2019/240, and E/2019/SR.37)	17	23 July 2019	170
2019/242	Withdrawal of the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Global Spatial Data Infrastructure (E/2019/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision II, and E/2019/SR.37)	17	23 July 2019	181
2019/243	Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2019/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision III, and E/2019/SR.37)	17	23 July 2019	182
2019/244	Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2019/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision IV, and E/2019/SR.37)	17	23 July 2019	186
2019/245	Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2019/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision V, and E/2019/SR.37)	17	23 July 2019	187

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2019/246	Dates and provisional agenda of the 2020 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2019/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision VI, and E/2019/SR.37)	17	23 July 2019	190
2019/247	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2019 resumed session (E/2019/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision VII, and E/2019/SR.37)	17	23 July 2019	191
2019/248	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2019/L.20 and E/2019/SR.37)	19 (e)	23 July 2019	191
2019/249	Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-ninth session (A/74/16 and E/2019/SR.37)	12 (a)	23 July 2019	191
2019/250	Proposed programme budget for 2020 (relevant fascicles of A/74/6 and E/2019/SR.37)	12 (b)	23 July 2019	191
2019/251	African countries emerging from conflict (E/2019/L.28 and E/2019/SR.38)	12 (e)	24 July 2019	192
2019/252	Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2019/45/Add.1 , chap. IV, and E/2019/SR.38)	18 (h)	24 July 2019	192
2019/253	Deferral of the consideration of matters recommended by the Economic Commission for Europe for action by the Economic and Social Council (E/2019/15/Add.2 , sect. I, draft resolutions I, II, IV and VI, and E/2019/SR.38)	15	24 July 2019	192
2019/254	Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings (E/2019/SR.38)	15	24 July 2019	193
2019/255	Implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes at the global level (E/2019/SR.38)	15	24 July 2019	193

Resolutions

2019/1. Working arrangements for the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [61/16](#) of 20 November 2006, [68/1](#) of 20 September 2013 and [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018 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

Recalling also that it was decided at the 2018 forum on financing for development follow-up that the fourth forum would be held from Monday, 15 April, to Thursday, 18 April 2019,

1. *Decides* on the following working arrangements for the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council, mindful that it may need to convene additional meetings as needed:

- (a) The youth forum will be held on Monday, 8 April, and Tuesday, 9 April 2019;
- (b) The partnership forum will be held on Thursday, 11 April 2019;
- (c) The one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters will be held on Monday, 29 April 2019;³
- (d) The multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will be held on Tuesday, 14 May, and Wednesday, 15 May 2019;
- (e) The operational activities for development segment will be held from Tuesday, 21 May, to Thursday, 23 May 2019;
- (f) The humanitarian affairs segment will be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from Monday, 24 June, to Wednesday, 26 June 2019;⁴
- (g) The meetings of the management segment will be held on Thursday, 6 June, and Friday, 7 June 2019; and on Tuesday, 23 July, and Wednesday, 24 July 2019;
- (h) Dedicated management meetings will be held on Tuesday, 7 May 2019, to conduct elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary bodies of the Council and related bodies;
- (i) The integration segment will be held on Monday, 8 July 2019;

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

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

³ Pursuant to decision 2019/204, adopted on 5 December 2018, the date of the meeting was changed from Friday, 26 April 2019 to Monday, 29 April 2019.

⁴ Pursuant to decision 2019/206, adopted on 14 February 2019, the dates of the segment were changed from Wednesday, 29 May, to Friday, 31 May 2019, to Monday, 24 June, to Wednesday, 26 June 2019.

(j) The high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, will be held from Tuesday, 9 July, to Monday, 15 July 2019;

(k) The high-level segment of the Council, 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 Tuesday, 16 July, to Friday, 19 July 2019;

2. *Also decides* that the organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2019 to July 2020 will be held on Thursday, 25 July 2019.

*4th plenary meeting
19 October 2018*

2019/2. 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,⁵ 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, 2016/2 of 2 June 2016, 2017/9 of 7 June 2017 and 2018/7 of 12 June 2018,

Reaffirming also the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women made at the Millennium Summit,⁶ the 2005 World Summit,⁷ the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals⁸ and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,⁹ 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,¹⁰ the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,¹¹ the third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹² the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹³ the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem,¹⁴ the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)¹⁵ 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 implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action¹⁶ 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”,¹⁷ in the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1)*, chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

⁶ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁷ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

⁸ See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

⁹ See General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

¹⁰ See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹¹ See General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

¹² See General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

¹³ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹⁴ See General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

¹⁵ See General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

¹⁶ *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.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

Development¹⁸ 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,¹⁹

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 United Nations country team System-wide Action Plan gender equality 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,

Recognizing also the efforts undertaken by the United Nations entities to implement the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and that sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel has a negative impact on the credibility of the United Nations and can undermine the efforts to effectively mainstream a gender perspective,

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 geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, progress

¹⁸ *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.

¹⁹ *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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remains insufficient, with negligible improvement in some parts of the system, and taking note with appreciation of the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General, and in this regard taking note of the system-wide strategy on gender parity launched in September 2017,

Noting that, while the United Nations system evidenced steady progress in the implementation of the first phase (2012–2017) of the System-wide Action Plan, increased attention and investments are needed in the implementation of the second phase (2018–2022) of the Action Plan (System-wide Action Plan 2.0) to address persistent structural areas of weakness, including the equal representation of women and men, resource allocation and capacity assessment, to ensure the successful implementation of the updated Action Plan,

Welcoming the updated United Nations system accountability frameworks for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, launched in June 2018, consisting of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0 and the United Nations country team System-wide Action Plan gender equality scorecard,

Noting the establishment by the Secretary-General of the High-level Task Force on Financing for Gender Equality in 2018 to review and track United Nations budgets and expenditures across the United Nations system and make recommendations on how resources for gender equality may be meaningfully allocated,

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-General²⁰ 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 Development¹⁰ 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 Sustainable 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

²⁰ E/2019/54.

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full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action¹⁶ and of its review and appraisal at the international, regional, national and local levels, as well as its contribution to the gender-responsive 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 sex-disaggregated 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 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) Fully implementing the System-wide Action Plan 2.0 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, as well as implementing the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the United Nations country team System-wide Action Plan gender equality scorecard);

(d) Ensuring that gender equality policies of United Nations entities, when established, are kept up to date and aligned with their strategic and programmatic priorities, as well as the performance indicators of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0, and are reflected in the results-based frameworks;

(e) Increasing investments to address issues in critical areas of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0, including policy development, strategic planning, resource tracking and allocation, the equal representation and participation of women and men, including organizational culture, and capacity development and assessment;

(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 support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through enhanced common budgetary frameworks, gender-responsive planning and budgeting, common methodologies for reporting on contributions to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, joint funding mechanisms, including pooled funding, 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;

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(i) Ensuring, as appropriate, that the United Nations Sustainable Development Group guides and supports United Nations country teams on mainstreaming a gender perspective in the next generation of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, that all regional United Nations Sustainable 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) Assessing and addressing persistent capacity gaps on gender mainstreaming and using existing resources to assist in the development and application of a range and combination of different measures, including unified training modules on gender mainstreaming and on results-based management, in support of programming for gender equality;

(k) Continuing to better align gender equality programming with national priorities across sectors, including by supporting, upon the request of Member States, 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 to achieve and, where appropriate, strengthening efforts to achieve gender parity, including through the implementation of the Secretary-General's system-wide strategy on 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, giving paramount consideration to the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity 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 common country programming processes, 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 and in technical and non-technical areas of work where gaps and challenges remain;

(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) Continuing to make efforts to implement the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel in order, inter alia, to support the effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective;

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

(s) Supporting efforts by the governing bodies of United Nations entities to devote adequate attention and resources to mainstreaming a gender perspective in their plans and activities, including through enhanced reporting on results and measures to be taken to improve compliance with the performance indicators of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0;

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 System-wide Action Plan 2.0, 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, upon their request, 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 and institutional 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 2020 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 2.0.

*20th plenary meeting
6 June 2019*

2019/3. Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration²¹ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,²² 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, and recalling also 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 Assembly in its resolution [70/294](#) of 25 July 2016,

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 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²³ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,²⁴ the Paris Agreement,²⁵ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030²⁶ and the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III),²⁷

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [73/242](#) of 20 December 2018,

²¹ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. I.

²² *Ibid.*, chap. II.

²³ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

²⁴ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

²⁵ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

²⁶ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

²⁷ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

Recalling further its resolution [2018/26](#) of 24 July 2018 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,

Recalling the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the fourth annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, held from 15 to 18 April 2019,²⁸

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions [59/209](#) of 20 December 2004 and [67/221](#) of 21 December 2012 on a smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolutions [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and emphasizing the importance of their full and timely implementation,

Recognizing the synergies between the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Taking note of the 2018 Ministerial Declaration of the Least Developed Countries,²⁹

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 2011–2020,³⁰

2. *Notes with concern* that, with only one and a half years left to implement the Istanbul Programme of Action,²² significant gaps persist between the goals and targets set out therein and the achievements made on the ground, and in this regard 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 Programme of Action 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. *Welcomes* the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries in Turkey, by which the first Sustainable Development Goal target, target 17.8, has been achieved, and invites Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide voluntary financial contributions and technical assistance to ensure the full and effective implementation of its work programme;

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,²³ 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 Programme of Action, the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development²⁴ 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, also recognizes that, while the least developed countries have made considerable efforts to

²⁸ See [E/FFDF/2019/3](#).

²⁹ [A/73/455](#), annex.

³⁰ [A/74/69-E/2019/12](#).

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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. *Also 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;

8. *Expresses its concern* that, while the least developed countries are in need of increased global support, bilateral official development assistance to the least developed countries declined by 3.0 per cent in real terms in 2018 compared with 2017, and, expressing its appreciation to those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitments to 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, calls upon official development assistance providers to fulfil their respective official development assistance commitments to the least developed countries, and encourages official development assistance providers to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.2 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance 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;

9. *Reaffirms* that the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, in accordance with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action³¹ and the outcomes of relevant United Nations conferences and resolutions of the General Assembly, including through investing in the development of women and girls and promoting their economic and political participation and equal access to economic and productive resources and education, is of fundamental importance and has a multiplier effect for achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development;

10. *Recalls* the recognition in 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 2011–2020³² of the importance of the reviews by the Committee for Development Policy of the graduation criteria for the least developed countries, and the recommendation in the Political Declaration that the reviews be comprehensive, taking into account all aspects of the evolving international development context, including relevant agendas, and in this regard recalls the decision of the Committee to implement a multi-year work programme for a comprehensive review of the least developed country criteria³³ and looks forward to its outcome;

11. *Congratulates* those countries that have met the criteria for graduation from least developed country status, notes with appreciation that several least developed countries have expressed their intention to reach the status of graduation by 2020, invites those countries to start the preparations for their graduation and transition strategy, and requests all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, led by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to extend the necessary support in this regard, in a coordinated manner, and in this regard welcomes the establishment of the inter-agency task force on graduation and smooth transition by the Office of the High Representative;

12. *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 recalls 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;³⁴

13. *Recalls* the decision contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 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

³¹ *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.

³² General Assembly resolution 70/294, annex.

³³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 13 (E/2017/33)*, chap. I, sect. B, para. 12.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, sect. A, para. 5.

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;

14. *Welcomes* the increase in the share of expenditure for operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the least developed countries in 2017, which reached 47.7 per cent of total expenditures at the country level, while noting that in 2012 the system contributed 51 per cent, urges the United Nations development system to continue to prioritize allocations to the least developed countries by developing operational guidelines, 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;

15. *Invites*, in this regard, the United Nations development system to prioritize allocations to the least developed countries by developing operational guidelines with clear budget targets, as appropriate;

16. *Welcomes with appreciation and endorses* the generous offer of the Government of Qatar to host the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Doha at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government, in 2021 for a duration of not more than five working days;

17. *Recalls* that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [73/242](#), the meetings of the preparatory committee for the Conference will be preceded by two regional preparatory meetings, each no longer than three days, one in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa and the other in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in the context of the regular annual session of each Commission, with those regional meetings to be supported by broad-based and inclusive country-level preparations;

18. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute in a timely manner to the trust fund in support of activities undertaken by the Office of the High Representative to support the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action and the participation of the representatives from the least developed countries in the high-level political forum on sustainable development of the Economic and Social Council as well as in other relevant forums and the preparatory process of the Conference, and in this regard expresses its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions to the trust fund;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2020 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.

*20th plenary meeting
6 June 2019*

2019/4. Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2005/11 of 21 July 2005, 2006/18 of 26 July 2006, 2008/19 of 24 July 2008, 2010/10 of 22 July 2010, [2012/7](#) of 26 July 2012, [2014/3](#) of 12 June 2014, [2016/6](#) of 2 June 2016 and [2018/3](#) of 17 April 2018 on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [50/161](#) of 22 December 1995 on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, the outcome of the World Summit³⁵ and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly,³⁶

³⁵ *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.

³⁶ General Assembly resolution [S-24/2](#), annex.

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Recalling further General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and stressing the importance of the implementation of this ambitious new Agenda,

Recalling General 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”, as well as its follow-up resolution 72/305 of 23 July 2018,

Recalling also its resolution 1996/7 of 22 July 1996, by which it decided that the Commission, in fulfilling its mandate, should assist the Council in monitoring, reviewing and appraising the progress achieved and problems encountered in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development³⁵ and should advise the Council thereon,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 73/141 of 17 December 2018, in which the Assembly called upon the Commission to continue to address, as part of its mandate, inequality in all its dimensions, in the context of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action, as well as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and invited the Commission to emphasize the increased exchange of national, regional and international experiences, the focused and interactive dialogues among experts and practitioners and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action, the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,³⁷ and the World Programme of Action for Youth,³⁸ the objectives of the International Year of the Family and their follow-up processes and the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond,³⁹ as well as the fulfilment of the obligations of States parties under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁴⁰ and other relevant key instruments, as well as the social dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, are mutually reinforcing to the advancement of social development for all,

Recognizing also the importance of the role of non-governmental organizations, as well as other civil society actors, in advancing the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and, in this respect, the work of the Commission,

Recalling that the Council needs to consider and take steps towards the rationalization of its agenda, with a view to eliminating duplication and overlap and promoting complementarity in the consideration and negotiation of similar or related issues,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, serving as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues and in promoting the integrated treatment of social development issues in the United Nations system, continues to have the primary responsibility to review, on a periodic basis, issues related to the follow-up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development³⁵ and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,³⁶ in a manner consistent with the functions and contributions of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and shall advise the Council thereon;

2. *Also reaffirms* that the Commission will contribute to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴¹ within its existing mandate, by supporting the thematic reviews of the high-level political forum on

³⁷ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

³⁸ General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

³⁹ General Assembly resolution 68/3.

⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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sustainable development on progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues, reflecting the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them, while engaging all relevant stakeholders and feeding into and being aligned with the cycle of the high-level political forum, according to the organizational arrangements established by the General Assembly and the Council;

3. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution [72/305](#), in which the Assembly stipulated that, inter alia, the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council shall adopt their own respective themes, aligned with the main theme of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Council, while continuing to address issues or a theme necessary to discharge their other functions;

4. *Also recalls* that the Commission considers one priority theme at each session on the basis of the follow-up to and review of the World Summit and its linkages to the social dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, proposing an action-oriented resolution with recommendations to the Council in order to contribute to its work;

5. *Decides* that, in selecting its priority themes, the Commission shall consider, in addition to the follow-up to and review of the World Summit and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the 2030 Agenda, the programme of work of the Council and the main theme of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, so as to build synergies and contribute to the work of the Council;

6. *Requests* the Commission to adopt a multi-year programme of work, subsequent to the review of General Assembly resolution [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016, when considering the future organization and methods of work of the Commission at its fifty-ninth session, to allow for predictability and adequate time for preparation;

7. *Decides* that the priority theme for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, which shall allow it to contribute to the work of the Council, will be “Affordable housing and social protection systems for all to address homelessness”;

8. *Also decides* that the Commission shall adopt a decision at its fifty-eighth session to establish the priority theme for its fifty-ninth session, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

9. *Invites* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the relevant specialized agencies, regional commissions, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and the international financial institutions to present their relevant activities and reports, which may contribute to the advancement of the priority theme, including by participating in interactive dialogues with Member States and relevant stakeholders;

10. *Invites* the Bureau of the Commission to continue to propose interactive dialogues, such as high-level events and ministerial and expert workshops that engage Member States and relevant stakeholders, so as to encourage dialogue and enhance the impact of its work, including by addressing the implementation of, follow-up to and review of the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda;

11. *Decides* to promote efficiency in its work through the biennialization of the resolutions of the Commission, with a view to strengthening the resolution on the priority theme, eliminating duplication and overlap and promoting complementarity in the consideration and negotiation of similar or related issues between the Council and the General Assembly;

12. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations, as well as other civil society actors, to participate, to the maximum extent possible, in line with Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, in the work of the Commission and in the monitoring and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;

13. *Decides* that the Commission shall keep its methods of work under review, including as related to the timing and number of working days of its sessions, at its fifty-ninth session in order to adjust, as appropriate, to the work of the Council, in line with the outcome of the General Assembly review of the strengthening of the Council and the process of repositioning the United Nations development system.

*20th plenary meeting
6 June 2019*

2019/5. 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 1995,⁴² 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 2000,⁴³ the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴⁴ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁴⁵ and reaffirming the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,⁴⁶

Recognizing the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa⁴⁷ 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 2008,⁴⁸ and noting the relevant decisions of African Union summits related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development,⁴⁹

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,

Reaffirming further Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, and the first 10-year implementation plan (2014–2023) of Agenda 2063, in which flagship projects, priority areas and policy measures to support the implementation of the continental development framework were outlined and form the strategic framework for Africa's inclusive growth and sustainable development and optimization of the use of the continent's resources for the benefit of all its people,

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, 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, 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

⁴² *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.

⁴³ General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

⁴⁴ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁴⁵ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

⁴⁶ General Assembly resolution 57/2.

⁴⁷ General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 68.

⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution 63/1.

⁴⁹ A/57/304, annex.

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 and the programme of the New Partnership, both of which are integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieving an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena, and underscoring in this regard the importance of a coherent and coordinated implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda,

Reaffirming 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 welcoming in this regard the signing on 27 January 2018 of the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to promote the integrated and coordinated implementation and monitoring of and reporting on both Agendas through joint activities and programmes,

Acknowledging that the attainment of the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063 is critical to ensuring a high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens of Africa through income security, jobs and decent work, poverty and hunger eradication, inequality reduction, social security and protection floors, particularly for persons with disabilities, modern, affordable and liveable habitats and quality basic services, healthy and nourished citizens with access to health care, environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient economies and communities, full gender equality in all spheres of life and engaged and empowered youth and children,

Recalling 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 also the ministerial declaration of the meeting of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration, held in Addis Ababa on 26 and 27 October 2017, and recalling further the Algiers Declaration on Investment in Employment and Social Security for Harnessing the Demographic Dividend of the second session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Social Development, Labour and Employment, held in Algiers from 24 to 28 April 2017,

Noting with concern the continued high prevalence of child, early and forced marriage, as well as violence and other harmful practices against children, including female genital mutilation, and reaffirming in this regard the Africa-wide campaign to end child marriage in Africa, launched at the fourth session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Social Development, held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 May 2014, the Southern African Development Community Model Law on Eradicating Child Marriage and Protecting Children Already in Marriage and the endorsement by the Pan-African Parliament in August 2016 of a ban on female genital mutilation,

Recognizing that, after the latest global financial crisis, the global economy is still facing difficult macroeconomic conditions, low commodity prices, subdued trade growth and volatile capital flows, that, notwithstanding the impact of the financial crisis, financial flows and the share of developing countries in world trade have continued to increase, that these advances have contributed to a substantial reduction in the number of people living in extreme poverty, and that, despite these gains, many countries, particularly developing countries, still face considerable challenges and some have fallen further behind, emphasizing that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership programme, 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,

Recognizing also that investments in people, especially in their social protection, health-inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all, are essential to enhancing productivity in all sectors, including agriculture, 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,

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Recognizing further that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all of 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, and in this regard recalling the adoption, at the second ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union, of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa in Maputo on 11 July 2003 and the African Women's Decade (2010–2020), and commending the adoption of the African Union Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment at the third session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, held in Addis Ababa from 7 to 11 May 2018,

Recognizing that the lack of access to safe 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 and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by the international community and an enabling international economic environment, reiterating the need for the international community to implement all commitments regarding the economic and social development of Africa, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conferences on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,⁵⁰

Underscoring that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to the common pursuit of sustainable development, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and recognizing that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁵¹

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African Governments in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development⁴⁹ 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, 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 first 10-year implementation plan, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership and regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;

5. *Takes note* of the development of the monitoring and evaluation framework for the first 10-year implementation plan of Agenda 2063 by Africa's regional economic communities, the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and the African Symposium on Statistical Development, as well as the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa,

⁵⁰ 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; and General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex, and resolution 69/313, annex.

⁵¹ [E/CN.5/2019/2](#).

both of which have fostered convergence in the monitoring and evaluation of the first 10-year implementation plan and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as a unified implementation and monitoring plan for Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴⁴ and notes the incorporation of the first 10-year implementation plan into national planning frameworks by 35 countries;

6. *Also takes note* of the decision of the Assembly of the African Union at its thirty-first ordinary session, held in Nouakchott on 1 and 2 July 2018, to transform the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership into the African Union Development Agency, which will be the implementing mechanism for the African Union Agenda 2063 development strategy;

7. *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;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts of the African Union Commission, which have resulted in the launch of national campaigns to end child marriage in 24 countries, the adoption of the African Common Position on the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage in Africa and the launch, in partnership with the United Nations, of the African Union continental campaign to end female genital mutilation, on the margins of the thirty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union, held in Addis Ababa in February 2019;

9. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the launch, on 24 August 2018 in Addis Ababa, by the African Union Commission, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the International Telecommunication Union, of the African Girls Can Code Initiative (2018–2022), which is aimed at enhancing the mastering of information and communications technology for girls and women and, therefore, increasing their contribution to Africa's innovation in that sector;

10. *Recognizes* the progress that has been made in the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa in support of regional and continental integration with a focus on the movement of people and goods (the MoveAfrica initiative), through the "traffic light system", which has been operationalized at four pilot "one-stop border posts";

11. *Recalls* the African Union Road Map on Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth and the first five-year priority programme on employment, poverty eradication and inclusive development 2017, and welcomes the declaration by the African Union of the period from 2018 to 2027 as the African Decade for Technical, Professional and Entrepreneurial Training and Youth Employment, with a focus on the creation of decent jobs for youth and women, aimed at achieving more inclusive growth and sustainable poverty eradication;

12. *Welcomes* the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, at its thirty-first ordinary session, to declare 2019 as the African Year of Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa;

13. *Urges* all countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁵² encourages States parties to review its implementation, committing to making the Convention an effective instrument for deterring, detecting, preventing and countering corruption and bribery, prosecuting those involved in corrupt activities and recovering and returning stolen assets to their country of origin, as appropriate, encourages the international community to develop good practices on asset return, expresses support for the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations and the World Bank and other international initiatives that support the recovery of stolen assets, urges the updating and ratification of regional conventions against corruption, and strives to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for the transfer abroad of stolen assets and illicit financial flows;

14. *Calls upon* African Governments to ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa, to demonstrate the commitment of Member States to the dignity, empowerment and rights of persons with disabilities and older persons across the continent;

⁵² United Nations *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

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15. *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, robust efforts are needed to integrate additional health issues into a broad health and development agenda, particularly the extension of universal health coverage, and in this regard 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;

16. *Takes note with appreciation* of the revised Africa Health Strategy for the period 2016–2030, which was endorsed by the Assembly of the African Union in 2016, with the main objectives of strengthening health systems, improving performance, increasing investments in health, improving equity, addressing social determinants of health to reduce priority disease burdens by 2030 and helping member States to more effectively manage the risks of disasters in a more systematic manner;

17. *Urges* African Governments to fast-track the implementation of the revised Africa Health Strategy, which provides umbrella guidance for the development of the African Regional Nutrition Strategy, the Maputo Plan of Action 2016–2030 for the Operationalization of the Continental Policy Framework for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and the Catalytic Framework to End AIDS and Tuberculosis and Eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030, and to progressively achieve ambitious targets, a business case and strategic priorities to end the three diseases as a public health threat by 2030;

18. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard recalls the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, welcomes the fact that 50 African countries have since integrated the objectives of the Campaign on 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;

19. *Takes note* of the declaration of the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 12 to 16 July 2013, on the progress made in implementing the Abuja actions towards the elimination of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa by 2030, also takes note of the 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 on 8 June 2016 at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS,⁵³ and reaffirms the resolve to provide assistance for prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of ensuring an Africa free of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, by addressing the needs of all, in particular those of women, children and young people, and the urgent need to significantly scale up efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

20. *Also takes note* of the decision of the African Union to extend the African Union Road Map on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Response in Africa from 2016 to 2020 so as to achieve full implementation, notes the revitalization of AIDS Watch Africa as an African high-level platform from which to advocate action, accountability and resource mobilization for the response to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa, and requests, as appropriate, and in line with relevant international obligations, development partners and the United Nations system to support the efforts of African countries and organizations to reach the main objectives put forward in the Road Map, including achieving diversified sustainable financing, strengthening regulatory harmonization and local pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity and enhancing leadership and governance of the responses;

21. *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

⁵³ General Assembly resolution 70/266, annex.

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;

22. *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;

23. *Notes* the strategy of the African Ministers' Council on Water for the period 2018–2030, launched for the achievement of the African Water Vision 2025, Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals;

24. *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;

25. *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;

26. *Further emphasizes* that the 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;

27. *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;

28. *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;

29. *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;

30. *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;

31. *Stresses* that the achievement of sustainable development and the eradication of poverty hinge on the ability and readiness of countries to effectively mobilize domestic resources, attract foreign direct investment, fulfil official development assistance commitments and use such assistance effectively and facilitate the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries, and also stresses that the resolution of unsustainable debt situations is critical for heavily indebted poor countries, while remittances have become a significant source of income and finance for receiving economies and their contribution to the achievement of sustainable development;

32. *Expresses concern* that, in 2017, official development assistance fell by 0.6 per cent compared with 2016, while bilateral (country-to-country) aid to least developed countries rose by 4 per cent, after remaining flat for the previous six years, and that official development assistance was, on average, 0.31 per cent of the aggregate donor gross national income in 2014, below the commitment of 0.7 per cent, reiterates that the fulfilment of all official

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development assistance commitments remains crucial and that, for many least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, official development assistance remains the largest source of external financing, and therefore emphasizes the importance of the commitments made by many countries to achieve the national target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and calls upon developed countries to deliver on their commitments in relation to official development assistance;

33. *Recognizes* that middle-income countries still face significant challenges in achieving sustainable development and that, in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, efforts to address ongoing challenges should be strengthened through the exchange of experiences, improved coordination and better and focused support of the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders, and therefore requests those stakeholders to ensure that the diverse and specific development needs of middle-income countries are appropriately considered and addressed, in a tailored fashion, in their relevant strategies and policies, with a view to promoting a coherent and comprehensive approach towards individual countries, while also acknowledging that official development assistance and other concessional finance is still important for a number of these countries and has a role to play for targeted results, taking into account the specific needs of these countries;

34. *Also 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;

35. *Further 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;

36. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the African Union to realign the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa⁵⁴ to deal with the major themes of both Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and invites development partners, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the Mechanism in achieving its objectives, including through the allocation of the financing necessary to support the implementation of its activities;

37. *Encourages* African countries to intensify their efforts to strengthen the capacity of subnational and national statistical systems 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;

38. *Takes note* of initiatives such as the *African Innovation Outlook* report, which provides insight on and analysis of selected key performance indicators related to science and technology innovation in general, as well as the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024, and research and development and innovation, with a focus on national statistical offices and science granting councils in 21 countries, with the aim of raising awareness of indicators related to science, technology and innovation and research and development and equipping the countries with the requisite skills for developing and implementing systems for tracking these indicators;

39. *Underlines* the importance for African Governments to build the productive capacity of sustainable 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 the access of smallholder farmers, in particular women, to necessary agricultural resources, including productive assets, and

⁵⁴ The nine clusters pertain to (a) sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industry, trade, agriculture and agro-processing, and regional integration; (b) infrastructure development; (c) human capital development, health, nutrition, science, technology and innovation; (d) labour, employment creation, social protection, migration and mobility; (e) gender equality, women and youth empowerment; (f) humanitarian matters and disaster risk management; (g) environment, urbanization and population; (h) advocacy, information, communications and culture; and (i) governance, peace and security.

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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;

40. *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;

41. *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 the alignment of external funding;

42. *Welcomes* progress made in addressing issues such as food security through the adoption of a resolution on the development of a model law on food security and nutrition in Africa in October 2018 by the Pan-African Parliament, and the development of a technical cooperation project to incorporate indigenous crops into the African nutritious food basket for improved food security and nutrition, and notes the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa;

43. *Reaffirms* that among the objectives of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027), proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution [72/233](#) of 20 December 2017, are maintenance of the momentum generated by the implementation of the Second Decade and support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, for the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Sustainable Development Goals and their objective of leaving no one behind;

44. *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;

45. *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;

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

47. *Takes note* of continental initiatives such as the African Union International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa, which implemented activities in line with its strategic plan for the period 2018–2020 comprising four axes, namely a legal framework for the rights of girls to education, gender-sensitive teaching and learning environments, technical and vocational education and training focused on science, technology, engineering and mathematics, and advocacy and communication;

48. *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;

49. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the General Assembly to bridging digital and knowledge divides, recognizes that its approach must be multidimensional and include an evolving understanding of what constitutes access, emphasizing the quality of that access, and acknowledges that speed, stability, affordability, language, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities are now core elements of the quality of such access and that high-speed broadband is already an essential enabler of sustainable development;

50. *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

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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;

51. *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, while adopting an inclusive results-based approach to development planning and implementation in accordance with national priorities and legislation;

52. *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;

53. *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;

54. *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;

55. *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 the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 101st session, on 14 June 2012, which can serve as a guideline for social investment;

56. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the African Union and its New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to continue 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;

57. *Emphasizes* the importance for the cluster working on advocacy and communication 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;

58. *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;

59. *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-eighth session;

60. *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 resolution 72/310 of 10 September 2018, 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-eighth session, an action-oriented report with recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of the work of United Nations bodies in regard to the social dimensions of the New Partnership, Agenda 2063 and its links with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, taking into account current processes related to social development in Africa.

*20th plenary meeting
6 June 2019*

2019/6. Addressing inequalities and challenges to social inclusion through fiscal, wage and social protection policies

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution [2018/3](#) of 17 April 2018, in which it decided that the priority theme of the 2019 session of the Commission for Social Development would be “Addressing inequalities and challenges to social inclusion through fiscal, wage and social protection policies”,

Recalling also the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development⁵⁵ and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session⁵⁶ constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels, and encouraging the continued global dialogue on social development issues,

Recalling 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, including adopting policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieving greater equality, and 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,

Recalling 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, 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,

Reaffirming the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 of the African Union, as well as its first 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,

Affirming its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into a reduction in inequalities, the eradication of poverty and the commitment to strategies and policies that are aimed at promoting full, freely chosen and productive employment and decent work for all, affirming also that these strategies and policies should constitute fundamental components of relevant national and international policies and national development strategies, and noting in this regard that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization has an important role to play in achieving the objective of social protection and the elimination of inequalities, as reaffirmed in the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,⁵⁷

Reaffirming that empowerment, participation and social protection are essential for social development and that sustainable development requires the meaningful involvement and active participation of all, particularly those who are vulnerable or marginalized, with due regard to the need for the full and equal participation of women and girls, young people, older persons and persons with disabilities,

⁵⁵ *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.

⁵⁶ General Assembly resolution [S-24/2](#), annex.

⁵⁷ [A/63/538-E/2009/4](#), annex.

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Concerned at the global nature of inequality, underlining the fact that growing inequality has an adverse impact on sustainable development and that, therefore, addressing inequality in all its dimensions is an ethical, social, political, environmental and economic imperative of all humankind, and in this regard recognizing that there is a need to better understand the multidimensional nature of development and inequality, acknowledging the significant role that the United Nations system has played and should continue to play in this regard,

Recognizing that coordinated health, social and economic policies are needed to address the health of the most vulnerable and marginalized, who are often the most exposed to violence, discrimination, stigmatization, social exclusion and health risk factors, owing mostly to their living conditions, poor health literacy and inequality in access to health care and other relevant services,

Taking note of the Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, launched at the General Assembly in September 2016, in order to highlight the commitments of the participants and the need to achieve universal social protection, as nationally appropriate,

Recognizing the importance of supporting countries in their efforts to address inequalities and challenges to social inclusion through fiscal, wage and social protection policies and through empowering people in vulnerable situations, including women, children and young people, indigenous peoples, members of local communities, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and people of African descent,

Noting with concern that major gaps remain and that obstacles persist in fulfilling the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development, and recognizing that, although income inequality among countries remains at a high level, it has been declining, while trends in income inequality within countries present a mixed picture, with many countries experiencing a significant rise in recent decades and others having successfully reduced both income and non-income inequalities, including inequality in opportunity and access to quality education, health care, social protection, adequate and affordable housing, productive assets, financial services, information and communications technology and political representation, although their levels remain high,

Emphasizing that addressing inequality in all its dimensions is essential to making further progress in the eradication of poverty, and recognizing that high levels of inequality negatively affect consumption and inclusive economic growth and the eradication of poverty, as people in lower-income households are unable to stay healthy, thereby lowering labour productivity, affecting the ability of households to develop physical and human capital, reducing social mobility, making it more difficult to break the transmission of intergenerational poverty and trapping a large segment of the population in poverty,

Recognizing that nationally appropriate social protection systems can make a critical contribution to the realization of human rights for all, in particular for those who are trapped in poverty and those who are vulnerable or marginalized and subject to discrimination, and that promoting universal access to social services and providing nationally appropriate social protection floors can contribute to addressing and reducing poverty, inequality and social exclusion and promoting inclusive economic growth,

Noting with particular concern that, although social protection has emerged as one of the key policy instruments for reducing inequality, eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions and promoting inclusive growth, significant coverage gaps remain, and recognizing that investing in child, old-age, disability and family benefits could directly reduce poverty rates, have a wider positive impact on nutrition, health and education, as well as on local economic development and employment, and could reduce the disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work for women, resulting in lower levels of poverty and vulnerability in the medium and longer term,

Recognizing that social protection measures can improve living conditions of the poor in the short term, in particular in the light of their vulnerability to economic downturns, natural disasters and humanitarian crises, and can also contribute to aggregate demand, encouraging public and private investment and thereby increasing long-term investment and addressing short-term vulnerabilities in a mutually reinforcing manner,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁵⁸

⁵⁸ [E/CN.5/2019/3](#).

2. *Emphasizes* that the international community, through the outcome documents of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including of the World Summit for Social Development⁵⁵ and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,⁵⁶ the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵⁹ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁶⁰ has reinforced the urgency of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, protecting the environment, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion within the United Nations development agenda;

3. *Stresses* that the benefits of economic growth should be inclusive and distributed more equitably and that, in order to close the gap in inequality and avoid any further deepening of inequality, comprehensive social policies and programmes, including appropriate social transfer and job creation programmes and social protection systems, are needed;

4. *Invites* the international community to continue its efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socioeconomic approaches and, in view of the negative impact of inequality, to simultaneously reduce poverty and inequality in all its dimensions, including gender inequality, and emphasizes the importance of structural transformation through effective policies that promote sustainable industrialization and agriculture which support inclusive and sustainable economic development and improve human well-being for all, including by investing in quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure;

5. *Encourages* Governments, the international community and other relevant actors, including workers' and employers' organizations, as applicable, to ensure equal opportunity, reduce inequalities of outcome and combat discrimination and social exclusion, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action;

6. *Encourages* Member States to promote affordable and equitable access to basic services, in particular quality formal and non-formal education, at all levels, including programmes that promote equality and inclusion through the affirmation of the fundamental dignity of the human person, and health care, including through the acceleration of the transition towards equitable access to universal health coverage, as well as access to affordable housing, nutrition and food, employment and decent work, information and communications technology and infrastructure, through advancing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

7. *Acknowledges* that limited fiscal resources are a challenge to expanding social protection to all, and encourages Member States to enhance the role of fiscal policies in addressing inequalities of opportunities and outcomes, to promote social inclusion by expanding and sustaining fiscal space, including through mobilizing revenue by improving the fairness, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of tax systems, including by broadening the tax base, increasing tax progressivity and continuing efforts to integrate the informal sector into the formal economy, in line with national circumstances, combating tax evasion and illicit financial flows, to diversify revenue sources by reducing volatility and enhancing sustained growth, to strengthen international support for these measures and to explore coherent funding modalities to mobilize additional resources, building on country-led experiences;

8. *Highlights* the importance of sound public finance management, including debt management, to help to address poverty and income inequality by ensuring the timely delivery of priority social programmes and projects, including through the implementation of expenditure management reforms that will streamline the procurement process and further strengthen the planning-programming-budgeting links;

9. *Underscores* the importance of carefully choosing options for expanding fiscal space by assessing the possible adverse impact of fiscal consolidations through spending cuts on inequality, poverty and social inclusion, and emphasizes the need to carefully design fiscal policy, in particular tax and transfers systems, to achieve equity, taking into consideration potentially harmful indirect effects, so that people living in poverty, the working poor and the near poor do not end up as net payers;

10. *Stresses* the critical role of public spending and sound public finances in ensuring universal health coverage, access to quality health care and social protection for all, as nationally appropriate, throughout the life cycle,

⁵⁹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁶⁰ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

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and inclusive and equitable access to quality education at all levels, including early childhood education and education about human dignity and lifelong learning to help to develop human capital, childcare services and facilities and family-oriented programmes, in order to achieve equity of opportunities for all and address disparities in human capital, and invites Governments to increase investment to expand the public provision of such basic services and increase public expenditure on infrastructure, in particular in rural areas;

11. *Urges* Member States to ensure active labour market policies, in order to provide decent work for all people living in poverty and a fair share for workers of gains from increased productivity resulting from structural transformation and trade, and to accelerate efforts to eliminate barriers to social inclusion and to promote full participation in all aspects of society by people living in poverty and in vulnerable situations, including women, children, young people, indigenous peoples, local communities, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and people of African descent;

12. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting labour market policies that strengthen institutions and provide adequate labour protection to all workers, especially the most disadvantaged, including through minimum wage policies, while taking into account the role of workers' and employers' organizations, as applicable, as part of policies to boost income growth for the vast majority of workers, taking into consideration the specific circumstances of each country;

13. *Encourages* Member States to implement policies that support the full and productive participation of women in the labour market, including women with disabilities, that promote equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, childcare facilities, the reconciliation of family and professional life, and the sharing of responsibilities between parents, and that also promote meaningful participation in the economy and in decision-making processes at all levels;

14. *Invites* Member States to promote the use of mechanisms of social dialogue, including collective bargaining and engagement with workers' and employers' organizations, where appropriate, and invites policymakers to address the disadvantages faced by women, young people, older workers, persons with disabilities, migrant workers and temporary and part-time workers in employment, by considering measures such as improving access to quality secondary and tertiary education to build human capital and upgrade skills over the longer term, helping young people to enter the labour force and the unemployed to re-enter the labour market by providing employment services, supporting the removal of barriers to hiring and retaining older workers and workers with disabilities, avoiding wage penalties based on occupational status for temporary and part-time workers, improving their conditions of work, including action to prevent and respond to violence in the workplace, and considering setting minimum wages;

15. *Invites* Governments to build nationally appropriate social protection systems for all, including social protection floors, with due regard to fiscal sustainability, provide coverage throughout the life cycle, guarantee access to essential goods and services and reduce unequal opportunities for persons who are socially excluded, emphasizes that the design of social protection systems should also ensure that benefits do not create work disincentives and that they promote gender equality, and, given that investment in children has multiple long-term benefits, also invites Governments to invest in child-sensitive social protection programmes;

16. *Recognizes* the important role that families can play in combating social exclusion, and highlights the importance of investing in inclusive and responsive family-oriented policies and programmes in areas such as education, training, decent work, work-family balance, health care, social services, intergenerational relationships and solidarity and targeted cash transfers for vulnerable families, in order to reduce inequality and promote the well-being of all persons of all ages, as well as to contribute to better outcomes for children and other vulnerable family members in vulnerable situations and help to break the intergenerational transfer of poverty;

17. *Encourages* Member States to provide universal age-, disability- and gender-sensitive social protection systems, which are key to ensuring poverty reduction, including, as appropriate, targeted cash transfers for families in vulnerable situations, such as when headed by a single parent, in particular those headed by women, and which are most effective in reducing poverty when accompanied by other measures, such as providing access to basic services, high-quality education and health services;

18. *Urges* Member States to address inequities in health status and access to health systems and to continue their efforts to reduce the burden of disease and improve the health and well-being of their people by addressing the social determinants of health, promoting universal health coverage, increasing the coverage of child immunization,

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expanding HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and treatment programmes, supporting community-based service delivery, providing safe drinking water and sanitation and improving nutrition;

19. *Also urges* Member States, in accordance with national circumstances, to establish as quickly as possible and maintain the social protection floors that comprise basic social security, so that all those in need have access to essential health care, including maternity, newborn, child, long-term and palliative care, that meets the criteria of availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality, and to basic income security for children and basic income security for persons of active age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability, inter alia, in the context of enabling employment, and basic income security for older persons, as set out in the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) of the International Labour Organization;

20. *Encourages* Member States, when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating social protection programmes, to ensure gender, age and disability mainstreaming, promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and also ensure the promotion and protection of all human rights, in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law, throughout the process;

21. *Recognizes* the importance of providing social protection schemes for the formal and informal economy as instruments for achieving equity, inclusion and the stability and cohesion of societies, and emphasizes the importance of supporting national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy;

22. *Stresses* the need to better coordinate social protection policies and measures with poverty reduction programmes and other social policies to avoid excluding people in informal or precarious jobs;

23. *Invites* Member States, in the context of their national sustainable development frameworks and associated integrated financing frameworks, and within their economic and fiscal capacities, to formulate and implement national strategies to extend to all social security and essential social services that are responsive to shocks, sustainable in the long run and have a focus on those furthest below the poverty line and negatively affected by climate change and natural and human-made disasters;

24. *Reaffirms* the commitment to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, and recognizes that these will make a crucial contribution to progress across all of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease, to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, to improve their access to and remove barriers from all resources needed for the full exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including promoting the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls and ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, to ensure equal access to quality education for women and girls to strengthen their economic independence, and to improve access to equal opportunities with men and boys in employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels, which is essential for the reduction in inequalities and the empowerment of women and girls;

25. *Urges* Member States to mainstream, as appropriate, a gender, age and disability perspective into all relevant national and local institutions, including labour, economic and financial government agencies, in order to ensure that national planning, decision-making, policy formulation and implementation, programming and budgeting processes and institutional structures contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, young people, older persons and persons with disabilities, and develop and strengthen methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of investment for equitable outcomes, as appropriate;

26. *Reaffirms* the rights of persons with disabilities and the commitment to achieving their full and equal participation in all parts of society, including through the mainstreaming of a disability perspective into all development efforts, and recognizes that such mainstreaming will make a crucial contribution to progress in achieving all of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease, and that social integration and economic policies should be aimed at reducing inequalities and promoting access to basic social services, education, employment and health-care services for all, and should actively work to eliminate discrimination, increase the participation and integration of social groups, in particular 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;

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27. *Encourages* Member States to continue to enact inclusive and responsive family-oriented policies and to confront social exclusion, recognizing the multidimensional aspects of social exclusion, focusing on inclusive and quality education and lifelong learning for all, health and well-being for all at all ages, full and productive employment, decent work, social security, livelihoods and social cohesion, including through gender- and age-sensitive social protection systems and measures, such as child allowances for parents and pension benefits for older persons, and to ensure that the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of all family members are respected;

28. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen laws and regulatory frameworks that promote the reconciliation and sharing of work and family responsibilities for women and men, including by designing, implementing and promoting family-responsive legislation, policies and services, such as parental and other leave schemes, increased flexibility in working arrangements, support for breastfeeding mothers, development of infrastructure and technology, and the provision of services, including affordable, accessible and quality childcare and care facilities for children and other dependants, and promoting men's equitable responsibilities with respect to household work as fathers and caregivers, which create an enabling environment for women's economic empowerment;

29. *Acknowledges* that investment in human capital and social protection has been proved to be effective in reducing poverty and inequality, and invites Member States to mobilize resources, including through public-private partnerships, to secure adequate levels of social expenditure necessary for expanding coverage towards universal access to food and nutrition, health, education, innovation, new technologies and basic social protection, considering innovative sources of financing as applicable, and to address the issues of illicit financial flows and corruption;

30. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, including civil society organizations, corporations and small and medium-sized businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to promote the exchange of information and knowledge on decent work and social protection for all and job creation, including decent work initiatives and related skills, and to facilitate the integration of relevant data into national economic and employment policies;

31. *Recognizes* that domestic resources mobilization, underscored by the principle of national ownership and supplemented by international assistance, as appropriate, will be critical to realizing sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

32. *Reaffirms* the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and recognizes the need to take steps to significantly increase investment to close resource gaps, including through the mobilization of financial resources from all sources, including public, private, domestic and international resource mobilization and allocation;

33. *Also reaffirms* that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

34. *Encourages* developed countries to implement 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 to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

35. *Welcomes* the contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development, and reaffirms that South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement to, not a substitute for, North-South cooperation, and commits itself to strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation;

36. *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 and mutual accountability;

37. *Recognizes* that private business activity, entrepreneurship, 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;

38. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations system and civil society organizations, to continue to promote the exchange of information on policies and measures that successfully reduce inequality in all its dimensions and address challenges to social inclusion;

39. *Also invites* all relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations system and civil society organizations, to share good practices relating to programmes and policies that address inequalities and challenges to social inclusion, with the aim of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

*20th plenary meeting
6 June 2019*

2019/7. 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 [2017/13](#) of 8 June 2017,

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 2017–2018,⁶¹

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;

⁶¹ [E/2019/63](#).

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the new and amended recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods⁶² to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the twenty-first revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations* and the seventh 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 2019;

(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;

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),⁶³ 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 21⁶⁴ by strengthening system-wide coordination,

⁶² See [ST/SG/AC.10/46/Add.1](#) and [ST/SG/AC.10/46/Add.2](#).

⁶³ *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.

⁶⁴ *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.

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), Colombia (2018), Costa Rica (2017), 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) and the States members of the Eurasian Economic Union (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation) (2017),

(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, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, 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 to raise awareness in the administration, health and industrial sectors 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 seventh revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*⁶⁵ 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;

⁶⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.17.II.E.10 and corrigendum.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the amendments⁶⁶ to the seventh 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 eighth 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 2019, 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;

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 2019–2020 as contained in paragraphs 48 and 49 of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶¹

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;⁶¹

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 2021, 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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⁶⁶ [ST/SG/AC.10/46/Add.3](#).

2019/8. Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-first 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 Declaration⁶⁷ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,⁶⁸

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [69/15](#) of 14 November 2014, by which the Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled “SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway”,

Recalling its resolutions 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, 2007/34 of 27 July 2007, [2013/20](#) of 24 July 2013, [2016/15](#) of 26 July 2016, [2017/29](#) of 25 July 2017 and [2018/27](#) of 24 July 2018,

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 twenty-first session;⁶⁹
2. *Notes* the work carried out by the Committee on (a) empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality; (b) the voluntary national reviews of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁷⁰ (c) an update on the progress of the multi-year programme on a comprehensive review of the least developed country criteria; (d) monitoring of countries that are graduating or have graduated from the list of least developed countries; (e) reviewing the application of the least developed country category by United Nations development system organizations; (f) improved assistance for graduating and graduated least developed countries; and (g) input to the preparations for the next programme of action for least developed countries;
3. *Requests* the Committee, at its twenty-second session, to examine and make recommendations on the annual theme of the 2020 session of the Economic and Social 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. *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;
6. *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 that practice, as specified in Council resolution 2011/20 of 27 July 2011, within existing resources and as appropriate.

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⁶⁷ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. I.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

⁶⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 13 (E/2019/33)*.

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

2019/9. 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, [2016/5](#) of 2 June 2016, [2017/8](#) of 7 June 2017 and [2018/13](#) of 2 July 2018 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,⁷¹ 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 diseases⁷² and the 2018 political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,⁷³ and recalling further the proposed actions set out in the World Health Organization Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020,⁷⁴

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, including reducing by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by 2030 through prevention and treatment, and promoting mental health and well-being, as well as support for research and development for vaccines and medicines, and recalling the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁷⁵ which noted the enormous burden that non-communicable diseases place on developed and developing countries, and that these costs are particularly challenging for developing countries,

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 modifiable risk factors, namely, tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity, as well as air pollution, as the largest environmental risk factor contributing to non-communicable diseases, but also the considerable burden of mental health conditions and neurological disorders, 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,

Noting that the non-communicable disease-related targets included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are linked to the impact of social, economic and environmental determinants, including air, soil and water pollution, efforts to ensure road safety, promoting healthy diets and improving nutrition, as well as to broader determinants of health,

Recalling the World Health Organization global action plan on physical activity 2018–2030, and acknowledging that increasing physical activity and reducing sedentary behaviour can contribute to broader efforts to prevent and control non-communicable diseases and improve mental health,

Noting the progress made by the Task Force in the execution of its mandate, including joint programming missions to an increasing number of countries and global joint programmes and thematic working groups that contribute to 30 targets of 12 Sustainable Development Goals, and that its work has a significant positive impact on national multisectoral non-communicable disease responses and development plans and policies, strengthening health systems and the empowerment of individuals, including for better health literacy,

⁷¹ General Assembly resolution [66/2](#), annex.

⁷² General Assembly resolution [68/300](#).

⁷³ General Assembly resolution [73/2](#).

⁷⁴ World Health Organization, document WHA66/2013/REC/1, annex 4.

⁷⁵ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

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Welcoming the progress that the Task Force makes through joint inter-agency efforts and partnerships, when applicable, to promote public health and foster the achievement of non-communicable disease-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Welcoming also the financial and in-kind support provided by Member States and international development partners for the work of the Task Force,

Noting with concern the continued shortage of resources available for the Task Force and, in particular, the global joint programmes developed by the Task Force that remain mostly unfunded to date, and the need for a significant increase in financing in order for the Task Force to reach its full potential in providing timely and effective specialized technical assistance to Member States,

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 Diseases⁷⁶ and the recommendations contained therein, including to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2020 on progress made in implementing Council resolution [2013/12](#);

2. *Commends* the Task Force for its activities aimed at supporting Member States in the achievement of the non-communicable disease-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁷⁷

3. *Calls upon* bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as other stakeholders, including philanthropic foundations, civil society and the private sector, as appropriate, to mobilize human and financial resources for the programmatic work of the Task Force, inter alia, in order to deliver activities under its strategy for 2019–2021;

4. *Encourages* bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to mobilize resources to support Member States, upon their request, to catalyse sustainable domestic responses to non-communicable diseases and mental health conditions, considering various voluntary funding mechanisms, including a dedicated multi-donor trust fund;

5. *Calls upon* the members of the Task Force to continue to work together to identify additional technical resources to enhance their support to Member States in line with the Task Force strategy for 2019–2021;

6. *Requests* the Task Force to continue strengthening the inter-agency work, including by engaging with relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to achieve public health goals;

7. *Also requests* the Task Force to further support Member States in the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, as well as support for research and development of vaccines and medicines and the provision of access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all, as well as strengthening regulatory systems, pursuing good supply-chain management and strengthening health systems for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;

8. *Calls upon* the Task Force and its members to strengthen its capacity to provide technical and policy advice to Governments in order to implement multisectoral strategies and enhance multi-stakeholder action, including with the private sector, with a view to strengthening their contribution to the implementation of national responses to non-communicable diseases;

9. *Also calls upon* the Task Force and its members, within its mandate, to support, upon request, the capacity of Member States for improved regulatory and legal frameworks that promote favourable health outcomes for non-communicable diseases;

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

⁷⁶ [E/2019/55](#).

⁷⁷ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

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11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 2020 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”.

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2019/10. Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2020

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 72/305 of 23 July 2018 on the review of the implementation of Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the importance of timely preparations and planning for the 2020 session of the Council,

Noting that a final decision on the working arrangements for the 2020 session of the Council is expected to be adopted at the organizational meeting of its 2020 session, on 25 July 2019,

Recommends the proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council contained in the annex to the present resolution for possible approval at its 2020 session, taking into account the possible need for updates in the light of subsequent decisions of the Council and/or the General Assembly.

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Annex

Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2020

<i>Meetings and segments</i>	<i>Proposed dates in 2020</i>
Youth forum	1 and 2 April
Partnership forum	3 April
Management meetings (elections)	15 April
Economic and Social Council 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	20–23 April ^a
Special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters	1 May
Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals	12 and 13 May
(Biennial) Development Cooperation Forum	14 and 15 May
Operational activities for development segment	19–21 May
Management segment	2 and 3 June
Humanitarian affairs segment	9–11 June
Integration segment	6 July
High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council	7–13 July
High-level segment, including the three-day ministerial segment of the high-level political forum on sustainable development	14–17 July

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<i>Meetings and segments</i>	<i>Proposed dates in 2020</i>
Management segment	21 and 22 July
Organizational session on the programme of work for the 2021 session (July 2020 to July 2021)	23 July

^a The dates of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up in 2020 were agreed upon in the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the forum in 2019 (see [E/FFDF/2019/3](#)).

2019/11. Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2020 and 2021

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,

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 its resolution [2018/30](#) of 24 July 2018, in which it approved 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,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Committee,⁷⁸

Bearing in mind that a final decision on the working arrangements for the 2020 session of the Council is expected to be adopted at the organizational meeting of its 2020 session, on 25 July 2019, and noting that the calendar will continue to be updated in the light of subsequent decisions of the Council and/or the General Assembly,

1. *Decides* to approve the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2020 and 2021;⁷⁹

2. *Reiterates its request* to its subsidiary bodies to organize the dates of their sessions to allow for the timely issuance of their reports, recommendations and input prior to the relevant segments and meetings of the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind the July-to-July cycle of the Council and the relevant rules and practices relating to advance availability of documentation;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its 2021 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”.

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2019/12. 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, [2015/9](#) of 9 June 2015 and [2017/5](#) of 21 April 2017,

⁷⁸ See [E/2019/67](#).

⁷⁹ [E/2019/53](#).

Resolutions

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](#),⁸⁰

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁸⁰
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 United Nations staff and to relevant partners of the United Nations system;
3. *Recognizes* the important role played by the Staff College, through inter-agency capacity-building, in supporting the ongoing reform process of the United Nations and in disseminating substantive knowledge and skill sets that are indispensable to mainstream the principles of the transformative 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁸¹
4. *Also recognizes* the role of the Staff College as a catalyst for leadership development, organizational change, innovation and transformation within the United Nations system;
5. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Staff College in response to its call, in resolution [2017/5](#), to further develop management training activities for staff members to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations system;
6. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Staff College to ensure its sustainability, including through self-generated resources;
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. *Encourages* the Staff College to further develop its learning portfolio, also through course fees and contracts for services as well as through voluntary contributions, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management of the United Nations system;
9. *Notes with appreciation* the Staff College activities aimed at equipping United Nations staff and relevant partners with the knowledge and skills to address contemporary challenges in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management of the United Nations system;
10. *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 the staff of the United Nations system and of relevant partners of the United Nations system for the effective and efficient delivery of their mandates.

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2019/13. 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, [2013/45](#) of 26 July 2013 and [2017/6](#) of 21 April 2017,

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

⁸⁰ [E/2019/11](#).

⁸¹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

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Acknowledging the progress made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in the implementation of its 2018–2021 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 alignment of the strategy of the Institute with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁸² and the structural reforms undertaken to organize its programme of work under the peace, people, planet and prosperity dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, and the significant growth in beneficiary outreach to meet the learning and other capacity needs of government officials and other stakeholders, including many from countries in Africa and, more generally, from the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States,

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,

Acknowledging the expansion of the programming of the Institute into new thematic areas, including health and nutrition, and its plans to further develop this field in the areas of access to universal health coverage, vaccination and immunization, mental health and good surgery practices, in partnership with the World Health Organization and other relevant stakeholders,

Noting the continued stable overall financial situation of the Institute, and expressing its appreciation to Governments and other strategic partners that have made or pledged voluntary contributions to the Institute,

Noting also the concern regarding the decline in non-earmarked voluntary contributions to the General Fund and its impact on operations and other core functions,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁸³
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 Development;⁸²
3. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Strategic Framework Fund as a mechanism to support the implementation of the 2018–2021 strategic framework;
4. *Encourages* the Institute to continue to develop programming in the areas of diplomatic training, mainstreaming a gender perspective and women leadership, indigenous peoples and the use of geospatial technologies, derived from satellite imagery, to support evidence-based decision-making, notably in the field of disaster risk reduction;
5. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to provide voluntary non-earmarked contributions to the Institute;
6. *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;
7. *Encourages* the Institute to continue to build and strengthen partnerships with all stakeholders, including United Nations system entities, the business sector, academia, civil society and regional organizations, as well as inter-agency cooperation;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2021 on the implementation of the present resolution.

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⁸² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁸³ E/2019/81.

2019/14. 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 2019/208 of 11 April 2019, in which it decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2019 session would be “Promoting action to save lives, reach those in need and reduce humanitarian risk, vulnerability and need: looking towards the seventieth anniversary of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the climate action summit called for by the Secretary-General” and that it would convene two panel discussions under the segment, and a high-level side event focusing on the seventieth anniversary of the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Expressing grave concern at the increasing challenges, in particular in developing countries, caused by the unprecedented number of people affected by disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, which are adding to underdevelopment, poverty and inequality and are increasing the vulnerability of people while reducing their ability to cope with humanitarian emergencies, emphasizing the need for sustained 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 also 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,

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 at an early stage, 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 and strengthen national and local capacities, as appropriate, to address the humanitarian needs of affected populations in accordance with humanitarian principles,

Stressing the importance that Member States, the United Nations and other relevant actors continue to make efforts to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance based on needs, including by strengthening humanitarian response capacities, improving humanitarian coordination, improving joint needs assessments, and analysis as appropriate, prioritized, needs-based humanitarian response plans, identifying and integrating appropriate innovation into humanitarian preparedness, response and recovery, increasing transparency, reducing duplication and management costs, strengthening partnerships with local and national responders as appropriate, enhancing flexible, predictable and adequate funding and strengthening the accountability of all stakeholders,

Recognizing that developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, remain acutely vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, the increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather and climate-related events, as well as the effects of El Niño and La Niña, environmental degradation and human and economic loss resulting from natural hazards, recognizing also the increase in the intensity and frequency of disasters, which in certain circumstances may contribute to displacement, and recognizing further the need for an improved understanding of the multidimensional nature of disaster and the adverse effects of climate change to effectively manage disaster risk, and for international cooperation, as appropriate, to develop and strengthen their resilience in this regard, including the exchange of information, experiences and best practices among countries, and noting the climate action summit called for by the Secretary-General, to be held in New York in 2019,

Affirming the need for effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁸⁴ 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 risk reduction and preparedness, is a multidimensional process including both humanitarian and development actors support of long-term development, stressing the need for enhanced investment in building national and local capacities for multi-hazard early warning systems, preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, recovery and rehabilitation, 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,⁸⁵

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁸⁶ and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977,⁸⁷ 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,

Reaffirming the continued importance of the Geneva Conventions, in the light of their seventieth anniversary, which include a vital legal framework for the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, including the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and 2005,⁸⁸ 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 all attacks, threats and other acts of violence 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,

Strongly condemning further all attacks, threats and other acts of violence against civilian objects, in violation of applicable international humanitarian law,

⁸⁴ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁸⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision I/CP.21, annex.

⁸⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2404, No. 43425.

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Encouraging Member States and relevant humanitarian organizations to work closely with national institutions, including local governments and the private sector, as appropriate, to examine effective, context-specific ways to be better prepared for, respond to and recover from increasing emergencies in urban areas, which may have an impact on the provision of such life-saving essential services as water, energy and health care,

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, recognizing that, while women and girls are disproportionately affected, men and boys can also be victims and/or survivors of sexual and gender-based violence,

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, including in disaster risk reduction, 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, there are specific and heightened risks to their safety, health and well-being,

Noting with grave concern that children and youth continue to lack inclusive and equitable quality education and safe school environments in situations of humanitarian emergencies, recognizing a child's right to education in emergency situations and that the impact of humanitarian emergencies on education presents development and humanitarian 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 and ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, including early childhood education, as well as tertiary education, skills training and vocational education, and in this regard reaffirming that education should pursue a contribution to peace and can act as a catalyst for recovery and rebuilding and creates resilient and robust societies,

Recognizing that quality education contributes in multiple ways to building resilience of individuals, communities and institutions to respond to humanitarian emergencies by supporting and strengthening social capital, raising human capital and strengthening community knowledge regarding humanitarian response, and recognizing also that quality education can mitigate the psychosocial impacts of armed conflicts and natural disasters by providing a sense of normalcy, stability, structure and hope for the future, and in this regard emphasizing the important role that education can also play in supporting efforts in emergency situations to prevent and mitigate the impacts of all acts of violence and abuse,

Recognizing also the important and positive role of youth in humanitarian assistance, who can be drivers of innovation and creative solutions, and the need to engage them in response efforts, including through volunteer programmes,

Recognizing further the risks that older persons face in humanitarian emergencies, that they have years of knowledge, skills and wisdom, which are invaluable assets to reduce disaster risk, and that they should be included in the design of policies, plans and mechanisms, including for early warning and for disaster risk reduction, and recognizing also that their particular needs should be taken into account,

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 accessible to and inclusive of persons with disabilities, 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, and in this regard recalling the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action,

Recognizing also the primary role of Member States in preparing for and responding to outbreaks of infectious disease, including those that result in humanitarian crises, highlighting the critical role played by Member States, the

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World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, in line with the International Health Regulations (2005) adopted by the World Health Assembly,⁸⁹ the United Nations humanitarian system, relevant international and 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 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 great concern that millions of people are experiencing crisis levels of acute food insecurity or worse, 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 sustainable food production and access to healthy and nutritious food and its utilization, while fully respecting the importance of humanitarian principles for humanitarian assistance,

Recognizing that investing, when possible, in risk-informed and responsive social protection systems, protecting livelihoods and providing emergency agriculture support are crucial to saving lives,

Recognizing also the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, and reaffirming that, in order to strengthen coherence and 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,

Recognizing further that a cooperative and complementary framework between humanitarian and development approaches is imperative to build resilience,

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,

Reiterating the need for Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant actors to improve accountability at all levels for meeting 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,⁹⁰ 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

⁸⁹ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

⁹⁰ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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,

Recalling 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 2016,⁹¹ including the comprehensive refugee response framework, as outlined in annex I to the New York Declaration, and taking note with appreciation of the global compact on refugees,⁹²

Welcoming the convening of the intergovernmental conference held on 10 and 11 December 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and recalling that it adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, also known as the Marrakech Compact on Migration,⁹³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,⁹⁴

2. *Encourages* the United Nations humanitarian system, humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with 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 on mutually agreed terms 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, prepare for and respond to disasters and reduce the risk of displacement within the context of 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 multi-year planning 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 strengthen coherence and 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

⁹¹ General Assembly resolution [71/1](#).

⁹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/73/12 (Part I) and A/73/12 (Part II))*, part II.

⁹³ General Assembly resolution [73/195](#), annex.

⁹⁴ [A/74/81-E/2019/60](#).

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processes, including sustainable recovery and resilience, while integrating key stakeholders, such as Governments, regional organizations and international financial institutions, as appropriate;

6. *Urges* United Nations agencies and international organizations, in their humanitarian assistance efforts, to continue to improve the humanitarian programme cycle, including the development and more consistent use 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;

7. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to lead the efforts to strengthen the coordination, effectiveness, efficiency 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;

8. *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 and resilience;

9. *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;

10. *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 national and local scientific research and development capacity 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, early warning systems, evidence-based practices and disaster response, information and communications systems, partnerships, procurement, collaboration and coordination between agencies and organizations, and in this regard notes the importance of promoting and supporting scientific capacity to inform innovation and developing local capacities as a priority and also encourages scientific research and disaster response, 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 working with, and strengthening, where possible, national and local institutions, as appropriate, organizations, early warning systems and service suppliers;

11. *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, and takes note of efforts by the United Nations system to increase effectiveness, efficiency and accountability of cash operations, including moving towards a common system to provide cash-based assistance for food, non-food items, and access to services and other support alongside other forms of humanitarian assistance;

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12. *Requests* the Secretary-General in his next report on the present resolution to continue to update on the use of anticipatory financing approaches for humanitarian emergencies and to consider further efforts by the United Nations humanitarian system and other relevant stakeholders in this regard;

13. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant organizations to improve, where possible, fast and flexible financing for preparedness, early action, early response and early recovery, and in this regard encourages exploring, developing and, where appropriate, strengthening innovative and anticipatory mechanisms and approaches, such as forecast-based and risk financing, including disaster risk insurance, to reduce the impact of disasters and address humanitarian needs;

14. *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 anticipatory, forecast-based financing, early action and disaster risk insurance mechanisms, to increase the availability of resources for Member States before a disaster is credibly expected to occur;

15. *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;

16. *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 both public and private sector partnerships and the donor base in order to increase the predictability and effectiveness of funding, diversify income, 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;

17. *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, 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;

18. *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;

19. *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 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;

20. *Urges* 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, misuse, abuse and diversion of assistance intended for affected people and identify ways to share incident reports and other information among United Nations agencies, where appropriate;

21. *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, humanitarian financing needs, 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 anticipatory and risk financing mechanisms and approaches, networking of disaster risk reduction centres, comprehensive preparedness measures and the Index for Risk

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Management, to include more data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, and information regarding national and regional contexts, taking into account the environmental impact;

22. *Stresses* the need for the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁸⁴ through, inter alia, disaster risk-informed and inclusive policies, programmes and investments, and other proactive measures that aim to strengthen resilience, prevent new and reduce existing risk, in order to minimize humanitarian needs, and underlines the importance of tackling the underlying disaster risk drivers, of considering the impact of climate change, and of integrating a disaster risk reduction perspective into preparedness, response and recovery, taking into account longer-term climate projections and multi-hazard risk assessments, focusing on people in vulnerable situations, and in this regard welcomes the holding of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2019 in Geneva, and takes note with appreciation of the regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction, as mentioned in paragraph 37 of General Assembly resolution [73/231](#) of 20 December 2018 on disaster risk reduction;

23. *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 and other causes of natural disasters, such as extreme weather events and seismic activity, 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;

24. *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;

25. *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 notes the work of the Special Envoys of the Secretary-General on El Niño and Climate and the blueprint for action prepared by them, and the standard operating procedures for El Niño/Southern Oscillation events of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

26. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to support multi-hazard early warning systems and early action efforts, including through forecast-based financing at the global, regional and national levels, climate services, exposure and vulnerability mapping, new technologies and communication protocols, as well as incorporating climate resilience in early action and increasing response preparedness, so that persons in vulnerable situations who are exposed to natural hazards, including in geographically remote locations, receive timely, reliable, accurate and actionable early warning information to take early action, and encourages the international community to further support, as appropriate, national efforts in this regard;

27. *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;

28. *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 implement policies to ensure more effective disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management, and in this regard recalls the New Urban Agenda adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and

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Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016,⁹⁵ and the commitments undertaken therein by Member States regarding persons affected by humanitarian crises in urban areas;

29. *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;

30. *Encourages* States to seize the opportunity of the seventieth anniversary of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁹⁶ to renew their efforts for the effective implementation of the Conventions;

31. *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, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,⁹⁶ 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;

32. *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;

33. *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;

34. *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;

35. *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;

36. *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;

37. *Also urges* Member States to scale up efforts to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, including national and locally recruited 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 further 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;

⁹⁵ General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

⁹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

38. *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;

39. *Underscores* that it is critically important for civilians, in particular women and children, to be protected from any form of abuse or exploitation, including trafficking in persons, and to have appropriate assistance, 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, notes the six core principles relating to sexual exploitation and abuse adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,⁹⁷ stresses that victims and survivors should be at the core of such efforts, and encourages Member States to make greater efforts to prevent exploitation and abuse and to ensure that perpetrators are held accountable;

40. *Requests* Member States, relevant organizations and other relevant actors to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls 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, effective and meaningful participation of women in decision-making processes in order to increase the effectiveness of humanitarian action, and encourages greater utilization of the gender with age marker and other tools, including age and disability-sensitive tools, throughout the humanitarian programme cycle;

41. *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, implementation and coordination of response strategies, including through strengthening of long-term partnerships with and 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;

42. *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 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;

43. *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 and survivors, 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, from the onset of an emergency, including by seeking to ensure meaningful access to quality medical, legal, psychosocial and livelihood services, for all victims, survivors and those affected by such violence – according to the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys – and working to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in a way that mitigates the risk of sexual and gender-based violence, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to improve coordination and strengthen capacity, and in this regard urges all relevant stakeholders to consider engaging in this area, including through prevention, mitigation and response measures, and encourages Member States to make better use of existing data collection mechanisms, and notes the Call to Action initiative;

44. *Also urges* Member States to continue to seek to prevent, respond to, investigate and prosecute violations and abuses against children in humanitarian emergencies, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to strengthen support services for children affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those who have experienced violations and abuses, and calls for a more effective response, including protection, guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child;⁹⁸

⁹⁷ A/57/465, annex I, para. 10 (a).

⁹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

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45. *Reaffirms* the right to education for all and the importance of ensuring safe enabling learning environments in humanitarian emergencies, as well as quality education at all levels and ages, including for girls, including technical and vocational training opportunities, where possible, including through adequate funding and infrastructural investments, for the well-being of all, in this regard recognizes that access to quality education in humanitarian emergencies can contribute to long-term development goals and reiterates the need to protect and respect educational facilities in accordance with international humanitarian law, strongly condemns all attacks directed against schools and the use of schools for military purposes, when in contravention of international humanitarian law, and encourages efforts to promote safe and protective school environments in humanitarian emergencies;

46. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian organizations to involve persons with disabilities in a meaningful manner in all processes, consultations and stages of decision-making in humanitarian preparedness and response, to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, to provide timely and appropriate assistance to persons with disabilities while ensuring that their specific needs are addressed in humanitarian responses, by enabling meaningful access to areas such as health-care services, education, psychosocial support, and reintegration and rehabilitation assistance, and to prevent abuse and exploitation against them, and in this regard recalls the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;⁹⁹

47. *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;

48. *Recognizes* that humanitarian emergencies weaken the ability of health systems to deliver essential life-saving assistance as well as meet the ongoing needs of those affected by non-communicable diseases, and produce setbacks in health development, and also recognizes that resilient health systems can reduce the impact of disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, 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 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, in conformity with the International Health Regulations (2005) adopted by the World Health Assembly⁸⁹ ensuring that humanitarian assistance does not unintentionally weaken health systems, and takes note of the revised humanitarian system-wide scale-up activation protocol for the control of infectious disease events;

49. *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;

50. *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;

51. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and other relevant organizations to take further steps to provide a coordinated emergency response to the food and nutrition needs of affected populations and to promote adequate nutrition for women, children, especially during pregnancy and lactation, when the nutritional requirements are increased, with special attention to the first 1,000 days, while aiming to ensure that such steps are supportive of national strategies and programmes aimed at improving food security and nutrition;

52. *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

⁹⁹ Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

accordance with international law, including, as applicable, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees¹⁰⁰ and international human rights obligations;

53. *Takes note* of the implementation of the comprehensive refugee response framework in 13 countries and two regional contexts to address the large movement of refugees and protracted refugee situation;

54. *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 Displacement¹⁰¹ as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, and encourages strengthened collaboration to address and resolve the challenges of internal displacement, 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 their host communities, including gaps existing in urban settings, and in finding durable solutions to displacement through, inter alia, continued and enhanced international support, upon request, for the capacity-building of States;

55. *Recognizes* the increase in the intensity and frequency of disasters, including those related to the adverse effects of climate change, which in certain circumstances may contribute to displacement, and place 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 such disasters, and notes in this regard the importance of sharing best practices to prevent and prepare for such displacements;

56. *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;

57. *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;

58. *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;

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

60. *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;

61. *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 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 concrete measures taken in this regard in his annual report;

62. *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;

¹⁰⁰ Ibid., vol. 189, No. 2545.

¹⁰¹ E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

63. *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.

26th plenary meeting
26 June 2019

2019/15. Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming 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, including its general guidelines,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolution 72/279 of 31 May 2018 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming further General Assembly resolution 73/248 of 20 December 2018 on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 72/305 of 23 July 2018 on the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 2019;¹⁰²

2. *Requests* that future annual reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its operational activities for development segment be comprehensive, evidence-based and analytical, covering all provisions of General Assembly resolutions 71/243 and 72/279;

3. *Takes note* of the information provided by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, including its funding, and looks forward to further reporting by the Secretary-General in line with paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 72/279;

4. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General on the repositioning of the United Nations development system, and acknowledges the progress achieved thus far in advancing all reform mandates contained in General Assembly resolutions 71/243 and 72/279;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure transparency through timely and public availability of internal system-wide guidance documents and reports responding to mandates given by Member States in General Assembly resolutions 71/243 and 72/279;

6. *Welcomes* the funding compact, and encourages all Member States and entities of the United Nations development system to contribute to its full and effective implementation;

7. *Takes note* of the first comprehensive report on the Development Coordination Office,¹⁰³ including on the operational, administrative and financing aspects of the activities of the Office, and looks forward to receiving on an annual basis an evidence-based, comprehensive, analytical and more detailed report to the Council at its operational activities for development segment;

8. *Also takes note* of the proposals of the Secretary-General for revamping the regional approach, reiterates the request contained in General Assembly resolution 72/279 for the Secretary-General to provide options, on a

¹⁰² A/74/73-E/2019/14, A/74/73/Add.1-E/2019/14/Add.1, A/74/73/Add.2-E/2019/14/Add.2 and A/74/73/Add.3-E/2019/14/Add.3.

¹⁰³ E/2019/62 and E/2019/62/Corr.1.

region-by-region basis, for longer-term reprofiling and restructuring of the regional assets of the United Nations, as soon as possible, while taking note of annex III to Council resolution 1998/46 of 31 July 1998 also stresses that further efforts are needed to identify and address gaps and overlaps at the regional level, and looks forward to inclusive, intergovernmental consultations for the finalization and implementation of the regional review, on a region-by-region basis;

9. *Looks forward* to further inclusive consultations with all countries concerned on the multi-country office review, in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 72/279, for its conclusion and to guide its implementation, taking note of the ongoing review by the Secretary-General of the configuration, capacity, resource needs, role and development services of multi-country offices, and related discussions at the 2019 operational activities for development segment;

10. *Stresses* the need to continue improving the transparency, accountability and responsiveness of the system to Member States on the measures taken to implement General Assembly resolutions 71/243 and 72/279 as well as to continue strengthening the dialogue between Member States and all entities of the United Nations development system, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, at the operational activities for development segment;

11. *Welcomes* the discussions at the 2019 operational activities for development segment, and requests the Secretary-General to provide briefing notes and informal briefings on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 71/243 and 72/279 in preparation for the General Assembly resolution on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system to be negotiated at the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly, recognizing that implementation is still in its early stages and will require follow-up in 2019, ahead of the 2020 operational activities for development segment.

*28th plenary meeting
8 July 2019*

2019/16. Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies

The Economic and Social Council

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

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁰⁴ and recalling the shared commitment of Member States to upholding the rule of law and preventing and countering crime in all its forms and manifestations,

Reaffirming also the cross-cutting nature of crime prevention and criminal justice issues and the consequent need to better integrate those issues into the wider agenda of the United Nations in order to enhance system-wide coordination,

Recalling the relevant United Nations standards and norms in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,¹⁰⁵ the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention,¹⁰⁶ the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),¹⁰⁷ the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,¹⁰⁸ the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field

¹⁰⁴ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁰⁵ Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

¹⁰⁶ Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.

¹⁰⁷ General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

¹⁰⁸ General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

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of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,¹⁰⁹ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)¹¹⁰ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),¹¹¹

Recalling also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, by which it adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and recognizing, inter alia, that sport is an important enabler of sustainable development,

Recalling further Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolution 7/8 of 10 November 2017 on corruption in sport,¹¹² in which, inter alia, the Conference expressed concern that corruption could undermine the potential of sport and its role in contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Welcoming the International Conference on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption, which was held in Vienna on 5 and 6 June 2018, and also welcoming the follow-up conference, to be held in Vienna on 3 and 4 September 2019,

Recognizing the importance of protecting children and young people in sport from potential exploitation and abuse so as to ensure a safe environment that supports their healthy development,

Recalling its resolution 72/6 of 13 November 2017 on building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal, and, in this connection, acknowledging the major role of the United Nations system and its country programmes and the role of Member States in promoting human development through sport and physical education,

Recalling also article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹¹³ in which States parties recognized the right of the child to leisure and to engage in play and in recreational activities, and recalling further the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the document entitled “A world fit for children”,¹¹⁴ in which Member States committed to promoting physical, mental and emotional health among children through play and sports,

Recalling further 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”,¹¹⁵ in which Member States recommended providing access for children and youth to regular sports and cultural activities, with a view to promoting healthy lives and lifestyles and as a measure to prevent drug abuse, and recognizing the relevance of this measure for the enhancement of crime prevention and criminal justice more widely,

Underscoring the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention,

Expressing concern about the risks to youth posed by corruption and crime in sport and about the large number of children and youth who may or may not be in conflict with the law but who are abandoned, neglected, abused, exploited or exposed to drug abuse and who are in marginal circumstances and in general at social risk,

Convinced of the importance of preventing the involvement of children and youth in criminal activities by supporting their development and strengthening their resilience to antisocial and delinquent behaviour, of supporting the rehabilitation of children and youth in conflict with the law and their reintegration into society, of protecting child victims and witnesses, including by preventing revictimization, and of addressing the needs

¹⁰⁹ General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.

¹¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

¹¹¹ General Assembly resolution 70/175, annex.

¹¹² See CAC/COSP/2017/14, sect. I.A.

¹¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹¹⁴ General Assembly resolution S-27/2, annex.

¹¹⁵ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

of children and youth in vulnerable situations, and convinced also that holistic crime prevention and criminal justice responses should take into account human rights and the best interests of the child,

Recognizing that sports and physical activity have the power to change perceptions, counter prejudices and improve behaviour, as well as to inspire people, break down racial and political barriers, promote gender equality and combat discrimination,

Stressing that the rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons deprived of their liberty as a result of criminal conduct are among the essential aims of the criminal justice system and that the Nelson Mandela Rules and other relevant standards and norms, in particular the Beijing Rules and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,¹¹⁶ recommend that authorities not only offer programmes related to education, vocational training and work, as well as other forms of assistance that are appropriate and available, including those of a remedial, moral, spiritual, social and health- and sports-based nature, but also pay special attention to young prisoners in this regard,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Strengthening the global framework for leveraging sport for development and peace”,¹¹⁷ which contains an update to the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace,¹¹⁸

Recognizing the complementary nature of youth crime prevention and criminal justice efforts and work on sport for development and peace, and recognizing also that such initiatives can benefit from more coherent, integrated approaches at all levels, with an emphasis on communities, families, children and youth, including those in vulnerable situations,

Encouraging partnerships among all appropriate levels of government and relevant stakeholders within civil society in order to strengthen and sustain effective crime prevention strategies, programmes and initiatives, as appropriate, and promote a culture of peace and non-violence,

Acknowledging the important advocacy role that can be played by international sports federations in bridging the policy priorities of sports administrators, the United Nations and national and municipal governments, and acknowledging also the deepened relationship between the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations on sport for development and peace,

1. *Reaffirms* that sport is an important enabler of sustainable development, and recognizes the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development, justice and peace through its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities, as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives;

2. *Invites* Member States, entities of the United Nations system, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and other stakeholders, including sports-related organizations, federations and associations, athletes, the media, civil society, academia and the private sector, to promote greater awareness and action to reduce crime so as to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹¹⁹ through sports-based initiatives, taking into account the importance of youth crime prevention and criminal justice and the risks to youth posed by corruption and crime in sport, and to use sport as a tool to promote peace, justice and dialogue during and beyond the period of the Olympic and Paralympic Games;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to launch a global awareness-raising and fundraising campaign during the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games and the 2022 World Cup competition to promote sport and sports-based learning as part of strategies aimed at addressing the risk factors of youth crime and drug abuse and to provide assistance to requesting Member States in this area, and invites

¹¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

¹¹⁷ [A/73/325](#).

¹¹⁸ See [A/61/373](#).

¹¹⁹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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the national organizing committees, the International Olympic Committee and the Fédération Internationale de Football Association to work in close cooperation with the Office in this regard;

4. *Encourages* Member States to advance the integration of sport into cross-cutting crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, policies and programmes, where appropriate and consistent with domestic law, on the basis of reliable standards, indicators and benchmarks, and to ensure the monitoring and evaluation of such strategies, policies and programmes;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to emphasize and advance the use of sport as a vehicle to promote crime prevention and criminal justice and the rule of law, to realize gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, to ensure the participation of everyone without discrimination of any kind and to promote tolerance, mutual understanding and respect, which in turn reinforce peaceful and inclusive societies;

6. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly its efforts to promote sport in the context of youth crime and drug abuse prevention as a vehicle for life-skills training, and its efforts to address the risk posed to youth by corruption and crime in sport, including through the development of tools and the provision of technical assistance in the context of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness, and the Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in line with its mandate and in close coordination with Member States, as well as in cooperation with relevant international organizations and partners, to continue identifying and disseminating information and good practices on the use of sport and sports-based learning in connection with crime and violence prevention, including the prevention of violence against women and children, as well as in the context of the social reintegration of offenders, and to provide advice and support to policymakers and practitioners;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen community-based support measures for youth to address risk factors of crime and violence, and encourages Member States to provide sport and recreational facilities and programmes in this regard;

9. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, to use sports-based activities more widely to promote primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of youth crime and the social reintegration of young offenders, as well as to prevent recidivism by them, and, in this regard, to promote and facilitate effective research, monitoring and evaluation of relevant initiatives, including gang-related initiatives, to assess their impact;

10. *Invites* Member States to consider the development of clear policy frameworks within which sports-based initiatives can operate to effect positive change in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an expert group meeting, in close coordination with Member States and in collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and sports organizations such as the International Olympic Committee and the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, to examine effective ways and means of integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice, building upon its existing programmes and taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant United Nations action plans, standards and norms, with a view to analysing and compiling a set of best practices that cater to various stakeholders and enhance system-wide coordination, and to present a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for consideration at its twenty-ninth session, as well as to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its information, and in this connection welcomes the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host for that expert group meeting in 2019;

12. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to consider including in their work programmes the issue of integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice, noting the efforts of Member States to achieve the relevant Sustainable Development Goals;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide information to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution as a possible contribution to his report to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session on the implementation of resolution 73/24 of 3 December 2018 on sport as an enabler of sustainable development;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

36th plenary meeting
23 July 2019

2019/17. 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,

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 identifying policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in 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, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

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,

Recalling also its resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015 and its resolutions 71/206 of 19 December 2016, 72/192 of 19 December 2017 and 73/184 of 17 December 2018 on the 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,

Recalling further, in particular, that in its resolution 73/184 it decided to hold the Fourteenth Congress in Kyoto, Japan, from 20 to 27 April 2020, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 19 April 2020,

Mindful that in its resolution 73/184 it decided that the high-level segment of the Fourteenth Congress would be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress¹²¹ and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback,

¹²⁰ General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

¹²¹ “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”.

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Mindful also that in its resolution [73/184](#) it decided that, in accordance with its resolution [56/119](#), the Fourteenth Congress would adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration,

Recognizing the efforts made by the Government of Japan to ensure an effective preparatory process for the Fourteenth Congress,

Noting with appreciation the holding of the European Regional Preparatory Meeting for the first time since 1995,

Welcoming with appreciation the decision of the Government of Japan, building upon the initiative taken by the host country of the Thirteenth Congress, to organize the Youth Forum, which is to precede the Fourteenth Congress,

1. *Invites* Governments to consider taking into account 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,¹²² when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Invites* Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice about their activities aimed at the implementation of the Doha Declaration with a view to providing guidance on the formulation of legislation, policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice at the national and international levels, and to that end requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the subject, to be submitted to the Fourteenth Congress for its consideration;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress;

4. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in following up on the implementation of the Doha Declaration;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹²³

6. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the discussion guide prepared by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Fourteenth Congress;¹²⁴

7. *Welcomes* the regional preparatory meetings, which were held in all five regions and at which the overall theme of the Fourteenth Congress was examined, together with the substantive items on the agenda and the workshop topics, and takes note of the outcomes, to be taken into account during the preparations for and the deliberations of the Congress;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider, as part of the overall theme and substantive agenda items to be discussed at the Fourteenth Congress, focusing on the work of practitioners, to prioritize strengthening international cooperation and capacity-building and to highlight public-private partnership in efforts related to crime prevention, criminal justice and enhancing the rule of law;

9. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its resolution [73/184](#), to begin to prepare, at intersessional meetings to be held well in advance of the Fourteenth Congress, a structured, short and concise draft declaration with a robust overarching political message addressing the main topics to be discussed at the Congress, taking into account the outcomes of the regional preparatory meetings, consultations with relevant organizations and entities and the relevant discussions held in preparation for the Congress, as well as the mandate and objectives of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

¹²² General Assembly resolution [70/174](#), annex.

¹²³ [E/CN.15/2019/11](#).

¹²⁴ [A/CONF.234/PM.1](#).

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10. *Encourages* Member States to finalize their negotiation of the Kyoto declaration in a timely manner prior to the commencement of the Fourteenth Congress;
11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the workshops to be held during 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 to 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;
12. *Invites* Member States to include in their delegations panellists and experts who may contribute their substantive expertise to the workshops and thus enable active and meaningful discussions during those workshops;
13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate the participation of developing countries in the workshops, and reiterates its encouragement to States, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, other concerned entities and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the workshops are well focused and achieve practical results, leading to technical cooperation ideas and projects and documents for enhancing bilateral and multilateral technical assistance activities in crime prevention and criminal justice;
14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available the resources necessary to ensure the participation of the least developed countries in the Fourteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice;
15. *Encourages* Governments to make preparations for the Fourteenth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, by establishing national preparatory committees, with a view to contributing to a focused and productive discussion on the topics and to participating actively in the organization and conduct of the workshops, by submitting national position papers on the various substantive items of the agenda and by encouraging contributions from the academic community and relevant scientific institutions;
16. *Invites* Member States to send representatives to the Fourteenth Congress of the highest appropriate level, for example Heads of State or Government or government ministers and attorneys general, to make statements in the high-level segment on the theme and substantive items of the Congress and to participate actively in its proceedings by sending legal and policy experts with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;
17. *Reiterates its request* to 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;
18. *Also reiterates its request* to 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;
19. *Welcomes* the plan for the documentation of the Fourteenth Congress, prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;¹²⁵
20. *Also welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Fourteenth Congress, who will perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;
21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide for presentation at the Fourteenth Congress;

¹²⁵ E/CN.15/2019/11, sect. II.D.

22. *Requests* the Commission to give high priority at its twenty-ninth session to considering the declaration of the Fourteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon, through the Commission, to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session.

36th plenary meeting
23 July 2019

2019/18. Education for Justice and the rule of law in the context of sustainable development

The Economic and Social Council

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

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are the indispensable foundation of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, and reiterating its determination to foster strict respect for them and to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world,

Reaffirming also the right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹²⁶ and is recognized by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹²⁷ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹²⁸ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹²⁹ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹³⁰ and other relevant instruments,

Recalling that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, as set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹³¹ are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging the importance of taking measures to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, including expanded opportunities for all children, particularly girls, to access quality education, as well as the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels,

Recognizing the important and positive contribution of young people to efforts to maintain and promote peace and the rule of law,

Reaffirming 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,¹³² in which Member States emphasized that education for all children and youth, including the eradication of illiteracy, was fundamental to the prevention of crime and corruption and to the promotion of the rule of law and human rights while respecting cultural identities, and stressed the fundamental role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts,

Taking note of the Incheon Declaration: Education 2030 – towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all, adopted at the World Education Forum 2015, held in Incheon, Republic

¹²⁶ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹²⁷ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹²⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

¹³¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹³² General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

of Korea, from 19 to 22 May 2015,¹³³ which affirmed the understanding of education as a main driver of development that is essential for peace, tolerance, human fulfilment and sustainable development, as well as key to achieving full employment and poverty eradication,

Acknowledging the importance of working to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, adult and distance education, including technical and vocational training – so that all people may have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to access opportunities to participate fully in society and contribute to sustainable development,

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,¹³² adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 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. *Recalls* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹³¹ in which Member States committed themselves to the Sustainable Development Goals and targets and to ensuring that all learners acquired the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development;

3. *Urges* Member States to provide access to education for all, including technical and professional skills, and to promote lifelong learning skills for all, and invites Member States to promote educational programmes related to crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law, in particular for children and young people;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to integrate crime prevention and criminal justice strategies into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, in particular those affecting youth, with a special emphasis on programmes focused on increasing educational and employment opportunities for youth and young adults;

5. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with domestic legislation, to encourage strengthened cooperation between the crime prevention and criminal justice sectors and the education sector, as well as other relevant sectors, to promote the integration of education on justice and the rule of law into their education systems and programmes;

6. *Emphasizes* the right to education, recognizes that investment in universal, quality and inclusive education and training is the most important investment that States can make to ensure the short- and long-term development of youth, reiterates that access to inclusive, equitable and quality formal and non-formal education at all levels, including, as appropriate, catch-up and literacy education, including in information and communications technologies, for those who did not receive formal education, information and communications technologies and volunteerism are important factors that enable young people to acquire the relevant skills and to build their capacities, including for employability and entrepreneurial development, and to obtain decent and productive work, and calls upon Member States to take the actions necessary to ensure that young people have access to such services and opportunities, which will allow them to be drivers of development;

7. *Invites* Member States to develop awareness-raising programmes to convey key values based on the rule of law and supported by educational programmes, to be accompanied by economic and social policies promoting equality, solidarity and justice, and to reach out to young people, drawing on them as agents of positive change;

¹³³ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum 2015, Incheon, Republic of Korea, 19–22 May 2015* (Paris, 2015).

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8. *Also invites* Member States to intensify, in line with their domestic legal frameworks, national and international efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, religious intolerance, xenophobia and gender-related discrimination, by, inter alia, raising awareness, developing educational materials and programmes and considering, where appropriate, drafting and enforcing legislation against discrimination and, to these ends, to strive to achieve all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 4, 5, 8, 10 and 16;

9. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in the area of education on justice and the rule of law, including under the Education for Justice initiative, which is a key component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts to promote education on the rule of law and justice in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in particular under the Global Citizenship Education for the Rule of Law: Doing the Right Thing partnership, and welcomes in this regard the launch of the joint publication entitled *Strengthening the Rule of Law through Education: A Guide for Policymakers*;

11. *Notes* that the main theme of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in 2020, is “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”, and welcomes the fruitful discussions and deliberations at the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress on that subject, particularly those relating to education;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report on its activities to promote education on justice in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Doha Declaration to be submitted at the Fourteenth Congress;

13. *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.

*36th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

2019/19. Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation to combat cybercrime, including information-sharing

The Economic and Social Council

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [65/230](#) of 21 December 2010, in which it endorsed the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish, in line with paragraph 42 of that Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime,

Recalling also its resolutions [46/152](#) of 18 December 1991, [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, [67/1](#) of 24 September 2012, [69/193](#) and [69/196](#) of 18 December 2014, [70/178](#) of 17 December 2015, [71/209](#) of 19 December 2016, [72/196](#) of 19 December 2017 and [73/186](#) and [73/187](#) of 17 December 2018,

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,

Welcoming Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 26/4 of 26 May 2017,¹³⁴ in which the Commission decided that the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime would dedicate its future meetings to examining, in a structured manner, each of the main issues dealt with in the draft comprehensive study on cybercrime prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime under the auspices of the Expert Group, encouraged the Expert Group to develop possible conclusions and recommendations for submission to the Commission and requested the Office to periodically collect information on new developments, progress made and best practices identified,

Welcoming also the workplan of the Expert Group for the period 2018–2021, which was adopted by the Expert Group at its fourth meeting, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 April 2018,

Noting that the Expert Group will dedicate its next meeting to international cooperation and prevention, taking into account the information on those issues in the draft comprehensive study on cybercrime, comments submitted by Member States and recent developments at the national and international levels,

Recalling its resolution 73/186, in which, inter alia, it noted with appreciation the fourth meeting of the Expert Group and called upon Member States to support the workplan of the Expert Group,

Recalling also its resolution 73/187, in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the challenges that they faced in countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes and to present a report based on those views for its consideration at its seventy-fourth session,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 73/187, it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session an item entitled “Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes”,

Stressing the need to enhance coordination and cooperation among Member States in combating cybercrime, including by providing technical assistance to developing countries, upon request, to improve national legislation and enhance the capacity of national authorities to deal with cybercrime in all its forms, including its prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution, emphasizing in this context the role that the United Nations, in particular the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, plays, and reaffirming the importance of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the use of information and communication technologies,

Welcoming with appreciation the work of the Expert Group and its focus on substantive discussions among practitioners and experts from Member States,

Noting that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹³⁵ is a tool that may be used by States parties to provide international cooperation for preventing and combating transnational organized crime and that, for some States parties, may be used in some cases of cybercrime,

Conscious of the challenges faced by all States in combating cybercrime, and emphasizing the need to reinforce technical assistance and capacity-building activities, upon request and based on national needs, taking into account the specific challenges faced by developing countries in this regard,

Looking forward to the discussions to be held during the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which will address issues pertaining to cybercrime, including electronic evidence,

Welcoming with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in advancing the implementation of the Global Programme on Cybercrime for the purpose of fulfilling its mandate to provide technical assistance and capacity-building on cybercrime,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the outcome of the fifth meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, held in Vienna from 27 to 29 March 2019;

¹³⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 10 (E/2017/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

¹³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

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2. *Acknowledges* the importance of the work of the Expert Group to continue to exchange information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing responses and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime;
3. *Notes with appreciation* that the Expert Group will develop, in accordance with its workplan for the period 2018–2021, possible conclusions and recommendations for submission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
4. *Recognizes* the Expert Group as an important platform for the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing responses and to propose new national and international legal or other responses for cybercrime;
5. *Encourages* Member States to develop and implement measures to ensure that cybercrime and crimes in which electronic evidence is relevant can be effectively investigated and prosecuted at the national level and that effective international cooperation can be obtained in this area, in accordance with domestic law and consistent with relevant and applicable international law, including applicable international human rights instruments;
6. *Urges* Member States to encourage the training of law enforcement officers, investigative authorities, prosecutors and judges in the field of cybercrime, including in relevant skills in evidence collection and information technology, and to equip them to effectively carry out their respective roles in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cybercrime offences;
7. *Encourages* Member States to endeavour to provide, upon request and based on national needs, appropriate technical assistance and sustainable capacity-building to strengthen the ability of national authorities to deal with cybercrime and to continue exchanging views on practical experiences and other technical aspects in this regard;
8. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, pursuant to Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 22/8 of 26 April 2013,¹³⁶ as a central repository of cybercrime laws and lessons learned with a view to facilitating the continued assessment of needs and criminal justice capabilities and the delivery and coordination of technical assistance;
9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to periodically collect information on new developments, progress made and best practices identified and to periodically report that information to the Expert Group and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
10. *Invites* the Expert Group to provide advice, on the basis of its work, to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including with regard to the Global Programme on Cybercrime, in order to assist, without prejudice to other issues included in the mandate of the Expert Group, in identifying high-priority capacity-building needs and effective responses, without prejudice to the status of the Commission as the governing body of the crime programme of the Office;
11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, upon request and based on national needs, technical assistance and sustainable capacity-building to Member States to deal with cybercrime, through the Global Programme on Cybercrime and, inter alia, its regional offices, in relation to the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of cybercrime in all its forms, recognizing that cooperation with Member States, relevant international and regional organizations, the private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders can facilitate this activity;
12. *Invites* Member States to consider pursuing cooperation, where appropriate and in a transparent and accountable manner, with the private sector and civil society in developing measures to combat cybercrime;

¹³⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2013/30 and E/2013/30/Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

13. *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. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its twenty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*36th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

2019/20. Countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online

The Economic and Social Council

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

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the potential for victims¹³⁷ of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online to experience life-changing trauma, including negative developmental trajectories,

Acknowledging that advances in information and communications technologies have provided significant economic and social advantages to countries, communities and children, fuelling economic development and encouraging interconnectedness through the sharing of ideas and experiences, but that such advances also present unprecedented opportunities for child sex offenders to access, produce and distribute child sexual abuse material that violates the integrity and rights of children and enable harmful online contact with children, irrespective of their physical location or nationality,

Concerned that new and evolving information and communications technologies, including encryption capability and anonymizing tools, are being misused to commit crimes involving child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,

Noting that child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse may take many forms, such as, but not limited to, contact and non-contact offending, online offending, trafficking in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation, grooming for sexual purposes, using child sexual abuse images for blackmail or extortion, the acquisition, production, distribution, making available, sale, copying, possession and accessing of child sexual abuse material and live-streaming of child sexual abuse, and that all forms of exploitation are harmful and have a negative impact on the development and long-term well-being of children and on family cohesion and social stability,¹³⁸

Emphasizing that the increasing number of ways that child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse material can be produced, distributed, sold, copied, collected and viewed online and the ability of individuals to congregate with one another online and promote child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse have increased risks to children, including by normalizing child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse and by encouraging harmful contact with children, and noting that this conduct violates and threatens the integrity, rights and safety of children,

Noting that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹³⁹ is a tool that may be used by States parties to provide international cooperation for preventing and combating transnational organized crime and that, in some States parties, may be used in some cases of child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation online,

Stressing the importance of enhancing coordination and cooperation among Member States in preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, identifying child victims, bringing perpetrators to justice and reinforcing the provision of technical assistance to requesting States to improve national legislation

¹³⁷ The term “survivors” is often used to acknowledge that victims of child sexual abuse and child exploitation online can recover from the trauma they have endured.

¹³⁸ The actions mentioned in this paragraph are not necessarily criminal offences in all Member States.

¹³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

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and enhance the capacity of national authorities to deal with child sexual exploitation in all its forms, including in the process of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution and the physical and psychological recovery and social integration of child victims,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹⁴⁰ and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,¹⁴¹

Noting that the term “child pornography” is being increasingly referred to, within some Member States, as child sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse material to better reflect the nature of such material and the seriousness of the harm suffered by the child in this context,

Reaffirming the importance of existing international legal instruments that contribute to the fight against child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and contain internationally agreed upon definitions, and recognizing the importance of using terminology that reflects the severity of the harm inflicted on children by such conduct,

Acknowledging the importance of existing legal instruments that require parties to criminalize the sexual abuse and exploitation of children and that enable effective international cooperation in the context of combating child sexual exploitation and abuse,

Recalling its resolutions 73/154 of 17 December 2018 on protecting children from bullying, 73/148 of 17 December 2018, entitled “Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment”, 69/194 of 18 December 2014 on the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and 72/195 of 19 December 2017 on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2011/33 of 28 July 2011 on prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children and 2004/27 of 21 July 2004 on the guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/2 of 27 April 2007 on effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children,¹⁴²

Acknowledging the distinct and important roles that parents, legal guardians, schools, civil society, sport associations, communities, State institutions and the media play in securing children’s protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and in preventing all forms of violence, including by promoting children’s online safety,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Affirming the importance of the work of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime and its contribution to the understanding of the threat of cybercrime,

Noting the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its Global Programme on Trafficking in Persons, Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and Global Programme on Cybercrime, through which the Office provides capacity-building and technical assistance to requesting States to, inter alia, combat the sexual abuse and exploitation of children, including online,

Recognizing the importance of international, regional and bilateral multi-stakeholder partnerships and initiatives that advance the effective protection and promotion of the rights of the child and the elimination of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and through which research aimed at establishing a rigorous evidence base around children’s use of the Internet is conducted, and in this regard noting the efforts of, inter alia, the WeProtect Global Alliance and Global Kids Online,

Recalling Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 27/3 of 18 May 2018,¹⁴³ in which the Commission expressed concern that the criminal misuse of information and communications

¹⁴⁰ Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹⁴¹ Ibid., vol. 2171, No. 27531.

¹⁴² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 10 (E/2007/30/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. I, sect. D.

¹⁴³ Ibid., 2018, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2018/30)*, chap. I, sect. C.

technologies made it possible for criminals to commit illegal activities such as the recruitment, control and harbouring of children subjected to trafficking in persons and the advertising of the trafficking in such children, as well as the construction of false identities enabling the abuse and/or exploitation of children, grooming and the creation of live-streamed or other child abuse materials,

Recalling also Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 26/3 of 26 May 2017 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes and into efforts to prevent and combat transnational organized crime,¹⁴⁴

1. *Urges* Member States to criminalize child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, allowing for the prosecution of perpetrators, to grant law enforcement agencies appropriate powers and to provide tools to identify perpetrators and victims and effectively combat child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;

2. *Also urges* Member States to strengthen, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks, their efforts to combat cybercrime in relation to child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including when committed online;

3. *Calls upon* Member States that are parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography¹⁴¹ to implement their legal obligations;

4. *Urges* Member States to increase public awareness of the serious nature of child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse materials, how such materials constitute sexual offences against children and how the production, distribution and consumption of such materials put more children at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, including by normalizing the conduct depicted in such materials and fuelling the demand for such materials;

5. *Also urges* Member States to take legislative or other measures, in accordance with domestic law, to facilitate the detection by Internet service and access providers and other relevant entities of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse materials and to ensure, in compliance with domestic law, the reporting of such materials to the relevant authorities and their removal by Internet service and access providers and other relevant entities, including in conjunction with law enforcement agencies;

6. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with domestic law, to appropriately resource investigations into and prosecutions of crimes involving child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse online;

7. *Also encourages* Member States to proactively share information on best practices and to take action to combat child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including by seizing or removing child sexual abuse materials from the Internet and reducing the time taken to do so, consistent with domestic laws;

8. *Further encourages* Member States to involve government institutions responsible for telecommunications and data protection policies and the information and communications technology industry in strengthening national coordination to counter child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse online;

9. *Encourages* Member States to involve relevant government institutions and the private sector in their efforts to facilitate the reporting and tracing of suspicious financial transactions, with the aim of detecting, deterring and combating child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online;

10. *Also encourages* Member States to keep an appropriate balance between the development and implementation of privacy protection policies and efforts to identify and report child sexual abuse materials and child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online;

11. *Further encourages* Member States to develop effective, evidence-based crime prevention measures and to implement such measures as part of overall crime prevention strategies to reduce the risk of children being subjected to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online;

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 2017, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2017/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

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12. *Encourages* Member States to produce, where appropriate, information and analyses to inform risk assessments on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and the development of effective mitigation measures, including by collecting relevant quantitative and qualitative data, disaggregated by age, gender and other relevant factors, as appropriate, and also encourages Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into their research on and analysis of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online;

13. *Urges* Member States to establish and implement public policies and to proactively share information on best practices, including on support programmes for victims and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective, in order to protect and defend children from child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including online, and the non-consensual, exploitative circulation of material depicting victims;

14. *Encourages* Member States to identify and support victims of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online through the provision of access to evidence-based, quality programmes, care and counselling for their physical, psychological and social recovery, as well as psychological care, trauma counselling, rehabilitation and social reintegration, ensuring and maintaining the protection of the rights of affected children, the privacy of victims and the confidentiality of their reporting, with assistance from all relevant stakeholders;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in developing and implementing measures to increase access to justice and protection, including through domestic legislative and other measures for victims of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, bearing in mind child- and gender-sensitive procedures, to obtain a just and timely remedy for violations of their rights;

16. *Invites* Member States to exchange best practices in the reporting of child sexual exploitation and abuse online, including reporting indicators, and ways and means to enhance public awareness of these reporting mechanisms;

17. *Calls upon* those States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹³⁹ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,¹⁴⁵ taking into account the role of those instruments in the fight against trafficking in children, including for the purpose of sexual exploitation;

18. *Calls upon* Member States, in accordance with domestic legal frameworks and applicable international law, to strengthen international cooperation to combat child sexual abuse and exploitation online through, where appropriate and among others, mutual legal assistance and extradition, as well as police-to-police and agency-to-agency cooperation, in order to counter such crimes and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice and victims are identified, while respecting the right of children to privacy;

19. *Urges* Member States to demonstrate their continued work and efforts to further strengthen international cooperation in the fight against child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, including by ensuring that child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online are comprehensively considered within the context and based on the workplan of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, which provides a valuable forum for discussions on cybercrime;

20. *Encourages* Member States to contribute resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the Global Programme on Cybercrime, in order to counter child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online;

21. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of the relevant paragraphs of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

*36th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

¹⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

2019/21. Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 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, particularly the most recent ones,¹⁴⁶

Recalling also that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that all acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivations, wherever, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and that they are to be unequivocally condemned,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Reaffirming also its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and unity of all States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

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 and international law,

Recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace¹⁴⁷ and the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations,¹⁴⁸

Reaffirming its concern that terrorists could benefit from transnational organized crime as a source of financing or logistical support, recognizing that the nature and scope of the linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime vary by context, and emphasizing the need to coordinate efforts at the local, national, regional, subregional and international levels to respond to this challenge, in accordance with international law,

Recalling in particular its resolution 72/194 of 19 December 2017, in which it, inter alia, called 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, in consultation with Member States,

Reiterating all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy¹⁴⁹ and the need for States to continue to fully implement all four pillars of the Strategy, and recalling its resolution 72/284 of 26 June 2018, entitled “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review”,

Recognizing the importance of countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, stressing in that regard the importance of an integrated and balanced implementation of

¹⁴⁶ General Assembly resolutions 72/194, 72/284, 73/174, 73/186 and 73/211 and Security Council resolutions 2133 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2195 (2014), 2199 (2015), 2253 (2015), 2309 (2016), 2322 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2347 (2017), 2349 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2396 (2017) and 2462 (2019).

¹⁴⁷ General Assembly resolutions 53/243 A and B.

¹⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution 56/6.

¹⁴⁹ General Assembly resolution 60/288.

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the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy across its four pillars, recognizing the efforts of the Secretary-General in that regard, and reaffirming the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy,

Welcoming the partnership between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to promote education as a tool for preventing all forms of crime, including terrorism, and to uphold the rule of law,

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, and reiterating that this 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,¹⁵⁰

Recalling its resolution 71/291 of 15 June 2017, by which it established the Office of Counter-Terrorism,

Noting the signing of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact by United Nations entities, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization, and noting also the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the Chair of the Working Group on Criminal Justice, Legal Responses and Countering the Financing of Terrorism,

Recognizing the important role that parliaments can play in preventing and countering terrorism and addressing conditions conducive to terrorism, and recognizing also the relevance of the partnership established between the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Office of Counter-Terrorism in that regard,

Welcoming guidance by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the issue of children affected by terrorism, including guidance on the prevention of the involvement of children with terrorist groups and on the rehabilitation and reintegration of those children, provided in the *Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: the Role of the Justice System* and its three related training manuals,

Noting that Member States may face challenges in obtaining and using admissible evidence, including digital, physical and forensic evidence, including in areas affected by armed conflicts, that can be used to help prosecute and secure the convictions of foreign terrorist fighters and those supporting foreign terrorist fighters,

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 and in close coordination with the relevant entities of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, for the ratification and legislative incorporation of those international legal instruments;

2. *Encourages* Member States to consider ratifying or acceding to other relevant conventions to support international cooperation in criminal matters, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,¹⁵¹ and calls upon Member States to implement effectively the instruments to which they are party;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to continue to promote, consistent with their legal frameworks, 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;

4. *Calls upon* 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,

¹⁵⁰ [E/CN.15/2019/5](#).

¹⁵¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

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, to enable the effective exchange of relevant financial intelligence and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel on executing international cooperation activities;

5. *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;

6. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to strengthen the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request, related to collecting, analysing, preserving, storing, using and sharing forensic and electronic evidence for the investigation and prosecution of terrorism and terrorism-related offences and related to enhancing mutual legal assistance in that regard, and welcomes the *Practical Guide for Requesting Electronic Evidence Across Borders* developed by the Office;¹⁵²

7. *Calls upon* Member States, including through relevant central authorities, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant United Nations entities that support capacity-building to share best practices and technical expertise informally and formally with a view to improving the collection, handling, preservation, sharing and use of relevant information and evidence, consistent with domestic and international law, including information and evidence obtained from the Internet or in areas affected by armed conflict, in order to ensure the effective investigation and prosecution of those who have committed crimes, including foreign terrorist fighters returning and relocating to and from areas affected by armed conflict;

8. *Encourages* Member States to use, as appropriate, the platforms and tools developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime knowledge management portal, to facilitate international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism and to provide the Office with relevant information to promote the sharing of good practices and experience and with the contact details of and any other relevant information about designated authorities for inclusion in its repository database;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other relevant entities of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to collect, record and share biometric data in order to responsibly and properly identify terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters, in compliance with domestic law and international law, welcomes the publication of the *United Nations Compendium of Recommended Practices for the Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometrics in Counter-Terrorism*, developed within the Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement relating to Counter-Terrorism, and stresses the importance of populating and making full use of the databases of INTERPOL in this regard;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the development and maintenance of effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems by Member States, 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;

11. *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;

¹⁵² In cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the International Association of Prosecutors.

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12. *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 and their financing, 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;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in collaboration with, when appropriate, relevant United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States in addressing the threat of foreign terrorist fighters, including returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, through its capacity-building activities, with regard to enhancing their cooperation, developing relevant measures and appropriate criminal justice responses, preventing the financing, mobilization, travel, recruitment, training, organization and radicalization of foreign terrorist fighters, ensuring 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 developing and implementing appropriate criminal justice responses, in compliance with relevant obligations under international and domestic law;

14. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its coordination with the Office of Counter-Terrorism and other United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities with the aim of delivering to Member States, upon request, as well as on the basis of the mutual evaluation reports of Member States done in the framework of combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, integrated technical assistance on counter-terrorist financing measures, including assistance that will improve the capacity of Member States to comply with their international obligations to prevent and combat the financing of terrorism;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical assistance to Member States, upon request and as appropriate, to assess their terrorist financing risks and to identify the financial activities, financial services and economic sectors most vulnerable to terrorist financing risks, in line with relevant international standards on countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, and welcomes the guidance issued by the United Nations, including the *Guidance Manual for Member States on Terrorist Financing Risk Assessments* published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

16. *Encourages* Member States to further identify, analyse and counter any potential, existing and in some cases growing links 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, recognizing that terrorists could benefit from transnational organized crime as a source of financing or logistical support and that the nature and scope of the linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime vary by context, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to support, upon request, the efforts of Member States in that regard;

17. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen efforts to improve the security and resilience of critical infrastructure and the protection of particularly vulnerable or “soft” targets, such as infrastructure and public places, as well as to develop strategies to prevent, protect against, mitigate, investigate, respond to and recover from damage from terrorist attacks, in particular in the area of civil protection, and to consider establishing or strengthening partnerships with the public and private sectors in this regard, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, with a view to strengthening their criminal justice responses as well as their strategies for reducing the risk of terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure;

18. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen their border management so as to effectively prevent the movement 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;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the cooperation between the Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Secretariat

under the United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel Programme in providing to Member States, upon request, related technical assistance to build their legislative and operational capacity, including in collecting, processing, analysing and effectively exchanging travel data such as advance passenger information and passenger name record data;

20. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue, within its mandate, to develop its specialized knowledge of the international legal framework for combating chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism as enshrined in the conventions and protocols on terrorism in order to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States in preventing and countering those forms of terrorism, and welcomes the e-learning module developed by the Office in this regard;

21. *Also 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 property by terrorists;

22. *Further 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 in preventing and countering the criminal misuse of information and communications technology, in particular the Internet, as well as social and other media, to plan, recruit for, fund, commit or incite to commit terrorist attacks, and to support Member States in effectively criminalizing, investigating and prosecuting such acts in accordance with domestic law and applicable international law, while fully respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, and in promoting the use of the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism, in close cooperation with private companies and social media platforms;

23. *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 assistance and support programmes for victims of terrorism in accordance with relevant national legislation, with emphasis on the special needs of women and children;

24. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through its Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to continue to support requesting Member States, in accordance with relevant national legislation, in preventing the involvement of children in armed and terrorist groups and 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, bearing in mind United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice, and children who are victims and witnesses of crime are treated in a manner that observes their rights and respects their dignity in accordance with applicable law, including international law, in particular the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁵³ for States parties to that Convention, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict,¹⁵⁴ and that relevant measures are taken to effectively reintegrate children formerly associated with armed groups and terrorist groups;

25. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with relevant United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, to assist Member States, upon request, in mainstreaming gender perspectives into criminal justice responses to terrorism in order to prevent the recruitment of women and girls as terrorists and to promote the full protection of women and girls from any form of exploitation or violence perpetrated by terrorists, consistent with their obligations under human rights law, taking also into account, as appropriate, inputs from relevant stakeholders, including civil society, and welcomes in this regard the *Handbook on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism*, in which, inter alia, the challenges faced by families of foreign terrorist fighters are addressed;

26. *Encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures, in line with domestic law, to maintain a safe and humane environment in prisons, develop tools that can help to address radicalization to violence and terrorist recruitment, develop risk assessments to evaluate the susceptibility of inmates to terrorist recruitment

¹⁵³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2173, No. 27531.

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and radicalization to violence, taking into consideration, as appropriate, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),¹⁵⁵ and make use of information shared by other States, including through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, on approaches and good practices pertaining to prevention of radicalization to violence and terrorist recruitment of individuals in prisons, and encourages the Office to intensify its technical assistance in that regard;

27. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with other United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, to continue to strengthen its cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements in the delivery of technical assistance, and notes the ongoing joint initiatives developed by entities of the Global Compact;

28. *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 accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations, in particular in view of the need for enhanced, effective and coordinated delivery of technical assistance on criminal justice responses to prevent and counter terrorism;

29. *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;¹⁴⁹

30. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*36th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

2019/22. Enhancing transparency in the judicial process

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Corruption,¹⁵⁶ in particular article 11 thereof, which obliges States parties, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems and without prejudice to judicial independence, to take measures to strengthen integrity and to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary, and recalling also the *United Nations Convention against Corruption: Implementation Guide and Evaluative Framework for Article 11*, in which the importance of transparency in combating corruption in the judicial process is emphasized,

Recalling also the Charter of the United Nations, in which Member States affirmed, inter alia, their determination to establish conditions under which justice could be maintained and to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of any kind,

Recalling further all international principles, commitments and obligations of State parties relevant to transparency in the judicial process, including those contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁵⁷ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁵⁸ as well as in other relevant international instruments, taking into account also other relevant, internationally recognized documents,

Recognizing that certain members of society, such as children, victims of violence and individuals with special needs, are to be accorded additional protection and are more vulnerable when in contact with the criminal justice system,

¹⁵⁵ General Assembly resolution 70/175, annex.

¹⁵⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

¹⁵⁷ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁵⁸ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling General Assembly resolution [40/146](#) of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly welcomed the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,¹⁵⁹

Bearing in mind the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct,¹⁶⁰ in which the values of independence, impartiality, integrity, propriety, equality, competence and diligence in the exercise of the judicial office are emphasized, and taking note of the commentary thereon,

Convinced that a lack of independence, impartiality, integrity, propriety, equality, competence and diligence in the judicial process can undermine the rule of law, encourages corruption and adversely affects public confidence in the judicial system,

Acknowledging the variety of the legal frameworks of Member States, and recognizing the diversity of approaches to transparency in the judicial process, in line with the constitutional and legal traditions of Member States,

1. *Notes* the combined efforts of the chief justices and senior justices of 37 countries who have, over a period of six years, developed principles designed to achieve transparency in the judicial process, together with measures for the effective implementation of those principles, and also notes that the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process and the measures for the effective implementation of the Istanbul Declaration¹⁶¹ are aimed at enhancing and strengthening public confidence in the right of the individual to a fair process by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and existing resources, to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in their efforts aimed at reinforcing their judicial systems;

3. *Invites* Member States, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks and international obligations, to take into consideration all relevant good practices and documents, including the Istanbul Declaration on Transparency in the Judicial Process, when formulating their programmes and legislative reforms in the administration of justice;

4. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

*36th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

2019/23. Combating transnational organized crime and its links to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining, including by enhancing the security of supply chains of precious metals

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution [2013/38](#) of 25 July 2013, entitled “Combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals”, in which it underlined the need to develop comprehensive, multifaceted and coherent strategies and measures to counter illicit trafficking in precious metals and invited the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to conduct a comprehensive study on the possible links between transnational organized crime, other criminal activities and illicit trafficking in precious metals,

Recalling also that the report on the first phase of the study, entitled *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of the Precious Metals Supply Chain*, was launched on 25 May 2016 at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling further that, in the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute report entitled *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of the Precious Metals Supply Chain*, it was indicated that, inter alia, research on illicit trafficking in gold is applicable to coloured gemstones, given the similar vulnerabilities and the common destination of jewellery, and that collaboration among key stakeholders on gold and gemstones may increase the efficiency of interventions and maximize results,

¹⁵⁹ *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2, annex.

¹⁶⁰ Resolution 2006/23, annex.

¹⁶¹ [A/73/831-E/2019/56](#), annexes I and II.

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Expressing its concern about illicit trafficking by transnational organized criminal groups in natural resources, including gold and other precious metals,

Noting the efforts by the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to produce reports¹⁶² in which illicit trafficking in minerals and precious metals and illegal mining were emphasized as growing threats and as growing sources of profits for transnational organized criminal groups,

Recalling 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,¹⁶³ in paragraph 9 (g) of which Member States agreed to strive to continue the analysis and exchange of information and practices relating to other evolving forms of transnational organized crime with varying impacts at the regional and global levels, with a view to more effectively preventing and countering crime and strengthening the rule of law, including illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 72/196 of 19 December 2017, in which the Assembly expressed concern at the involvement of organized criminal groups in and the substantial increase in the volume, rate of transnational occurrence and range of offences related to illicit trafficking in precious metals in some parts of the world and at the potential use of illicit trafficking in precious metals as a source of funding for organized crime and other related criminal activities,

Alarmed at the exploitation of vulnerabilities in the supply chains of gold and other precious metals, which has a negative impact on, inter alia, the livelihoods of communities and the environment, as well as the capacity of Governments to regulate the mining of and trade in precious metals and stem illicit trade and money-laundering linked to the production of and trade in precious metals,

Concerned at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in illicit trafficking in precious metals, as well as the substantial increase in the volume and range of transnational criminal offences related to such trafficking and the rates at which they occur in some parts of the world,

Recognizing that illegal mining and illicit trafficking in precious metals by organized criminal groups may constitute serious crimes,

Concerned at the negative effects of the use of mercury in illegal gold exploitation, in particular of alluvial gold, as it contaminates and degrades the environment and poses serious risks to human health among vulnerable members of society, in particular women, children and future generations,

Recognizing the sovereign right of States to adopt appropriate measures in order to protect their own natural resources,

Alarmed at the increased rate at which alluvial gold is exploited illegally in protected natural areas and on indigenous lands,

Noting the unique vulnerability of artisanal miners, in both the formal and the informal sectors, to exploitation by organized criminal groups and the risks posed by the use of mercury in informal artisanal and illegal gold mining, in particular alluvial mining,

Cognizant that the vulnerability of the supply chain facilitates illicit trafficking in precious metals and contributes to the creation of a significant revenue base for organized criminal groups, thereby potentially contributing to the expansion of criminal enterprises, facilitating corruption and undermining the rule of law through corruption,

Stressing the need to promote universal adherence to and the use and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,¹⁶⁴ the United Nations Convention

¹⁶² United Nations Environment Programme and INTERPOL, *The Rise of Environmental Crime: A Growing Threat to Natural Resources, Peace, Development and Security* (Nairobi, 2016); United Nations Environment Programme, *The State of Knowledge of Crimes that Have Serious Impacts on the Environment* (Nairobi, 2018); INTERPOL, Norwegian Center for Global Analysis and Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, *World Atlas of Illicit Flows* (2018).

¹⁶³ General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

¹⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

against Corruption¹⁶⁵ and other relevant international instruments in preventing and combating illegal mining and illicit trafficking in precious metals, and stressing also the importance of international cooperation between the Governments of Member States and private sector entities to counter transnational organized crime, as described in various reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute,

Bearing in mind the importance of partnerships and synergies between the Governments of Member States, civil society and the private sector, in particular in developing measures and strategies to combat illicit trafficking and money-laundering in precious metals in the context of transnational organized crime prevention and their linkages to other forms of transnational organized crime,

Taking note of the findings referred to in the technical report by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute entitled *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of the Precious Metals Supply Chain* on the links between transnational organized crime, other criminal activities and illicit trafficking in precious metals,

Noting that illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining may have links to other forms of transnational organized crime and may occur alongside or in conjunction with other crimes and illegal activities, including money-laundering and corruption,

Recalling the mandates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to provide technical assistance to Member States in order to enhance capacity-building in preventing and fighting against illicit trafficking in precious metals,

Taking note of existing guiding documents,¹⁶⁶ such as those listed in annex II of *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of the Precious Metals Supply Chain*, on enhancing the security of supply chains of precious metals against organized criminal groups, the implementation of which could enable countries to benefit from precious metals while preventing illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining,

Taking note also of existing guidance produced by relevant specialized organizations, such as the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development, on promoting the formalization of the artisanal small-scale sector in order to protect artisanal and small-scale miners in both the formal and the informal sectors from exploitation by organized criminal groups,

1. *Invites* Member States, in line with domestic legal frameworks, to consider criminalizing, where appropriate, illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining and to take appropriate measures to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining by organized criminal groups, including by controlling and securing the supply chain and introducing the legislation necessary to prevent, investigate and prosecute illicit trafficking in precious metals;

2. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto¹⁶⁴ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;¹⁶⁵

3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to use the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the Convention against Corruption with a view to strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining;

4. *Invites* Member States to promote the enhancement of the security of supply chains of precious metals to prevent infiltration by organized criminal groups;

5. *Also invites* Member States to take note of and consider implementing the national precious metals action plan as prepared by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and contained in *Strengthening the Security and Integrity of the Precious Metals Supply Chain*, under which the importance is stressed of, inter alia, developing national risk assessments on the integrity of the precious metals supply chain, establishing regional laboratories for the analysis of

¹⁶⁵ Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

¹⁶⁶ Such as due-diligence guidance on responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas.

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precious metals in which to profile precious metals and analyse their fingerprints and reinforcing the capacity of Member States to protect the supply chain from infiltration by organized criminal groups;

6. *Further invites* Member States to share examples of relevant national, regional and international laws, regulatory standards and case studies on best practices in securing supply chains of precious metals relevant to the study of topics such as the prevention of money-laundering and import and export controls with relevant institutions, including the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute;

7. *Invites* Member States to work in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international and regional organizations to identify and promote the use of solutions that utilize emerging technology and can contribute in a specific manner to preventing and combating illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining by organized criminal groups, including technology that strengthens the integrity of the precious metals supply chain, in particular as regards traceability, authentication and forensics, technology related to forensics and technology for the analysis and visualization of big data to monitor evolving crime trends and patterns;

8. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with each other in providing training on precious metals to law enforcement personnel in terms of identifying, investigating, taking samples, dispatching samples to laboratories for analysis, recording and reporting seizures and producing relevant statistics on seizures and prosecutions at the national level;

9. *Also encourages* Member States, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks and international obligations, to provide one another with the broadest possible assistance, including through bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements on matters related to law enforcement, and to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat offences related to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining;

10. *Encourages* States parties to adopt, consistent with their obligations, measures consistent with the Convention against Corruption, in particular chapters II and V thereof, where applicable, and to apply them to offences covered by the Convention related to illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining;

11. *Encourages* Member States to take the necessary measures to trace, freeze, seize, confiscate and, in appropriate cases, return proceeds of crime derived from illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining, consistent with the provisions of the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption;

12. *Invites* Member States in whose jurisdiction the possession, import, export and transport of, trading in or selling of illegally obtained precious metals is not a criminal offence to adopt legislative or other measures as may be necessary and appropriate to ensure that the integrity of the precious metals supply chain is properly regulated;

13. *Encourages* Member States to enhance international cooperation, information-sharing and exchanges of best practices among law enforcement and judicial authorities, in accordance with their domestic legal frameworks and international obligations, in preventing and combating illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining;

14. *Also encourages* Member States to consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures to strengthen border control, including by using appropriate technologies as may be necessary to prevent and detect illicit trafficking in precious metals and the use of mercury in illegal mining;

15. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, upon request, technical assistance to Member States, and encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other relevant international and regional organizations to closely coordinate their activities and enhance their cooperation in supporting Member States in their efforts to combat illicit trafficking in precious metals and illegal mining;

16. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *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.

*36th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

2019/24. 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,¹⁶⁷

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 2018/28 of 24 July 2018 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, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁶⁸ and assessed progress made to date, identified gaps and challenges and made recommendations for the future,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 73/218 of 20 December 2018 on information and communications technologies for sustainable 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,¹⁶⁹

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,

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;¹⁶⁷
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. *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;
5. *Encourages* close alignment between the World Summit process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁷⁰ 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;

¹⁶⁷ See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

¹⁶⁸ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁶⁹ A/74/62-E/2019/6.

¹⁷⁰ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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6. *Reaffirms* its understanding that the success of the 2030 Agenda will depend on increasing access to information and communications technology;

7. *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 recalls 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 2030 Agenda for global telecommunication/information and communication technology, including broadband, for sustainable development;

8. *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;

9. *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;

10. *Encourages* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue to give due consideration to the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals within the respective mandates and existing resources, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [73/218](#);

11. *Welcomes* the holding on 3 May 2019 of World Press Freedom Day, proclaimed by the General Assembly and led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. *Also welcomes* the holding of World Telecommunication and Information Society Day, celebrated annually on 17 May and led by the International Telecommunication Union;

13. *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, regional World Summit review initiatives 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;

14. *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;

15. *Underscores* the importance of and encourages continued collaboration between the follow-up and review process of the World Summit and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, including its multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals;

16. *Takes note* of the reports of many United Nations entities 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;

17. *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,¹⁶⁹ including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing

Resolutions

on the 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;

18. *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;

19. *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 database;

20. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit into 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;

21. *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;

22. *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;

23. *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;

24. *Welcomes* the fact that the rapid growth in access to mobile telephony and broadband since 2005 has meant that almost two thirds of the world's inhabitants should have access to information and communications technologies within their reach, 96 per cent of the world's population lives within reach of a mobile cellular network, with 8.16 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions, and 51 per cent of the world's population uses the Internet, in line with the World Summit targets; the value of this progress is 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;

25. *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;

26. *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 and landlocked countries, towards a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy;

27. *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;

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28. *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 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;

29. *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;

30. *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;

31. *Emphasizes*, in this regard, the vital importance of multilingualism and local content in the information society, and urges all stakeholders to encourage the creation of, and access to, educational, cultural and scientific content online so as to promote quality of access and ensure that all people and cultures can express themselves and have access to the Internet in all languages, including indigenous languages;

32. *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;

33. *Urges* a continued focus on maximizing development gains from e-commerce, through the eTrade for All initiative, 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;

34. *Recognizes*, in this regard, that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has initiated and implemented rapid e-trade readiness assessments of least developed countries in cooperation with other donors and organizations in order to raise awareness of opportunities and challenges related to leveraging e-commerce in the least developed countries;

35. *Notes* the holding of the third session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy;

36. *Takes note* of the global report of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, entitled *The State of Broadband 2018: 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;

37. *Notes* the launching by the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development of the 2025 targets to support "connecting the other half" and to help to bring online the 3.8 billion of the world's people who are not connected to the Internet;

38. *Recognizes* that the digital economy and emerging technologies have enormous potential for social good, the implementation of World Summit outcomes and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

39. *Welcomes* the many initiatives of United Nations organizations that 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;

40. *Also welcomes* the work of the Information for All Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which aims to assist Member States in formulating policies to bridge the digital divide and ensure equitable knowledge societies, and further welcomes the holding of Global Media and Information Literacy Week, from 24 to 31 October 2019;

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41. *Recognizes* the work of the International Telecommunication Union, including the holding of its Plenipotentiary Conference in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 29 October to 16 November 2018, at which the membership reaffirmed its commitment to the common vision of a connected world, and welcomes its work to support the deployment of broadband wireless networks in developing countries, including the training of local experts;

42. *Notes* the holding of the sixteenth World Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Indicators Symposium in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2018;

43. *Recognizes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to promote digital inclusion in Africa and other regions to support poverty reduction and food security;

44. *Also recognizes* the work of the International Labour Organization on the impact on jobs caused by technological change;

45. *Further recognizes* the work of the Global Observatory for eHealth of the World Health Organization, including its consideration of how m-health, telehealth, electronic health records and e-learning can contribute to the goals of universal health coverage;

46. *Recognizes* the work of the United Nations Development Programme, including the publication of its Digital Strategy, which is aimed at applying the potential of digital technology to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

47. *Notes* the publication of the Secretary-General's strategy on new technologies on how the United Nations system will support the use of new technologies to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and to facilitate their alignment with the values enshrined in the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁶⁸ and the norms and standards of international law;

48. *Reiterates* the commitment to harnessing the potential of information and communications technologies to achieve the 2030 Agenda and other internationally agreed development goals, noting that they can accelerate progress across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, accordingly urges all Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders to integrate information and communications technologies into their approaches to implementing the Goals, and requests United Nations system entities facilitating the World Summit action lines to review their reporting and workplans to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

49. *Notes with great concern* the fact that women are 12 per cent less likely than men to make use of the Internet, and 33 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;

50. *Notes* the many initiatives targeted at closing the gender digital divide, including, among others, International Girls in ICT Day (International Telecommunication Union), the Global Partnership for Gender Equality in the Digital Age (the EQUALS initiative), the EQUALS in Tech Awards (International Telecommunication Union and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women), the eTrade for Women Network (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), 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;

51. *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](#);

Resolutions

52. *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;

53. *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;

54. *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, cultural and linguistic diversity, virtualization and cloud computing and services, mobile Internet and mobile-based services, community networks, cybersecurity, the gender gap, the protection of privacy and freedom of expression as defined in articles 17 and 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹⁷¹ and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

55. *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,¹⁷² and recognizes the value of the Forum in enhancing cooperation, partnership, innovation and the exchange of experiences and good practices by all stakeholders in information and communications technologies for sustainable development;

56. *Notes* the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2019, hosted by the International Telecommunication Union and jointly organized by the Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva from 8 to 12 April 2019, under the theme “Information and communications technologies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals”, also notes the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2020 in Geneva from 30 March to 3 April 2020, and further notes the open consultation process, which aims to ensure wide participation in and broad ownership of the Forum;

57. *Encourages* action line facilitators to use the Geneva Plan of Action¹⁷³ 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;

58. *Encourages* World Summit action line facilitators to ensure close alignment with the 2030 Agenda when considering new work to implement the outcomes of the World Summit, according to their existing mandates and resources;

59. *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

60. *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;

¹⁷¹ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁷² See General Assembly resolution 70/125.

¹⁷³ See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

61. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;¹⁷⁴
62. *Further reaffirms* paragraphs 55 to 65 of General Assembly resolution [70/125](#);

Enhanced cooperation

63. *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;

64. *Notes* the 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, and also notes that the Working Group ensured the full involvement of Governments and other relevant stakeholders, in particular from developing countries, taking into account all their diverse views and expertise;

65. *Also notes* that the Working Group held five meetings between September 2016 and January 2018, at which it discussed inputs from Member States and other stakeholders, as stipulated by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/125](#);

66. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Working Group,¹⁷⁵ which includes references to the full texts of all proposals and contributions, and expresses its gratitude to the Chair and all participants who submitted inputs and contributed to the work of the Working Group;

67. *Welcomes* the good progress made by the Working Group in many areas and the fact that consensus seemed to emerge on some issues, while significant divergence of views on a number of other issues persisted, and in that regard regrets that the Working Group could not find agreement on recommendations on how to further implement enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda;

Internet Governance Forum

68. *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;

69. *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;

70. *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;

71. *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;¹⁷⁶

72. *Notes* the holding of the thirteenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, hosted by the Government of France in Paris from 12 to 14 November 2018, under the theme “The Internet of Trust”;

73. *Welcomes* the holding of the fourteenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, to be hosted by the Government of Germany in Berlin from 25 to 29 November 2019, 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;

¹⁷⁴ See [A/60/687](#).

¹⁷⁵ See [E/CN.16/2018/CRP.3](#).

¹⁷⁶ [A/67/65-E/2012/48](#) and [A/67/65/Corr.1-E/2012/48/Corr.1](#).

74. *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

75. *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;

76. *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, including through participative models, with a view to narrowing the digital divides among and within countries towards building information and knowledge societies;

77. *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;

78. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to promote an enabling policy environment for investment and to foster public-private cooperation and partnership for sustainable investment in information and communications technology infrastructure, applications and services, content and digital skills, with the aim of ensuring the meaningful connectivity needed to advance the Sustainable Development Goals;

79. *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;

80. *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,¹⁷⁷

81. *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, emphasizes the importance of the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated indicators, and stresses the value of gender-disaggregated data to contribute to the bridging of the digital gender divide;

82. *Acknowledges* the importance of digital measurement and monitoring tools that support the deployment and measurement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

83. *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 prizes as an integral part of the World Summit stocktaking process, while taking note of the report on the World Summit success stories;

84. *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;

¹⁷⁷ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

(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 continue the follow up on the relevant decisions of the Statistical Commission on information and communications technology statistics 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;

85. *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 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;

86. *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;

87. *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 twenty-second session;¹⁷⁸

88. *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;

89. *Calls for* continued dialogue and work on the implementation of enhanced cooperation as envisaged in the Tunis Agenda;

90. *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.

*36th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

2019/25. 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, and as the United Nations focal point for science, technology and innovation for development, in analysing how science, technology and innovation, including information and communications technologies, serve as enablers of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁷⁹ by acting as a forum for strategic planning, sharing lessons learned and best practices, providing foresight about critical trends in science, technology and innovation in key sectors of the economy, the environment and society, and drawing attention to new and emerging technologies,

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,

¹⁷⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 11 (E/2019/31)*.

¹⁷⁹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

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Recognizing further the seminal role that information and communications technologies play in promoting and empowering science, technology and innovation as enablers of development,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome¹⁸⁰ 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,¹⁸¹

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 72/228 of 20 December 2017 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 and ensuring that such policies and programmes are supportive of national development agendas,

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 70/132 of 17 December 2015 and 70/213 and 70/219 of 22 December 2015 addressing, respectively, the 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,¹⁸² 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 outcome document of the forum entitled “Equality and parity in science for peace and development”, held in New York on 8 and 9 February 2018 to commemorate the International Day of Women and Girls in Science,

Welcoming the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at the workshop on applying a gender lens to science, technology and innovation, held in Vienna on 18 January 2019,

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, as addressed by the EQUALS global partnership and the #eSkills4Girls initiative of the Group of 20,

Encouraging initiatives that promote the role of women in science, technology and innovation in developing countries, including the L’Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science Awards, the Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World Early Career Fellowships for women and the African Union Kwame Nkrumah Awards for Scientific Excellence for women,

Recognizing that capabilities, such as basic education and science, technology, engineering and mathematics, 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,

¹⁸⁰ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

¹⁸¹ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹⁸² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 7 (E/2017/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

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,

Highlighting the contribution that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development can make to the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, bearing in mind its mandate to foster multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships through the sharing of information, experiences, best practices and policy advice among Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities and other relevant stakeholders for achieving Sustainable Development Goals supported by science, technology and innovation,

Recalling that in its resolution [72/228](#), the General Assembly encouraged the Commission to promote, in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development,

Recalling also that in the same resolution, the General Assembly encouraged the Commission to discuss and explore innovative financing models as a means of attracting new stakeholders, innovators and sources of investment capital for science, technology, engineering and innovation-based solutions, in collaboration with other organizations, where appropriate,

Noting that rapid technological change can contribute to the faster achievement of the 2030 Agenda by improving real incomes, enabling faster and wider deployment of novel solutions to economic, social and environmental obstacles, supporting more inclusive forms of participation in social and economic life, replacing environmentally costly modes of production with more sustainable ones and giving policymakers powerful tools to design and plan development interventions,

Noting also that new technologies create new jobs and development opportunities, thus increasing the demand for digital skills and competencies, and underlining the importance of building digital skills and competencies so that societies can adapt to and benefit from technological changes,

Taking note of General Assembly resolutions [72/242](#) of 22 December 2017 and [73/17](#) of 26 November 2018, in which the Assembly requested the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Commission, through the Economic and Social Council, to give due consideration to the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals within their respective mandates and existing resources,

Welcoming the work of the Commission on its two current priority themes, “The impact of rapid technological change on sustainable development” and “The role of science, technology and innovation in building resilient communities, including through the contribution of citizen science”,

Welcoming also the new framework for national science, technology and innovation policy reviews that has been developed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to assist countries in better aligning science, technology and innovation policies with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals,¹⁸³

Recognizing the need for innovation approaches that respond to the needs of poor, grass-roots and marginalized communities in developing and developed countries, while protecting their personal data from misuse and respecting the ownership of personal data, that 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,

¹⁸³ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, document UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2019/4.

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Recognizing also the importance of data protection and privacy in the context of science and technology for development,

Recognizing further that technology foresight and assessment exercises, including gender-sensitive and environmentally 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 that well-developed innovation and digital ecosystems¹⁸⁴ play a fundamental role in the effective digital development and facilitation of science, technology and innovation,

Recognizing also 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”,¹⁸⁵ including the principles referred to therein,

Recognizing the need to mobilize and scale up financing for innovation, especially in developing countries, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing also that people around the world are affected by shocks, from economic crises to health emergencies, from social conflicts and war to disasters caused by natural hazards, and that these shocks have a severe impact on the progress towards achieving sustainable development,

Recognizing further the contribution of science, technology and innovation in building resilient communities by empowering and giving a voice to people, including those most vulnerable, through, among others, extending access to education and health, monitoring environmental and social risks, connecting people, enabling early warning systems, driving economic diversification, and economic development, while considering negative effects on the environment,

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,

Recognizing that citizen science can enrich research, vastly expand data collection, encourage citizens to take an interest in and help to monitor the natural world around them, and encourage popular interest in science and scientific observation,

Encouraging the design and implementation of public policies that address the impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

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 in 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,

¹⁸⁴ The digital ecosystem involves components such as technological infrastructure, data infrastructure, financial infrastructure, institutional infrastructure and human infrastructure.

¹⁸⁵ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

Resolutions

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 infrastructure development, including smart infrastructure, 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, and persons with special needs and from remote and rural communities, 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;¹⁷⁹
- (v) To work, with input from a variety of stakeholders, including appropriate United Nations agencies and all relevant entities and forums, such as the Commission and the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, to formulate, adopt and implement science, technology and innovation policies aimed at contributing to the implementation of the Goals;
- (vi) To continue giving due consideration to the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals within their respective mandates and existent resources, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [72/242](#) and [73/17](#);
- (vii) To use strategic foresight exercises to identify potential gaps in education for the medium and long terms and address such gaps with a policy mix, including the promotion of gender-responsive science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, vocational training and digital and data literacy;
- (viii) 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, such as the changing nature of work and building consensus on future policies, and to help to meet current and emerging demands for competence and adaptation to change;
- (ix) To incorporate the provision of digital competencies, including, but not limited to, entrepreneurship and complementary soft skills, in formal education curricula and lifelong learning initiatives, while taking into consideration best practices, local contexts and needs, and ensuring that education is technology-neutral;
- (x) To address the implications of fundamental changes in the digital economy for labour markets;
- (xi) 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;
- (xii) To conduct technology assessment and foresight exercises as a process to encourage structured debate among all stakeholders towards creating a shared understanding of the implications of rapid technological change;
- (xiii) To encourage the review of progress on integrating science, technology and innovation into the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

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- (xiv) 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, and, on a voluntary basis, to provide financial support and expertise towards the implementation of the new framework for national science, technology and innovation policy reviews¹⁸³ in interested developing countries;
- (xv) 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;
- (xvi) 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;
- (xvii) 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 and making available disaggregated data sources for science, technology and innovation;
- (xviii) To implement initiatives and programmes that encourage and facilitate sustainable investment and participation in the digital economy;
- (xix) To collaborate with all relevant stakeholders, promote the application of information and communications technologies in all sectors, improve environmental sustainability, encourage the creation of suitable facilities to recycle and dispose of e-waste and promote sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- (xx) To promote science, technology, engineering, mathematics education and statistical literacy, particularly among female students, while also recognizing the importance of complementary soft skills, such as entrepreneurship, 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;
- (xxi) 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;
- (xxii) 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;
- (xxiii) To increase support for research and development activities on rapid technological change and ensure the coherence of science, technology and innovation policies and strategies on rapid technological change with the broader national development agenda;
- (xxiv) To consider engaging in an inclusive global discourse about all aspects of rapid technological change and its impact on sustainable development;
- (xxv) To design and implement science, technology and innovation policies and other relevant policies to make them responsive to building resilient communities;
- (xxvi) To support policies that increase financial inclusion and deepen the sources of financing and direct investments towards innovations that address the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (xxvii) To encourage 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;

(xxviii) To support the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries as a mechanism to improve the scientific research and innovation base of least developed countries, promote networking among researchers and research institutions, help least developed countries to gain access to and utilize critical technologies, draw together bilateral initiatives and support by multilateral institutions and the private sector and implement projects that contribute to the use of science, technology and innovation for economic development in least developed countries;

(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, and in this regard to contribute to informing the high-level thematic debate on the topic of the impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, to be convened by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session, and to the discussion of progress made in the implementation of Assembly resolution [73/17](#) that will be held at its seventy-fifth session;

(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, providing foresight about critical trends in science, technology and innovation in key sectors of the economy and drawing attention to new and emerging 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,¹⁸⁶ 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 support multi-stakeholder collaboration in policy learning capacity-building and technology development;

(viii) To support efforts to build capacity to develop, use and deploy new and existing technologies in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries;

(ix) 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;

(x) To explore ways and means of conducting international technology assessments and foresight exercises on existing, new and emerging technologies and their implications for sustainable development and building resilient communities, including discussions about models of governance for new areas of scientific and technological development;

¹⁸⁶ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

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- (xi) To support countries in their efforts to identify future trends in terms of capacity-building needs, including through foresight exercises;
- (xii) 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;
- (xiii) 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;
- (xiv) 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 for the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (xv) 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;
- (xvi) 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 Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and other relevant forums;
- (xvii) 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 into science, technology and innovation policymaking and implementation, and, in this context, to follow up on the work done by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at the workshop on applying a gender lens to science, technology and innovation, held in Vienna on 18 January 2019;
- (xviii) To play an active role in creating awareness of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries;
- (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 implement as widely as possible its new 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 on 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 request 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;
- (vi) To also request the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission to develop proposals for an updated work programme and report thereon at the twenty-third annual session of the Commission;
- (vii) To encourage Governments to use the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries as a mechanism to support science, technology and innovation in least developed countries and to assist least developed countries to further develop their own technologies.

*36th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

2019/26. Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its eighteenth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2017/23](#) of 7 July 2017, [2018/12](#) of 2 July 2018 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 2016,¹⁸⁷

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,

Referring to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,¹⁸⁸ which entered into force on 14 December 2005,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [73/218](#) of 20 December 2018, 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 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,

¹⁸⁷ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

¹⁸⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Resolutions

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its eighteenth session,¹⁸⁹ and expresses its appreciation for the work done by the Committee on building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, including on governance and public administration aspects of empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality in accordance with the 2019 theme of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

2. *Invites* the Committee to continue to place the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁹⁰ 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;

Building strong institutions for equal and inclusive societies

4. *Reiterates* the critical role of institutions in the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, calls for institutions to develop more creative, flexible and integrated ways of working to this end, and notes that implementing the Goals does not necessarily require the creation of new institutions;

5. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Committee to take stock of progress on institutional aspects of Sustainable Development Goal 16 as a contribution to the global review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the ministerial and summit levels, and notes with appreciation its work in identifying progress, prospects and recommended actions for advancing the implementation of Goal 16 at the national and subnational levels, taking into account important linkages between Goal 16 and all Sustainable Development Goals;

6. *Recognizes* that in-depth reviews of the institutional aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals at all levels could be strengthened by stronger evidence of governance capacities and analysis of trends in many areas, inter alia in relation to the competencies of the public sector workforce, policy and institutional coherence, production of public services, stakeholder engagement, corruption prevention, non-discrimination, fiscal transparency and access to information;

7. *Notes with interest* the ongoing work of supreme audit institutions to conduct audits of government preparedness for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and audits of implementation of specific Goals which can usefully inform national reviews of progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

8. *Underscores* that realizing the Sustainable Development Goals and leaving no one behind require addressing the deep inequalities that exist in many countries, which may require institutions at all levels to play a greater role in promoting and enforcing non-discriminatory laws and policies, inter alia through more effective redistribution and social protection programmes, progressive and effective taxation systems and administration, and temporary special measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and their compounded negative impacts, including on the poorest and most vulnerable;

9. *Reaffirms* the need for pragmatic ongoing improvements in national and local governance capabilities to achieve the 2030 Agenda and other international agreements, and encourages Governments at all levels to consider applying the principles of effective governance for sustainable development,¹⁹¹ endorsed by the Council in its resolution 2018/12, to all public institutions and in support of the implementation of all Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account different governance structures, national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities;

10. *Encourages* the Committee to continue to identify and review related technical guidelines to operationalize the principles, including from sectoral perspectives, and to further engage the relevant United Nations organizations, regional organizations and professional and academic communities in this regard, in an inclusive manner, together with all relevant stakeholders;

¹⁸⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 24 (E/2019/44).*

¹⁹⁰ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹⁹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 24 (E/2018/44), chap. III, sect. B, para. 31.*

11. *Takes note* of the initiative of the Committee to associate a set of agreed global Sustainable Development Goal indicators with each of the principles with a view to contributing to strengthening the analytical basis for assessing the impact of reform policies on building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;

12. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee on strengthening the capacity of State institutions and re-establishing credible governance and public administration institutions and systems after conflict, and looks forward to the Committee's further engagement in promoting effective governance for sustainable development in post-conflict situations and its contribution to the work of the Peacebuilding Commission;

Follow-up

13. *Requests* the Committee, at its nineteenth session, to be held from 30 March to 3 April 2020, to examine and make recommendations on the theme of the 2020 session of the Council and the 2020 high-level political forum;

14. *Invites* the Committee to contribute to the analysis and assessment of the 2020 theme of the high-level political forum and the Council, giving particular attention to the cross-cutting nature of all the Sustainable Development Goals;

15. *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, accountable and inclusive;

16. *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;

17. *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;

18. *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.

*36th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

2019/27. 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-General¹⁹² 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,¹⁹³

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,¹⁹⁴

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 [2018/18](#) of 3 July 2018,

¹⁹² [A/74/80](#).

¹⁹³ [E/2019/61](#).

¹⁹⁴ See [E/2019/SR.37](#).

Resolutions

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 Territories,

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 73/123 of 7 December 2018, 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,¹⁹³ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;
2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁹²
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;

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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;

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;

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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 2019 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),¹⁹⁵ 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 2020 session;

22. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

2019/28. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁹⁶

Recalling its relevant resolutions and all other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000, including its call upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, and its emphasis on the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity,

Recalling further the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹⁹⁷

¹⁹⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21 (E/1998/41)*, chap. III, sect. G.

¹⁹⁶ [E/CN.6/2019/6](#).

¹⁹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

Recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women¹⁹⁸ as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Reaffirming the obligations of States and all parties to armed conflict to comply with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable, and the need to end all violations of international humanitarian law and all violations and abuses of human rights,

Reaffirming also the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,¹⁹⁹ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,²⁰⁰ 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”,²⁰¹ and the political declaration on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-ninth session,²⁰² and reaffirming its commitment to their full, effective and accelerated implementation,

Reaffirming further 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,

Expressing grave concern about the continuing systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, and its impact on women and girls,

Expressing grave concern also at the deaths of and injuries caused to civilians, including children, women and peaceful demonstrators, and emphasizing that civilian populations must be protected by all parties in accordance with international humanitarian law,

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,

Deeply concerned about violence against women and girls in all its different forms and manifestations worldwide, which is underrecognized and underreported, particularly at the community level, and its pervasiveness, which reflects discriminatory norms that reinforce stereotypes and gender inequality and the corresponding impunity and lack of accountability, reiterating the need to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres in all regions of the world, and re-emphasizing that violence against women and girls violates, and impairs their full enjoyment of, all human rights,

Noting the accession by Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions, as well as other international treaties, and stressing the need to implement fully obligations under those instruments that protect the rights of women and girls, including during and post-conflict,

Underlining the limitations on Palestinian jurisdiction in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which undermine the ability of the Palestinian Government to protect Palestinian women and girls in certain areas,

Noting the importance of the agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in facilitating the advancement and empowerment of women in development in line with General Assembly resolution [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains a major obstacle for Palestinian women and girls with regard to the fulfilment of their rights, and their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development of their society;

¹⁹⁸ General Assembly resolution [48/104](#).

¹⁹⁹ *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.

²⁰⁰ *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.

²⁰¹ General Assembly resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

²⁰² *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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2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately cease all measures contrary to international law, as well as discriminatory legislation, policies and actions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, that violate the human rights of the Palestinian people, and stresses that Palestinian civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by the conflict;
3. *Calls for* urgent measures to ensure the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and as called for by the Security Council in its resolution [904 \(1994\)](#) of 18 March 1994;
4. *Calls upon* the parties to comply fully with their obligations, including as States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹⁹⁷ taking fully into consideration the concluding observations as well as the general recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
5. *Acknowledges* the contribution of national coalitions and committees in advancing women's rights, including those pertaining to resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), the Convention and combating violence against women;
6. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Palestinian Government of a national action plan for the implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#);
7. *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, including those living under Israeli occupation, and recognizes the importance of integrating gender considerations across humanitarian programming by seeking to ensure the provision of access to protection and the full range of medical, legal and livelihood and psychosocial services, including services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, without discrimination, and through ensuring that women and women's groups can participate equally and meaningfully and are supported in being leaders in humanitarian action;
8. *Calls upon* the international community, including the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to continue to provide urgently needed assistance, especially emergency assistance, and services, bearing in mind, inter alia, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²⁰³ 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 deteriorating socioeconomic conditions in the Gaza Strip;
9. *Recalls* the need for all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, and stresses that the situation of the Palestine refugees, including women and girls, continues to be a matter of grave concern and that they continue to require assistance to meet basic health, education and living needs, pending a just resolution of the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution [194 \(III\)](#) of 11 December 1948;
10. *Reaffirms* the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects, and urges in this regard the intensification and acceleration of renewed international and regional diplomatic efforts and support aimed at achieving, without delay, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative,²⁰⁴ the Quartet road map²⁰⁵ and an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967;
11. *Stresses* the importance of efforts to increase the role of Palestinian women in decision-making and of their equal and meaningful participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and encourages Member States and observer States as well as the United Nations system to ensure systematic attention to, recognition of and support for the crucial role of Palestinian women at all

²⁰³ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

²⁰⁴ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

²⁰⁵ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

levels by, inter alia, promoting women's capacity, leadership, participation and engagement in political, economic and humanitarian decision-making;

12. *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, and to include information on the gender-specific impact of the occupation and the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution in his report 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 to the Economic and Social Council at its 2020 session.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

2019/29. 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 [73/98](#) of 7 December 2018 and [73/255](#) of 20 December 2018,

Recalling also its resolution [2018/20](#) of 24 July 2018,

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 of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan, as transmitted by the Secretary-General,²⁰⁶

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²⁰⁷ 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,²⁰⁸ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²⁰⁸ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,²⁰⁹ 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 more than 70 years have passed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution [181 \(II\)](#) of 29 November 1947 and 52 years since the occupation of the 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,

²⁰⁶ [A/74/88-E/2019/72](#).

²⁰⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

²⁰⁸ See General Assembly resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

²⁰⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

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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 Initiative²¹⁰ and the Quartet road map,²¹¹ 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 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 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,²¹²

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,

²¹⁰ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

²¹¹ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

²¹² [A/HRC/22/63](#).

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,²¹³ and General Assembly resolution [ES-10/15](#), and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Deploring 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 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,

²¹³ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and [A/ES-10/273/Corr.1](#).

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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,

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,

Resolutions

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;²¹⁴
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;
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;²⁰⁷
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 endangers Palestinian lives and negatively impacts 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;

²¹⁴ See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

Resolutions

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 prisoners and detainees, and calls for efforts between the two sides for the further release of prisoners and detainees, and deplores the practice of withholding the bodies of those killed, and calls for the release of the bodies that have not yet been returned to their relatives, in line with international humanitarian law and human rights law, in order to ensure dignified closure in accordance with their religious beliefs and traditions;

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 Justice²¹³ 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. *Welcomes and urges* further engagement by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Special Coordinator to assist, in cooperation with concerned partners, in the efforts to address urgent infrastructure, humanitarian and economic development needs, including through the implementation of projects endorsed by the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians;

19. *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;

20. *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 Initiative²¹⁰ and the Quartet road map,²¹¹ 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;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth 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;

22. *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 2020 session.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

2019/30. Developing the work of the Technical Committee on Liberalization of Foreign Trade, Economic Globalization and Financing for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 332 (XXX) of 28 June 2018 of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Approves the splitting of the Technical Committee on Liberalization of Foreign Trade, Economic Globalization and Financing for Development into two committees, the Committee on Financing for Development in the States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Committee on Trade Policies in the States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, which will each hold biennial sessions, in accordance with the provisions of Commission resolution 332 (XXX), annexed to the present resolution.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

Annex

Resolution 332 (XXX)

Developing the work of the Technical Committee on Liberalization of Foreign Trade, Economic Globalization and Financing for Development

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Referring to its resolutions 313 (XXVII) of 10 May 2012 on the frequency of sessions of the Technical Committee on Liberalization of Foreign Trade, Economic Globalization and Financing for Development in the Countries of the Region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and 214 (XIX) of 7 May 1997 on the establishment of that Committee,

Recalling the Doha Declaration on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by member States at the twenty-ninth session of the Commission, in which they requested that focus be placed on financing for development and that a forum for discussing the issue be created,

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Technical Committee on Liberalization of Foreign Trade, Economic Globalization and Financing for Development at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions on splitting the Committee into two committees, which would each hold biennial sessions,

Realizing the importance of increased participation of member States in prioritizing, planning and developing Commission programmes on financing for development,

Aware of the need to enhance coordination and complementarity between the Commission and Arab regional organizations in their work on financing for development policies, in order to respond to the needs of member States and build their capacity to finance national development plans,

Recognizing the importance of the role of the Commission in tackling trade policy issues to support Arab States on the path towards regional integration and sustainable development,

Guided by action taken by other United Nations regional commissions to develop the work of their subsidiary bodies to better respond to the priorities of their member States,

1. *Approves* the splitting of the Technical Committee on Liberalization of Foreign Trade, Economic Globalization and Financing for Development into two committees, the Committee on Financing for Development in the States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Committee on Trade Policies in the States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, which will each hold biennial sessions, without any additional financial implications;

Resolutions

2. *Decides* that the Committee on Financing for Development shall undertake the following:

(a) Discussing priorities under the programme of work and midterm action plans of the Commission in the field of financing for development;

(b) Following up on progress in financing for development policies in member States and making recommendations in that regard;

(c) Monitoring developments in regional and international forums, conferences and processes with regard to financing for development, and coordinating regional efforts towards the implementation of related resolutions and recommendations emanating from such platforms;

(d) Supporting cooperation between the secretariat of the Commission and specialized ministerial councils of the League of Arab States, and organizations and unions formed under its umbrella, and with other specialized regional organizations, to build capacity and harmonize policies and strategies aimed at leveraging funds to finance development; and supporting communication efforts, partnerships and the harmonization of positions in the international arena;

3. *Also decides* that the Committee on Trade Policies shall undertake the following:

(a) Discussing priorities under the programme of work and midterm action plans of the Commission in the field of trade policies;

(b) Following up on progress in trade policies in member States and making recommendations in that regard;

(c) Monitoring developments in regional and international forums, conferences and processes with regard to trade policies, and coordinating regional efforts towards the implementation of related resolutions and recommendations emanating from such platforms;

(d) Supporting cooperation between the secretariat of the Commission and specialized ministerial councils of the League of Arab States, and organizations and unions formed under its umbrella, and with other specialized regional organizations, to build capacity and harmonize policies and strategies to develop trade policies; and supporting communication efforts, partnerships and the harmonization of positions in the international arena;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to present a report to the Commission at its thirty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

2019/31. Review of the intergovernmental structure of the Economic Commission for Africa pursuant to Commission resolutions 943 (XLIX) and 957 (LI)

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Economic Commission for Africa resolution 966 (LII) of 26 March 2019,

Endorses the adjustments to the intergovernmental structure of the Economic Commission for Africa, as set out in Commission resolution 966 (LII), annexed to the present resolution.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2019*

Annex

Resolution 966 (LII)

Review of the intergovernmental structure of the Economic Commission for Africa pursuant to its resolutions 943 (XLIX) and 957 (LI)

The Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development,

Recalling its resolution 908 (XLVI) of 26 March 2013, in which the Commission mandated the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to realign the programmes and priorities of the Commission to the new strategic orientation, with a view to supporting the transformative development agenda of the African Union,

Recalling also its resolution 943 (XLIX) of 5 April 2016, in which it requested the Executive Secretary of the Commission to undertake an independent, comprehensive and thorough review of the intergovernmental structure of the Commission, including its intergovernmental committees of experts,

Recalling further its resolution 957 (LI) of 15 May 2018, in which it decided to grant additional time to the Commission to conduct further review and analysis of the intergovernmental structure of the Commission, and requested the Executive Secretary to report to the Conference of Ministers at its next session on restructuring the conference structure and subsidiary bodies of the Commission, including the intergovernmental committees of experts,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 72/279 of 31 May 2018, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the role and functions of the United Nations development system at the regional level, including the regional economic commissions and the regional teams of the United Nations development system, emphasized the need to address gaps and overlaps at the regional level, and endorsed a phased approach to revamping the United Nations development system at the regional level,

Noting the new strategic directions of the Economic Commission for Africa for an empowered and transformed Africa and the structural reform of the secretariat of the Commission to deliver ideas and actions for an empowered, inclusive and transformed Africa in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²¹⁵ and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, through its three core functions, namely, its function as a think tank, its convening function and its operational function,²¹⁶

1. *Takes note* of the review of the intergovernmental structure, its findings and recommendations;
2. *Endorses* the following adjustments to the intergovernmental structure of the Economic Commission for Africa:
 - (a) To organize the sectoral subsidiary organs as follows:
 - (i) Committee on Economic Governance;
 - (ii) Committee on Statistics and Data;
 - (iii) Committee on Private Sector Development, Regional Integration, Trade, Infrastructure, Industry and Technology;
 - (iv) Committee on Climate Change, Blue Economy, Agriculture and Natural Resource Management;
 - (v) Committee on Social Development, Poverty and Gender;
 - (b) To change the name of the subregional intergovernmental committees of experts to “intergovernmental committees of senior officials and experts”, with a view to ensuring effective policy uptake and greater participation of senior government officials in the committees.

2019/32. 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, 2016/28 of 27 July 2016, 2017/26 of 25 July 2017 and 2018/19 of 24 July 2018 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, 2014/221 of 13 June 2014 and 2017/214 of 19 April 2017,

²¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

²¹⁶ See resolution 2018/23, annex.

Resolutions

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti²¹⁷ and the recommendations contained therein, as well as the outreach efforts undertaken by members of the Advisory Group;
2. *Recognizes* that political, institutional and socioeconomic stability are essential to the long-term development of Haiti, and encourages the Government of Haiti, the United Nations and the international community to pursue their joint efforts in this regard;
3. *Underlines* the importance of continued efforts by the Government of Haiti to achieve greater national ownership in fostering resilience and inclusive socioeconomic development for all Haitians, and emphasizes the urgent need to address the deep inequalities, exclusion and economic hardship as underlying causes of the situation;
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, including through an inclusive intra-Haitian dialogue;
5. *Calls upon* donors and other partners, including the United Nations system and the international financial institutions, to remain engaged and coordinated in support of the long-term development of Haiti, in line with priorities set by the Government of Haiti and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;²¹⁸
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. *Calls for* close and sustained collaboration, coordination and, as appropriate, information-sharing between the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, the future United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti, the United Nations country team and all other United Nations entities, as well as other local and international partners, in consultation with the Government of Haiti, especially in the light of the planned exit of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, to ensure 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, and welcomes the efforts undertaken by the United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti to mobilize adequate public and private sector funding to eliminate cholera from Haiti;
11. *Calls urgently for* adequate funding for humanitarian activities, including the cholera epidemic response, as presented in the 2019 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 to pursue the coordination of 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 2020 session, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on the long-term development strategy of Haiti

²¹⁷ [E/2019/80](#).

²¹⁸ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

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 Mission for Justice Support in Haiti and future Head of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti, the United Nations Sustainable 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 2020 session.

*38th plenary meeting
24 July 2019*

2019/33. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution [2017/25](#) of 7 July 2017,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,²¹⁹

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 2016,²²⁰ 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, and welcoming the fact that they are complementary and aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²²¹

Welcoming the progress made in increasing access to HIV treatment and the progress made in preventing new HIV infections,

Concerned that, despite progress towards the 90-90-90 targets, in 2017, of the estimated 36.9 million people living with HIV globally, only 75 per cent (27.5 million) knew their status, only 59 per cent (21.7 million) received treatment and less than half (47 per cent) (17.5 million) had achieved viral suppression,

Expressing deep concern that, despite the progress made, there remain many disparities between and within countries and regions, between men and women, for different age groups, and for key populations²²² that epidemiological evidence shows to be globally at higher risk of HIV infection, and that achieving the 2020 targets outlined in the 2016 Political Declaration is at risk, with new HIV infections on the rise in some countries and with some subpopulations owing in part to ineffective policies; that access to viral load testing remains low; and that there

²¹⁹ [E/2019/74](#).

²²⁰ General Assembly resolution [70/266](#), annex.

²²¹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

²²² As referred to in the 2016 Political Declaration 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.

Resolutions

is a continuing shortfall in the financing of the HIV response, including for low- and middle-income countries, especially those that are highly affected by the HIV epidemic,

Recognizing that, although stigma associated with HIV is declining, it remains an impediment to an effective HIV response, especially for adolescent girls and young women and for vulnerable and key populations that epidemiological evidence shows to be globally at higher risk of HIV infection,

Recognizing also the critical role that meaningful involvement of civil society plays, as a key stakeholder, in the global response to the AIDS epidemic, and reaffirming that the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all is an essential element in the global response to the AIDS epidemic, including in the areas of prevention, treatment, care and support,

Acknowledging the availability of evidence-based HIV prevention interventions, and expressing concern regarding the uneven scale-up of these interventions, as well as the slow rates of expenditure of prevention funds resulting in critical gaps in prevention efforts,

Concerned that tuberculosis remains the leading global cause of death among people living with HIV and that 9 per cent of tuberculosis cases worldwide occur among people living with HIV, yet, in 2017, only 41 per cent of the estimated tuberculosis cases in people living with HIV were diagnosed and notified and patients treated for both diseases, and only 60 per cent of known tuberculosis patients were tested for HIV, precluding treatment and resulting in preventable deaths,

Recognizing that achieving universal health coverage can be an accelerator to ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 through supporting greater access to services, the development and strengthening of health systems, improving the capacity to address the multiple needs of people living with or at risk of HIV and promoting integrated approaches to service delivery, as well as through the inclusion of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services into nationally determined sets of quality essential health-care services, particularly at the level of primary health care,

Recognizing also that efforts to achieve universal health coverage should be informed by the lessons learned from the HIV response, including a focus on equity, outcomes and accountability, responsiveness to human rights principles and the needs of the most marginalized, innovation in health financing, inclusive health governance, community-based service delivery, a focus on the social and structural determinants of health, and the importance of addressing stigma and discrimination,

Reaffirming the pivotal role of the Joint Programme in galvanizing and supporting multisectoral HIV responses in the context of broader efforts to reach the Sustainable Development Goals and leave no one behind,

Expressing concern over policies and practices that hinder the efforts to access HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services,

Noting with appreciation the continued reporting by Member States on progress in their HIV responses and the support provided by the Joint Programme to Member States, including by enabling increased access to and use of quality data to measure progress and refine strategies in the HIV response,

Stressing the need for the Joint Programme to continue to provide support to Member States, especially those with a high HIV burden or concentrated epidemics,

Recognizing the value of lessons learned from the multisectoral response to HIV in addressing other complex health and development challenges and that progress in the HIV response has led to progress on broader development outcomes,

Recognizing also the need to ensure a sustainable, fit-for-purpose and up-to-date Joint Programme and noting the upcoming review of the revised operating model in 2020, as decided by the Programme Coordinating Board in its decision 8.9, adopted at its forty-second meeting, and noting also the upcoming report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the management and administration of the Joint Programme, as well as the report of the Programme Coordinating Board Search Committee on the selection of the Executive Director as regards the lessons learned, which could contribute to this process,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,²¹⁹

Resolutions

2. *Recognizes* that the AIDS epidemic is not yet over, and stresses the ongoing need to invigorate the AIDS response to increase momentum towards meeting the 2020 targets in countries where results are lagging, while recognizing the need to support sustaining the successes in controlling the pandemic and ensuring the end of the epidemic by 2030, and establishing a foundation for the long-term sustainability of the response;

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 2030,²²⁰ and encourages Governments, civil society, local communities and the private sector to achieve the goals of the 2016–2021 Strategy and the 2016 Political Declaration, as an important prerequisite and enabler for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including target 3.3;²²¹

4. *Calls for* urgent action and partnership by Member States, the United Nations system, civil society, local communities, the private sector and other stakeholders to scale up evidence-based HIV prevention, testing, treatment, care and retention, including access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines, including generics, viral load testing in pursuit of achieving viral load suppression, and tuberculosis preventative treatment, to ensure that those services reach the people who need them the most, including key populations²²² that epidemiological evidence shows to be globally at higher risk of HIV infection, adolescent girls and young women, and calls for reinvigorated efforts to protect human rights and promote gender equality and to address social risk factors, including gender-based violence, as well as social and economic determinants of health;

5. *Urges* Member States to urgently remove, where feasible, obstacles that limit the capacity of low- and middle-income countries to provide affordable and effective HIV prevention and treatment products, diagnostics, medicines and commodities and other pharmaceutical products;

6. *Calls for* strengthened efforts by Member States, the United Nations system, civil society, local communities, the private sector and other stakeholders to coordinate efforts between HIV and other health programmes and sectors, with a particular focus on integration within health systems, to increase efficiency and contribute to long-term sustainability, and services to address co-infections and co-morbidities, to promote improved health outcomes in the context of moving towards achieving universal health coverage by 2030;

7. *Also calls for* strengthened coordination and collaboration between tuberculosis and HIV programmes, as well as with other health programmes and sectors, to find the missing cases of tuberculosis and HIV through ensuring universal and equitable access to integrated prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care services, through public, private and community providers, in accordance with national legislation, including through promoting testing and treatment for HIV among people with tuberculosis and screening all people living with HIV regularly for tuberculosis and providing tuberculosis treatment or prevention, as indicated;

8. *Urges* the Joint Programme to continue to leverage the comparative advantages of diverse United Nations bodies and other partners in fast-tracking and strengthening a multisectoral response to AIDS in line with their respective mandates;

9. *Recognizes* that the Sustainable Development Goals provide for the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices, which will be important to reduce barriers to an effective HIV response, including for vulnerable and key populations that epidemiological evidence shows to be globally at higher risk of HIV infection;

10. *Reaffirms* that the Joint Programme's co-sponsor and governance model provides 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](#) of 21 December 2016 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Joint Programme to refine and adapt its operating model to more effectively support countries, and urges the Joint Programme to continue these efforts and its active engagement in United Nations reform efforts at the national, regional and global levels, and, specifically, at the country level to position the AIDS response as an integral part of sustainable development cooperation between the United Nations country teams and the host Governments and country stakeholders to achieve the AIDS-related commitments, in accordance with national contexts and priorities, and the broader Sustainable Development Goals, and to ensure that no one is left behind;

Resolutions

12. *Requests* the Programme Coordinating Board to discuss governance issues of the Joint Programme, as well as how the Joint Programme could be sustainably core funded, in accordance with all relevant United Nations principles, with a view to evaluating such issues, in order to have an effective, efficient and accountable Joint Programme, and to report to the Economic and Social Council by 2021;

13. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Joint Programme to support and contribute to the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²²¹ including the high-level political forum on sustainable development, in order to ensure that adequate consideration is given to the HIV/AIDS response and its interlinkages with other Sustainable Development Goals;

14. *Stresses* the critical importance of continued political commitment and leadership to end AIDS by 2030, and recognizes the need to convene a high-level meeting of the General Assembly, the date of which is to be determined no later than at the seventy-fifth session of the Assembly, as decided by the Assembly in accordance with its resolution 70/266 of 8 June 2016, to review progress on the commitments made in the 2016 Political Declaration and reinvigorate the response in order to regain momentum and place the world back on track to achieve the end of AIDS by 2030, in close alignment and synergy with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

15. *Calls for* urgent action to close the HIV and AIDS resource gap, taking into account the need for annual investments of 26 billion United States dollars in order to reach the 2020 targets, in line with the principles of shared responsibility and global solidarity, encourages countries to scale up domestic and international funding for the response, and emphasizes that action is needed to ensure political, programmatic and financial accountability and sustainability at all levels;

16. *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 inviting new donors to join from both the public and private sectors;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Council, at its 2021 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.

*38th plenary meeting
24 July 2019*

2019/34. Change of name of the Committee on Housing and Land Management

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Economic Commission for Europe decision E (68) of 10 April 2019, by which the Commission decided to change the name of the Committee on Housing and Land Management to “Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management”,

Endorses the change of name of the Committee on Housing and Land Management of the Economic Commission for Europe to “Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management”.

*38th plenary meeting
24 July 2019*

Decisions

2019/200. Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2018–2019

A

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Inga Rhonda KING (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) as President of the Council for 2018–2019, and Omar HILALE (Morocco), Teodoro Lopez LOCSIN, Jr. (Philippines) and Tore HATTREM (Norway) as Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2018–2019, 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 2019, on the understanding that they remained representatives of members of the Council.

B

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2018, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Valentin Rybakov (Belarus) as a Vice-President of the Council for 2018–2019, for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when his successor was elected at the beginning of the next cycle, in July 2019, on the understanding that he remained a representative of a member of the Council.

C

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 14 February 2019, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Kira Christianne Danganan AZUCENA (Philippines) and Mona JUUL (Norway) as Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2018–2019, to complete the terms of office of Teodoro Lopez LOCSIN, Jr. (Philippines) and Tore HATTREM (Norway).

2019/201. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

A

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 5 December 2018, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

The Council elected Javad SAFAEI (Islamic Republic of Iran), by secret ballot, to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2019, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Seyed Mohsen EMADI (Islamic Republic of Iran).

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The Council elected COLOMBIA, IRELAND, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and ROMANIA, by acclamation, in accordance with Council resolution [2015/1](#) of 4 March 2015, to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2020, or until they ceased to be members of the Council.

The Council postponed the election of one member from African States and two States members of the Council for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

Appointments

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Council appointed Rolph VAN DER HOEVEN (Netherlands), nominated by the Secretary-General, to the Committee for Development Policy for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Teresa RIBERA (Spain).

Outstanding vacancies from previous sessions

Elections

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected EL SALVADOR, by acclamation, to the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-third session of the Commission, in 2019, and expiring at the close of its fifty-sixth session, in 2023.

The Council further postponed the election to fill one vacancy from Asia-Pacific 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; one vacancy from African States and one vacancy from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission, in 2022; and one vacancy from Latin American and Caribbean States and one vacancy from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-third session of the Commission, in 2019, and expiring at the close of its fifty-sixth session, in 2023.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected UKRAINE, by acclamation, to the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2019, and expiring at the close of its sixty-first session, in 2023.

The Council further postponed the election to fill one vacancy from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2020; two vacancies from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2021; and two vacancies from Asia-Pacific States and two vacancies from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2019, and expiring at the close of its sixty-first session, in 2023.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected ECUADOR and GUATEMALA, by acclamation, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020, and one member from Eastern European States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, by acclamation, to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from African States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Council elected Preeti SARAN (India), by acclamation, to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL
STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected MOROCCO, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

Decisions

The Council further postponed the election of two members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018; one member from African States, two members from Asia-Pacific States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and seven members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020; and one member from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Council, in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution [64/289](#) of 2 July 2010, elected the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, by acclamation, to the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2019.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected FRANCE, by acclamation, to the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2019, to replace GERMANY, which was resigning from its seat effective 31 December 2018.

B

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 14 February 2019, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Vacancies previously postponed by the Council

Elections

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The Council elected BRAZIL and MALI, by acclamation, and the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN by secret ballot, in accordance with Council resolution [2015/1](#) of 4 March 2015, to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020, or until they ceased to be members of the Council.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected PORTUGAL, by acclamation, to the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2019, and expiring at the close of its sixty-first session, in 2023.

The Council further postponed the election to fill one vacancy from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2020; two vacancies from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2021; and two vacancies from Asia-Pacific States and one vacancy from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2019, and expiring at the close of its sixty-first session, in 2023.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected SOUTH AFRICA, by acclamation, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice 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 Eastern European States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021.

Decisions

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected ECUADOR, by acclamation, to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from African States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected GUATEMALA, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting 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 African States, two members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and seven members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020; and one member from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021.

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected the GAMBIA, ICELAND, PANAMA and ROMANIA, by acclamation, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from African States, three members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021.

C

At its 12th and 13th plenary meetings, on 7 May 2019, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected Zuriswa ZINGELA (South Africa), by secret ballot, from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization, to the International Narcotics Control Board for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2020 and expiring on 1 March 2025.

The Council also elected Bernard LEROY (France), Jagjit PAVADIA (India), César Tomás ARCE RIVAS (Paraguay), Jallal TOUFIQ (Morocco) and Viviana MANRIQUE ZULUAGA (Colombia), by secret ballot, from among candidates nominated by Governments, for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2020 and expiring on 1 March 2025.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council elected BRAZIL, CZECHIA, GEORGIA, MADAGASCAR, SIERRA LEONE and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by acclamation, to the Statistical Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2023.

The Council also elected KUWAIT and the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, by secret ballot, for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2023.

Decisions

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected LEBANON, LIBYA, SOMALIA, TURKMENISTAN and UKRAINE, by acclamation, to the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2020, and expiring at the close of its fifty-seventh session, in 2024.

The Council postponed the election of one member from African States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2020, and expiring at the close of its fifty-seventh session, in 2024.

The Council elected ISRAEL and JAMAICA, by acclamation, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission, in 2023.

The Council further postponed the election of the following three outstanding vacancies on the Commission: one from Asia-Pacific 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; and one from African States and one from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission, in 2022.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, ETHIOPIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, LIBYA, NIGERIA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, by acclamation, to the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2020, and expiring at the close of its sixty-second session, in 2024.

The Council elected CUBA, by secret ballot, for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2020, and expiring at the close of its sixty-second session, in 2024.

The Council postponed the election of one member from Eastern European States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2020, and expiring at the close of its sixty-second session, in 2024.

The Council elected AUSTRIA, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-first session of the Commission, in 2023.

The Council further postponed the election to fill three outstanding vacancies from Western European and other States, all for a term beginning on the date of election, two for a term expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2021, and one for a term expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2020; as well as two outstanding vacancies from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-first session of the Commission, in 2023.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, DENMARK, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, the PHILIPPINES, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SOMALIA and SWITZERLAND, by acclamation, to the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the Commission, in 2020, and expiring at the close of its sixty-eighth session, in 2024.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Council elected ANGOLA, AUSTRIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, KENYA, LIBYA, MOROCCO, the NETHERLANDS, POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, TURKEY, UKRAINE, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by acclamation, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2023.

The Council also elected BAHRAIN, CHINA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, MEXICO, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, PERU, THAILAND, TURKMENISTAN and URUGUAY, by secret ballot, for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2023.

Decisions

The Council postponed the election of two members from African States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2023.

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

The Council elected Vital BAMBANZE (Burundi), Grigory E. LUKIYANTSEV (Russian Federation), Bornface MUSEKE MATE (Namibia), Tove SØVND AHL GANT (Denmark) and ZHANG Xiaoan (China), by acclamation, to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council also elected Irma PINEDA SANTIAGO (Mexico) and Lourdes TIBÁN GUALA (Ecuador), by secret ballot, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council postponed the election of one member from Eastern European States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected CHINA, ESTONIA, IRELAND, NORWAY, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, YEMEN and ZIMBABWE, by acclamation, to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council also elected CUBA and PARAGUAY, by secret ballot, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council further elected the following Member States, by acclamation, for a term beginning on 1 January 2020, to replace members of the Executive Board which were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2019: NEW ZEALAND and the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, to complete the terms of office of ITALY and BELARUS, respectively (expiring on 31 December 2020); and GERMANY, JAPAN and SPAIN, to complete the terms of office of FRANCE, AUSTRALIA and LUXEMBOURG, respectively (expiring on 31 December 2021).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND/UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

The Council elected BULGARIA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CZECHIA, DENMARK, JAPAN, KUWAIT, NORWAY, PERU, SOMALIA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by acclamation, 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 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council also elected the following Member States, by acclamation, for a term beginning on 1 January 2020, to replace members of the Executive Board which were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2019: FINLAND and SWITZERLAND, to complete the terms of office of the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and MONACO, respectively (expiring on 31 December 2020); and AUSTRIA, to complete the term of office of BELGIUM (expiring on 31 December 2021).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2010/35 of 25 October 2010, elected BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CHINA, the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, GERMANY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, LEBANON, LITHUANIA, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SIERRA LEONE and SWITZERLAND, by acclamation, 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 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council postponed the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

Decisions

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2010/35, also elected the following Member States, by acclamation, for a term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2021, to replace members of the Executive Board which were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2019: BELGIUM and CANADA, to complete the terms of office of IRELAND and TURKEY, respectively.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected AUSTRALIA, BURUNDI, MADAGASCAR, SPAIN and TURKMENISTAN, by acclamation, to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council also elected CUBA, by secret ballot, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council further elected AUSTRIA, by acclamation, for a term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2021, to complete the term of office of SWITZERLAND, which was resigning from its seat effective 31 December 2019.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected BELARUS, EL SALVADOR, FRANCE, KENYA, TUNISIA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by acclamation, to the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council postponed the election of two members from Asia-Pacific States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council also elected the following Member States, by acclamation, for a term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2021, to replace members of the Programme Coordinating Board which were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2019: LUXEMBOURG and SWITZERLAND, to complete the terms of office of BELGIUM and SWEDEN, respectively.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated CHINA, the COMOROS, LIBERIA, MAURITANIA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and URUGUAY for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council postponed the nomination of one member from Asia-Pacific States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council nominated PARAGUAY to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Committee for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2021.

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly: one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term expiring on 31 December 2020 and one member from Western European and other States for a term expiring on 31 December 2021.

Outstanding vacancies

Elections

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected MADAGASCAR, by acclamation, to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2022.

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 2022.

Decisions

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected CAMBODIA, by acclamation, to the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from African States, two members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and seven members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020; and one member from African States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021.

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected CÔTE D'IVOIRE, FIJI, INDONESIA and LEBANON, by acclamation, to the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021.

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 2021.

D

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Confirmations

BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council confirmed the nomination of the following four candidates for membership on the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: Hanif Hassan Ali AL QASSIM (United Arab Emirates), Ha-Joon CHANG (Republic of Korea), Shalini RANDEIA (India) and Imraan VALODIA (South Africa) for a four-year term beginning on the date of confirmation by the Council and expiring on 30 June 2023; and the renomination of Saraswathi MENON (India) for an additional two-year term beginning on the date of confirmation by the Council and expiring on 30 June 2021.¹

E

At its 28th plenary meeting, on 8 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Appointments

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/22 of 28 July 2000, the President of the Council appointed the following eight members to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022: Phoolman CHAUDHARY (Nepal), Simón Freddy CONDO RIVEROS (Plurinational State of Bolivia), Hindou Oumarou IBRAHIM (Chad), Hannah MCGLADE (Australia), Darío José MEJÍA MONTALVO (Colombia), Anne NUORGAM (Finland), Geoffrey Scott ROTH (United States of America) and Aleksei TSYKAREV (Russian Federation).

¹ As recommended by the Commission for Social Development at its fifty-seventh session in its decision 57/101.

Decisions

F

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Appointments

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Council endorsed the appointment of Carolina LIZÁRRAGA HOUGHTON (Peru) and Youngju OH (Republic of Korea) and the reappointment of Carlos CASTRESANA FERNÁNDEZ (Spain) and Joel Antonio HERNÁNDEZ GARCÍA (Mexico) to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.²

G

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Outstanding vacancies

Elections

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Council elected ARGENTINA, by acclamation, 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 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

The Council elected Sven-Erik SOOSAAR (Estonia), by acclamation, to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2020 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, by acclamation, to the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021.

2019/202. Provisional agenda of the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council adopted the provisional agenda for its 2019 session.³

2019/203. Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2019 session

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 October 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided that the special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Council for the 2019 session would be as follows: the high-level segment, the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, the forum on financing for development follow-up, the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, the special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters, as well as any joint meetings and other special meetings that may be convened should the need arise, would be the responsibility of the President, Inga Rhonda KING (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines); the operational activities for development segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Teodoro Lopez LOCSIN, Jr. (Philippines);⁴

² As recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-eighth session.

³ E/2019/1.

⁴ Subsequently succeeded by Kira Christianne Danganan Azucena (Philippines) (see decision 2019/200 C).

the humanitarian affairs segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Omar HILALE (Morocco); the integration segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Valentin RYBAKOV (Belarus); and the management meetings, including the elections to fill the vacancies in the subsidiary and related bodies of the Council, would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Tore HATTREM (Norway).⁵

2019/204. Further working arrangements for the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 5 December 2018, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2019/1 of 19 October 2018 on the working arrangements for its 2019 session, decided to change the date of the one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters from Friday, 26 April 2019, to Monday, 29 April 2019.

2019/205. Theme of the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 14 February 2019, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolutions 70/299 of 29 July 2016, entitled “Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level”, and 72/305 of 23 July 2018, entitled “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”, and Council decision 2017/208 of 23 November 2016 on the themes of the 2017, 2018 and 2019 sessions of the Council, decided to change the theme of the 2019 session of the Council in line with that of the 2019 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, namely, “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”.

2019/206. Change in the working arrangements for the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 14 February 2019, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2019/1 of 19 October 2018 on the working arrangements for its 2019 session, decided to change the dates of the humanitarian affairs segment to be held in Geneva from Wednesday, 29 May, to Friday, 31 May, to Monday, 24 June, to Wednesday, 26 June.

2019/207. Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the eighteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 14 February 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided that the eighteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in New York from 23 to 26 April 2019;
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda of the eighteenth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

- 1. Opening of the session by the Co-Chairs.
- 2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
- 3. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
 - (a) Procedural issues for the Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Subcommittee on Updating the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, including:
 - (i) Taxation of royalties;
 - (ii) Taxation of collective investment vehicles;

⁵ Subsequently succeeded by Mona Juul (Norway) (see decision 2019/200 C).

- (c) Tax and the Sustainable Development Goals: follow-up report;
 - (d) Update of the United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries;
 - (e) Update of the Handbook on Selected Issues for Taxation of the Extractive Industries by Developing Countries;
 - (f) Update of the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (g) Dispute avoidance and resolution;
 - (h) Capacity-building;
 - (i) Environmental tax issues;
 - (j) Tax consequences of the digitalized economy – issues of relevance for developing countries;
 - (k) Taxation of development projects;
 - (l) Relationship of tax treaties with trade and investment treaties;
 - (m) Other matters for consideration.
4. Provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Committee.
5. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its eighteenth session.

2019/208. Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2019 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 April 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided that the theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2019 session would be “Promoting action to save lives, reach those in need and reduce humanitarian risk, vulnerability and need: looking towards the seventieth anniversary of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the climate summit called for by the Secretary-General”;
- (b) Also decided that it would convene two panel discussions under the segment;
- (c) Took note of the proposed topics for the two panel discussions under the segment:
 - (i) “Preparing for the future in the face of climate change and weather-related disasters: strengthening preparedness and humanitarian response and collaborating to build resilience and address escalating risks and challenges”;
 - (ii) “Strengthening humanitarian action: next steps to advance localization and engage communities for a more inclusive and effective humanitarian response”;
- (d) Also took note of the high-level side event to be convened on the margins of the segment under the theme “Towards the seventieth anniversary of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949: achieving collective commitment to international humanitarian law and putting fundamental protections into practice”.

2019/209. New strategic orientation of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 11 April 2019, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the new strategic orientation of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat),⁶ authorized the Secretary-General to proceed, on an exceptional basis, with the preparation of the proposed programme budget for 2020 for UN-Habitat based on the new strategic orientation of UN-Habitat, as

⁶ E/2019/59.

detailed in the draft strategic plan for 2020–2025,⁷ without prejudice to any subsequent action that the Council and the General Assembly may take on the report of the United Nations Habitat Assembly.

2019/210. Report of the Statistical Commission on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda and dates of its fifty-first session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its fiftieth session;⁸
- (b) Decided that the fifty-first session of the Commission would be held in New York from 3 to 6 March 2020;
- (c) 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 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
Joint report of the Secretary-General and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics
 - (c) Gender statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (d) Refugee statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics
 - (e) Civil registration and vital statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (f) Ageing-related statistics and age-disaggregated data;
Documentation
Report of the Titchfield Group on ageing-related statistics and age-disaggregated data

⁷ [HSP/HA/1/7](#).

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 4 (E/2019/24)*.

- (g) Health statistics.

Documentation

Report of the World Health Organization

- 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) Business and trade statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade 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) Tourism statistics;

Documentation

Report of the World Tourism Organization

- (h) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

- (i) Short-term economic indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (j) Finance statistics;

Documentation

Report of the International Monetary Fund

- (k) Price statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics

Report of the Ottawa Group on Price Indices

- (l) Future of economic statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair group on economic 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

6. Activities not classified by field:

- (a) Coordination of statistical programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

- (b) International statistical classifications;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications

- (c) Dissemination of statistics by the Statistics Division;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (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 Latin America and the Caribbean
- (i) Governance, peace and security statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Praia Group on Governance Statistics
- (j) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Friends of the Chair group on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- (k) Open data;
Documentation
Report of the Working Group on Open Data
- (l) Working methods of the Statistical Commission;
Documentation
Report of the Bureau on working methods: streamlining the governance of groups
- (m) Management and modernization of statistical systems.
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General

7. Programme questions (Statistics Division).

8. Provisional agenda and dates of the fifty-second session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda of the fifty-second 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 fifty-first session.

2019/211. Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2019 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Council forum on financing for development follow-up⁹ to the 2019 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council.

⁹ See [E/FFDF/2019/3](#).

2019/212. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-fourth session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-third session¹⁰ and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixty-fourth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTY-FOURTH 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: review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution [2018/8](#));

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

- (b) Emerging issues, trends, focus areas and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women, including equality between women and men;
- (c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts

Women, the girl child and HIV and AIDS

Proposals on the Commission’s priority and review themes for 2021 and beyond

Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on the activities of the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcome of relevant sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 7 (E/2019/27).*

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. Provisional agenda of the sixty-fifth session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-fourth session.

2019/213. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventieth, seventy-first and seventy-second sessions

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventieth, seventy-first and seventy-second sessions.¹¹

2019/214. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-eighth session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-seventh session;¹²
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-EIGHTH 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: affordable housing and social protection systems for all to address homelessness;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on affordable housing and social protection systems for all to address homelessness

- (b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:
 - (i) Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond;
 - (ii) World Programme of Action for Youth;

¹¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/74/38).*

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 6 (E/2019/26).*

(iii) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

(iv) 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 further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

(c) Emerging issues (to be determined).

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on emerging issues

4. Programme questions and other matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme plan for 2021

5. Provisional agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission.

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-eighth session.

2019/215. Application of the non-governmental organization Palestinian Association for Human Rights – Witness for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided to return the application of Palestinian Association for Human Rights – Witness to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

2019/216. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to grant consultative status to the following 235 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

A Better Community for All (ABC4All)

Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute

Adolescent Breast and Pelvic Cancer Awareness Initiative

Afrikanische Frauenorganisation

Agencia Internacional de Cooperación y Desarrollo

Alberta Council for Global Cooperation

Alebe Collins Nigeria Foundation

Al-Gusor Al-Raidh Social Development Organization

Alnahda Philanthropic Society for Women

Alternative Perspectives and Global Concerns

American Academy of Arts and Sciences

American Pakistan Foundation

Amroha Education Foundation

Andean Information Network

Angels in the Field

Anglican Rite Roman Catholic Church

Aotearoa Youth Leadership Institute
Apex Development Foundation
Appui solidaire pour le renforcement de l'aide au développement
Arc Finance, Ltd.
Asia Initiatives, Inc.
Asociación Colectivo Mujeres al Derecho (ASOCOLEMAD)
Asociación La Ruta del Clima
Associação Nacional de Deficiência Mentais Raras – Raríssimas
Association Assistance communautaire et développement
Association canadienne pour le droit et la vérité
Association consortium pour les aires et territoires du patrimoine autochtone et communautaire (APAC)
Association des femmes pour la promotion et le développement endogène
Association du développement communautaire en Mauritanie
Association Duval
Association for Reconciliation and Development through English
Association Jbel Ayachi pour le développement culturel, social, économique et de l'environnement
Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration
Association pour la défense des droits de la femme mauritanienne
Association pour la diffusion des droits humains aux peuples autochtones – Humanitarian Law Agency
Australian Injecting and Illicit Drug Users League, Inc. (AIVL)
Avocats sans frontières – Québec
Babatunde Development and Empowerment Initiative
Bangladesh Association for Development of Trade and Finance (BADTF)
BCARE USA, Inc. (BCARE International)
Beijing Changier Education Foundation
Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation
Beit Hagalgalm/House of Wheels
Belgische associatie voor mensenrechten en ontwikkeling
Bien-être social pour tous
Bir Dünya Çocuk Derneği
Brain Sluice Africa Child's
Cámara de Instituciones de Diagnóstico Médico (CADIME)
Canadian Canola Growers Association
Center for the Study of Crime
Centre de recherche et d'action pour le développement durable et l'épanouissement des sociétés
Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas (CEDRO)
Chengmei Charity Foundation
China Charities Aid Foundation for Children
Churches in One Accord
Citizen Association Health Education and Research Association (HERA)
Civil Society Support Center NGO "SEG"
Commit-2-Change, Inc.
Community Development Alliance
Compassion Soul Winners Outreach International

ComunidadMujer
Concern for Human Welfare
Confederation of Indian Healthcare Foundation (CIHF)
Continents University
Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo
Corporación Fiscalía del Medio Ambiente (FIMA)
CrowdGuard
Dansk Flygtningehjælp
DePaul University
Dignidad y Justicia en el Camino, Asociación Civil
Direct Aid Organization
Drug Reform Coordination Network, Inc.
Earth Law Center
Ecocentre for Environmental Protection
EL-Aged Care, Limited by Guarantee
Əlil Təşkilatları İttifaqı
Empower
European Network on Debt and Development
Farhikhtegan'e Mosalman Association
Federal Lezghin National and Cultural Autonomy
Fédération internationale des associations d'inventeurs
Femienza International, Ltd.
Fondation du Dr Julien
Fondation européenne d'études progressistes
Fondation Medicines Patent Pool
Fondation Millennia 2025 Femmes et Innovation
Fondazione del Monte di Bologna e Ravenna
Fondazione di ricerca scientifica ed umanistica Antonio Meneghetti
Forum européen des femmes musulmanes
Foundation for Building Sustainable Communities
Foundation for International Medical Relief of Children
Fundación Abba Colombia
Fundación Cepaim, Acción Integral con Migrantes
Gap Intercessors Ministry International
Gender and Development Action, Limited
Geneva Agape Foundation
Georgetown University
Gesellschaft Bosnischer Akademiker in Österreich
Girls Not Brides: the Global Partnership to End Child Marriage
Global Alliance of NGOs for Road Safety
Global Interfaith WASH Alliance India
Global Medic Force (Europe)
Global Music & Wellness Inc.
Global Peace Foundation

Green Mobilisation Initiative
Groundswell International, Inc.
Hazar Eğitim Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği
Hellenic Initiative, Inc.
Helpline Foundation for the Needy, Abuja
Hinduistička Vjerska Zajednica Hrvatske
Human Rights Center in Iraq
Ikkaido, Ltd.
Imam Ali Charity Institution
Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos
International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development
International Arts Movement, Inc.
International Association of World Peace Advocate
International Society for Peace and Safety
“İqtisadi və Sosial İnkişaf Mərkəzi” ictimai birliyi
Iranian Thalassemia Society
Israel Trauma Coalition for Response and Preparedness, RA
Italian Climate Network
Justiça Global
Kadın Sağlıkçılar Eğitim ve Dayanışma Vakfı
Kallipatira
Kids' Educational Engagement Project (KEEP)
Knowledge for Development without Borders (KFDWB)
La Voûte nubienne
League of Women Voters of Nigeria
Legal Action Worldwide
Legal Advice Centre
Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society (LEDARS)
Love Alliance Foundation for Orphans, Disabled and Abandoned Persons in Nigeria
Magyar Női Unió Egyesület
Markaz Toseeh Tehran
Medical and Educational Sustainable Community Help, Incorporated (MESCH)
Medijski Edukativni Centar
Migration Council Australia
Montréal International
Mundo a Sorrir – Associação de Médicos Dentistas Solidários Portugueses
MUSIAD Corp.
Namati, Inc.
National Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Nature's Rights
Nikookaran Sharif Charity
Ogiek Peoples' Development Program (OPDP)
One Earth Future Foundation, Inc.

Decisions

OneNess Foundation for the Aged, Disabled and Children
ONG Funsocial Crecer Colombia
Open Net Association, Inc.
Opportunity Two Excel Foundation
Organisation pour de nouvelles initiatives en développement et santé au Burkina Faso
Organización no gubernamental de Desarrollo Piensa Discapacidad
Panoramic Charity Foundation
Partenaires pour le développement rural (PDR)
Peace Development Fund
Peace Initiative Network
Peace Society of Kenya
PeaceTrees Vietnam
Pearl Initiative, Inc.
People's Cultural Centre
Permanent Peace Movement
Phelyn Skill Acquisition Center
Poka Healthcare Foundation
PRO Leadership Global, Inc.
Public Aid Organization
Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative
Ranney School
Regional Centre for International Development Cooperation, Limited by Guarantee
Rescue the Poor Child
RIO Rusmisbrukernes Interesseorganisasjon
SAM, Inc.
Sanctuary for Families, Inc.
Sanid Organization for Relief and Development
Seek the Peace
Shrushti Seva Samiti
Silambam Asia (SILA)
Smart Women's Community Institute
Smile Again Africa Development Organization
Smile Youth Initiative International
Sociedad Espiritista Kardeciana Cruzada Quisicuba
Sociedad Mexicana de Criminología Capítulo Nuevo León
Sociedad y Discapacidad: Estudios, Asesoría e Integración de la Persona con Discapacidad "Sociedad y Discapacidad"
Society for Orphan, Neglected & Youths (SONY)
Solidarité humanitaire
South Saharan Social Development Organisation
South Youth Organization
SPD
Specified Non-Profit Organization "Diamonds for Peace"
Stephen Lewis Foundation

Decisions

Stevenson Holistic Care Foundation
Stichting Deep Sea Conservation Coalition
Stopaids
Swiss Academy for Development (SAD)
Syndicat chrétien des travailleurs du Congo (SCTC)
TASC National, Limited
Terre des femmes, Schweiz
The Centre for Family Health Initiatives
The Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka
The First Community Christian Pentecostal Church of God, Inc.
The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR)
The National Council of African Descendants in America
The New Generation Girls and Women Development Initiative
The Paz Foundation
The Reality of Aid Africa Network
The Union of Arab Banks
The Victor Pineda Foundation
Tiruzer Ethiopia for Africa (TEA)
TOBE Foundation for Rights & Freedoms
Triumphant Hand of Mercy Initiative, NPC
Tsilhqot'in National Government
UCC Whale Center, Inc.
Uluslararası Süleymaniye Eğitim ve Yardımlaşma Derneği
Union nationale des femmes algériennes
Union of Relief and Development Associations
Union pour la promotion de la femme et de l'enfant nigérienne
Union Theological Seminary
Universal Peace and Violence Amelioration Centre
Universal Soul Love
US UCIA Corporation
Wassa Karité
Women Initiative for Sustainable Environment
Women's Initiative for Self-Actualization
Women's Spirit/Ruach Nashit – Financial Independence for Women Survivors of Violence
World Obesity Federation
Yemeni Observatory for Rights and Sustainable Development
Yoruba Indigene's Foundation
Youth Crime Watch of Liberia
Youth Education and Leadership Initiative
Youth Health and Development Organization
Youth Initiative against Unlawful Emigration
YUVA – Mauritius
Zaindriss Foundation, Inc.
Zomi National Council of Myanmar Social Organization, Kalaymyo (ZNCM)

Decisions

(b) Also decided to reclassify two non-governmental organizations from special to general consultative status:

International Human Rights and Anti-Corruption Society
Lazarus Union

(c) Further decided to reclassify one non-governmental organization from the Roster to general consultative status:

International Transport Workers' Federation

(d) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following seven non-governmental organizations:

Appui aux femmes démunies et enfants marginalisés au Kivu (special, 2015) to Dignité impact/Impact Dignity
Association of Third World Studies (special, 1995) to Association of Global South Studies (AGSS)
Building and Social Housing Foundation (special, 2006) to World Habitat
Citizens United to Promote Peace and Democracy in Liberia (special, 2015) to Partnership for Sustainable Development (PASD)
Fundación Intervida (special, 2001) to Fundación Educación y Cooperación (EDUCO)
International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission (special, 2010) to OutRight Action International
Students' Care Service (special, 2018) to Shine Children and Youth Services

(e) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the merger of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, which had obtained special consultative status in 2011, with the Cluster Munition Coalition to form the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC), and decided to grant special consultative status to the International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC);

(f) Further noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports, including new and deferred reports, of the following 400 non-governmental organizations:¹³

Action aides aux familles démunies
Actions communautaires pour le développement intégral
Africa Centre for Citizens Orientation
African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development
African Foundation for Human Advancement
African Heritage Foundation Nigeria
African Hope Committee
African Views Organization
African Youth Movement
Afro-European Medical and Research Network
Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement
Agencia Latinoamericana de Información
Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme
Al Mezan Center for Human Rights
Al-Birr and Al-Tawasul Organization
Al-Khoei Foundation
Allied Rainbow Communities International

¹³ The reports listed are for the period 2014–2017 unless otherwise indicated in parentheses.

All-Russian Public Organization “Russian Public Institute of Electoral Law”
All-Ukrainian Public Organization “Christian Rehabilitation Centers Association, for Drug- and Alcohol-Addicted People”
All-Ukrainian Union of Non-Government Organizations “Confederation of Non-Government Organizations of People with Disabilities of Ukraine”
Alpha O Centre for Malaria Prevention and Control
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
American Psychological Association (2012–2015)
Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain
Amity Foundation
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies
Anti-Slavery International
Architectes de l’urgence
“Armenian Lawyers’ Association” Non-Governmental Organization
Asia Pacific Basin for Energy Strategies Association
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network
Asian Institute of Transport Development
Asian Legal Resource Centre
Asociación Habitat Pro
Asociación Nacional de Estudiantes de Ingenierías Industrial, Administrativa y de Producción
Asociația Obștească “Centrul Ecologic – Recuperare, Reciclare, Reintegrare”
Asociația Pakiv România
Assembly of First Nations – National Indian Brotherhood
Associação de Mulheres contra a Violencia
Association Alkhayr pour le développement en Mauritanie
Association apprentissage sans frontières
Association congolaise pour le développement agricole
Association démocratique des femmes du Maroc
Association des états généraux des étudiants de l’Europe
Association des ONG de l’environnement
Association Diogenis – Drug Policy Dialogue in South East Europe
Association for Assistance to Families with Disabled Children
Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism
Association for Sustainable Human Development
Association internationale Soufie Alawiyya
Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
Association of Presbyterian Women of Aotearoa (New Zealand)
Association on Sustainable Development and Investment Climate Improvement, Uniting Investors and Creditors “World Organization for Development”
Association pour la formation et l’insertion sociale de l’adolescent et de la femme
Association pour la santé et la prévention des maladies tropicales
Association solidarité internationale pour l’Afrique
Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII

Decisions

Associazione Nazionale Produttori Armi e Munizioni Sportive e Civili
Awesome Treasures Foundation
Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
Baptist World Alliance
Basic Health International
Batey Relief Alliance
Board of Certified Safety Professionals
Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University
British Columbia Civil Liberties Association
Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation
Building and Social Housing Foundation
Cameroon Association for the Defence of the Victims of Accidents
Canadian Federation of University Women
Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network
Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women
Capital Humano y Social Alternativo
Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action
Casa Generalizia della Società del Sacro Cuore
Catholic International Education Office
Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
Catholics for Choice
Cause première
Center for Global Nonkilling
Center for Policy Studies
Center for Women and Development
Centre d'accompagnement des alternatives locales de développement
Centre de formation et de recherche pour le développement
Centre Europe-tiers monde
Centre for African Israeli Friendship
Centre for Public Health
Centre pour les droits civils et politiques
Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú
Centro de los Derechos del Migrante
C-Fam
China Association for International Science and Technology Cooperation
China Education Association for International Exchange
China Foundation for Peace and Development
China International Council for the Promotion of Multinational Corporations
China Society for Human Rights Studies
Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament
Christian Aid
Church World Service
Club des jeunes aveugles réhabilités du Cameroun
Club of Madrid (2011–2014)

Decisions

Collectif sénégalais des Africaines pour la promotion de l'éducation relative à l'environnement
Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples
Comité national d'action pour les droits de l'enfant et de la femme
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (2012–2015)
Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy
Commonwealth Human Ecology Council
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (2013–2016)
Community Development Programme
Conectas Direitos Humanos
Confédération des organisations familiales de l'Union européenne
Connecting Gender for Development
Conselho Federal da Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil
Conservation International Foundation
Consortium d'appui aux actions pour la promotion et le développement de l'Afrique
Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
Criminologists without Borders
Curia Generalizia Agostiniana
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Association
DiploFoundation
Diplomaten für internationale Verbindungen von Mensch und Wirtschaft
Dir Rural Development Organization
Disisleri Mensuplari Esleri Dayanisma Dernegi
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America
Dominican Leadership Conference
Drepavie
Drug Free America Foundation
Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization
East-West Management Institute
EKTA
Engender
EquallyAble Foundation
Escuela Cultura de Paz
Ethiopia Change and Development Association
Ethiopian World Federation
EUROMIL
Europe against Drugs
European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation
European Union of Jewish Students
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Families of the Missing
Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance
Family Health Association of Iran

Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (2012–2015)
Fédération européenne de la manutention
Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia
Federation of National Representations of the Experiment in International Living
Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine (2013–2016)
Flora Tristan Peruvian Women's Center
FN Forbundet
Fondation d'Auteuil
Fondation d'entreprise Sanofi espoir
Fondation généreuse développement
Fondation VIMANIS
Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Torino
Forest Peoples Programme
Free World Foundation
Friends of UNFPA
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Fundación Cooperadora de la Nutrición Infantil
Fundación Migrantes y Refugiados sin Fronteras
Fundación Teletón México
Future Hope International
Gabasawa Women and Children Empowerment Initiative
General Confederation of Trade Unions
General Forum of the Arabic and African Non-Governmental Organizations
Génération recherche action et formation pour l'environnement
Global Alert for Defence of Youth and the Less Privileged
Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments
Global Education Motivators
Global Housing Foundation
Gram Bharati Samiti
Grameen Shakti
Grupo de Mujeres de la Argentina – Foro de VIH, Mujeres y Familia
Guild of Service
Hawa Society for Women
Health on the Net Foundation
Hellenic Association of Political Scientists
Heritage Foundation (2011–2014)
Heungsadahn
High Security Newplate
Homosexuelle Initiative Wien (2013–2016)
Hope Foundation NGO
Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries
Humanity First
Huqooq-ul-Ebad Development Foundation
Ibuka – Mémoire et justice (section Suisse)

IDEAS for Us
Ifendu for Women's Development
Il Cenacolo
Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society
Imam Al-Sadr Foundation
Ingénieurs du monde
InnerCity Mission for Children
Inter-European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development
International Career Support Association
International Center for Research on Women
International Committee for Peace and Reconciliation
International Confederation of Childhood Cancer Parent Organizations
International Cooperative Alliance
International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction
International Council of Psychologists
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
International Council on Management of Population Programmes
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
International Federation of Training and Development Organizations
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Food and Beverage Alliance
International Forestry Students' Association
International Fund for Animal Welfare
International Higher Education Academy of Sciences
International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies
International Investment Centre
International Mediation Institute
International MotherBaby Childbirth Organization
International Network for Standardization of Higher Education Degrees
International Network for Sustainable Energy
International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
International Partnership for Human Rights
International Prison Chaplains' Association
International Society for Augmentative and Alternative Communication
International Society of Doctors for the Environment
International Union of Psychological Science
International Women's Forum
International Women's Year Liaison Group
Internet Association of Kazakhstan
Interregional Public Charitable Organization of Assistance to Persons with Disabilities "Sail of Hope"
Inwelle Study and Resource Centre
IPAS
Isis Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange
Italian Association for Aid to Children

Italian Association for Women in Development
Iuventum
Jesus Weeps over Africa
Jewish Voice Ministries International
José Martí Cultural Society
Jssor Youth Organization
Kalyani
Keystone Human Services International
Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture
Khuwendo Kor
Kids First Fund
Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy
Korea Differently Abled Federation
Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation
Korean National Council of Women
Kulturverein – IDEA Society
La Brique
Labour, Health and Human Rights Development Centre
Law Enforcement Action Partnership
Lazarus Union
Lebanese American Renaissance Partnership
LGBT Denmark: National Organization for Gay Men, Lesbians, Bisexuals and Transgendered People
Liberians United to Expose Hidden Weapons
Lotus World
Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development
Maasai Aid Association
Mar Adentro de México
Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights
Marmara Group Strategic and Social Research Foundation
Martin und Gerda Essl Sozialpreis gemeinnützige Privatstiftung
Mental Disability Rights International
Mines Advisory Group
Mobility International USA
Movimento Italiano Casalinghe
Movimiento Manuela Ramos
Nation Builders Organisation
National Assembly of Youth Organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan
National Association for Resource Improvement
National Congress of Australia's First Peoples
National Federation of International Immigrant Women Associations
National Rehabilitation and Development Centre
National Rural Support Programme
Native American Rights Fund
Nazra for Feminist Studies

Neighbour Organization Nepal
Network “Earth Village”
New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council
New South Wales Council for Civil Liberties
Non-Governmental Organization Federation of Nepal
North Indian Educational Trust
Operation Mercy
Organisation des hommes démunis et enfants orphelins pour le développement
Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés
Organization for Defending Victims of Violence
Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America
Organizzazione Internazionale Protezione Animali
Oxfam International
Pace University
Pacific Women’s Watch (New Zealand)
Pan-African Women’s Organization
Parliamentarians for Global Action
Peace Boat
Peace Brigades International Switzerland
Personhood Education
Pew Environment Group
Physicians for Social Responsibility
Playdoo (Côte d’Ivoire)
Prahar
Presse emblème campagne
Promo-LEX
Public-Private Alliance Foundation
Raad Rehabilitation Goodwill Complex
Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini
Reach Out NGO (REO)
Real Women of Canada
Research and Development Centre, Nepal
Réseau des organisations féminines d’Afrique francophone
Réseau international des droits humains
Réseau océan mondial
Rissho Kosei-kai
Rooftops Canada
Russian Academy of Natural Sciences
Samuel DeWitt Proctor Conference
Save the Climat
School Sisters of Notre Dame
Secours populaire français
Secure World Foundation
Sewa Development Trust Sindh

Shirley Ann Sullivan Educational Foundation
Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority
Sihtasutus Eesti Inimõiguste Keskus
Sillamäe Lastekaitse Ühing
Simply Help (2009–2012)
Sisters of Mercy of the Americas
Social Development Center
Solidarité pour le développement communautaire
Soroptimist International of the South West Pacific
Sovereign Knightly Order of Christ the Saviour
Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem
SpellAfrica Initiative
Sree Saraswathi Thyagaraja College
Stichting dance4life
Strategic Alignment of Like Minds
Structural Analysis of Cultural Systems
Sudanese Women Parliamentarians Caucus
Sylvia Earle Alliance
Tchad Agir pour l'environnement
Teresian Association
The Agatha Foundation, Inc.
The Bible Hill Youth Club
The Children's Project, Inc.
The Entrepreneurship Development Foundation for Women and Youth
The Grail
The International Automotive Lighting and Light Signalling Expert Group
The International Coalition of Historic Site Museums of Conscience
The Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction, Inc.
The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan
The Rainforest Fund, Inc.
The World Justice Project
Third World Network – Africa
To Love Children Educational Foundation International
Tomorrow's Women Development Organisation
Traditions pour demain
Transdiaspora Network
Ukrainian Non-Governmental Socio-Political Association – National Assembly of Persons with Disabilities
Un Ponte per...
UNESCO Association of Guwahati
Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba
Union des nations pour l'enseignement, la science universelle et les droits de l'homme
United Methodist Women
United Nations of Youth Network – Nigeria
Universal Esperanto Association

Decisions

Universitas 21
Vector of Friendship
Verein zur Förderung der Völkerverständigung
Vikas Samiti
Vivegam Godfrey
Vues et voix
War Widows Association
Washington Office on Latin America
WaterLex
Wespak Welfare Trust
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
Womankind Worldwide
Women and Development Association in Alexandria
Women Empowerment and Human Resource Development Centre of India
Women in Law and Development in Africa
Women Organization for Development and Capacity-Building
Women Power Connect
Women United for Economic Empowerment
Women's Intercultural Network
Women's Right to Education Programme
WomenAid Collective
World Federalist Movement
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Information Transfer
World Jewellery Confederation
World Leisure Organization
World ORT Union
World Shelter Organisation
Young Adult Institute
Youth Afrique Leadership Forum
Youth Empowerment Alliance
Zala briviba
Zanjireh Omid International Charity Institute
Zomi Innkuan USA
Zoological Society of London

(g) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 20 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:

Al-Mehran Rural Development Organization (AMRDO)
Ambedkar Center for Justice and Peace
Anciens esclaves nouveaux citoyens
Aryab Hatt Seva Sansthan
Coalition of African Lesbians (CAL)

Danjuma Atta Eye Foundation
Education des filles
Green Lane Agricultural Assistance Non-Governmental Organization
La vie pour tous
Medair
Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture
Mittetulundusühing G-Global Development Community
Norsk organisasjon for reform av marihuanalovgivning
Organisation tunisienne de développement social
Peace Islands Institute, Inc.
Reproductive Health Matters
Sheikh Eid Bin Mohammad Al Thani Charitable Association
Society for Participatory Research in Asia
Trade and Economic Development Council
USA Refugees & Immigrants Corp.

2019/217. Withdrawal of the consultative status of the non-governmental organization China Energy Fund Committee

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status of the non-governmental organization China Energy Fund Committee.

2019/218. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2019 regular session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2019 regular session.¹⁴

2019/219. Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its eighth session and provisional agenda and dates of its ninth session

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its eighth session;¹⁵
- (b) Decided that the ninth session of the Committee of Experts would be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 7 to 9 August 2019;
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the ninth session of the Committee of Experts as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE NINTH 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. Strengthening geospatial information management.
4. Contribution of regional committees and thematic groups to the global geospatial information agenda.

¹⁴ [E/2019/32 \(Part I\)](#).

¹⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 26 (E/2018/46)*.

5. Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.
6. Global geodetic reference frame.
7. Geospatial information for sustainable development.
8. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information.
9. Application of geospatial information related to land administration and management.
10. Marine geospatial information.
11. Geospatial information and services for disasters.
12. Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.
13. Global fundamental geospatial data themes.
14. National institutional arrangements in global geospatial information management.
15. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.
16. Collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
17. Review of United Nations activities in geospatial information management.
18. Programme management report.
19. Provisional agenda and dates of the tenth session of the Committee of Experts.
20. Report of the Committee of Experts on its ninth session.

2019/220. Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 6 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions.¹⁶

2019/221. Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 7 June 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University.¹⁷

2019/222. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-seventh session

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-seventh session.¹⁸

2019/223. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-eighth session and provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-eighth session;¹⁹

¹⁶ Ibid., 2019, Supplement No. 2 (E/2019/22).

¹⁷ E/2019/8.

¹⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 10A (E/2018/30/Add.1).

¹⁹ Ibid., 2019, Supplement No. 10 (E/2019/30).

Decisions

- (b) Reaffirmed Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;²⁰
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-NINTH 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;
 - (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 effective measures to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants, while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants, particularly women and children, and those of unaccompanied migrant children.
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 Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fifteenth 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 [72/305](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Provisional agenda of the thirtieth session of the Commission.
12. Other business.
13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-ninth session.

²⁰ *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.

2019/224. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-first session

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-first session.²¹

2019/225. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-second session and provisional agenda of its sixty-third session

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-second session;²²
- (b) Also took note of Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;²³
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the sixty-third session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE SIXTY-THIRD 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, the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board 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.

²¹ Ibid., 2018, *Supplement No. 8A (E/2018/28/Add.1)*.

²² Ibid., 2019, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2019/28)*.

²³ Ibid., 2012, *Supplement No. 8A (E/2012/28/Add.1)*, chap. I, sect. B.

6. Follow-up to the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem:
 - (a) Consideration of the improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019.²⁴
7. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem.
8. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.
9. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution [72/305](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
10. Provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the Commission.
11. Other business.
12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-third session.

2019/226. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2018.²⁵

2019/227. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-third session

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-second session,²⁶
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-third session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD 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) Harnessing rapid technological change for inclusive and sustainable development;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

²⁴ Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem, eleventh paragraph of the section entitled “Way forward” (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 8 (E/2019/28)*, chap. I, sect. B).

²⁵ [E/INCB/2018/1](#).

²⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 11 (E/2019/31)*.

- (b) Exploring space technologies for sustainable development and the benefits of international research collaboration in this context.

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-fourth session of the Commission.
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-third session.

2019/228. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-third session

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-second session;²⁷
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-THIRD SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda of the fifty-third 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) Population, food security, nutrition and sustainable development.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on population, food security, nutrition and sustainable development

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on population, food security, nutrition and sustainable development

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

4. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

*Documentation*²⁸

Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends

²⁷ Ibid., *Supplement No. 5 (E/2019/25)*.

²⁸ Beginning in 2020, the strategic framework and proposed programme of work are subject to the new annual programme budget approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/266 A, including a new results framework. A draft of the new results framework was proposed in annex III to the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations: improving and streamlining the programme planning and budgeting process" (A/72/492/Add.1).

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2019: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Note by the Secretary-General on the draft programme of work for 2021: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

5. Provisional agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-third session.

2019/229. Dates and provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the nineteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 30 March to 3 April 2020;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Informal report on intersessional activities of the Committee and its members.
4. Institutional aspects of the 2020 theme of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development.
5. Dialogue with voluntary national review countries on Sustainable Development Goal 16.
6. Effective governance for sustainable development: putting principles into practice and reviewing outcomes.
7. Government and public sector workforce of the future.
8. Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies and providing access to justice for all.
9. Emerging issues in public financial management and budgeting for the Sustainable Development Goals.
10. Training and awareness-raising for the Sustainable Development Goals.
11. Provisional agenda of the twentieth session of the Committee.
12. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its nineteenth session.

(c) Decided that documentation in support of the provisional agenda should continue to be prepared through the established working methods of the Committee.

2019/230. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 1

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that, in close consultation with States Members of the United Nations, the Bureau of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names should undertake the development of a draft strategic plan and programme of work for the new Group of Experts, which, inter alia, should take into account:

- (i) The mandate and structure of the Group;
- (ii) Support for the creation of new national geographical names authorities and strengthening the operation of existing ones;

- (iii) The establishment of funding mechanisms (such as a trust fund) to support the implementation of the strategic plan;
- (iv) Appropriate branding and publicity for the Group;
- (v) The focus and core goals of its parent body, the Economic and Social Council;
- (vi) A suitable planning time frame;

(b) Also decided that the draft strategic plan and programme of work would be circulated to Member States for consideration prior to adoption at the second session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

2019/231. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 2

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided that, in close consultation with Member States, the Bureau of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names would review the procedures and timing for the preparation of country reports and their submission to the sessions of the Group of Experts, as well as facilitate interactive processes for the presentation of the material contained therein.

2019/232. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 3

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided that the appropriate working groups of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, namely the Working Groups on Evaluation and Implementation, on Geographical Names as Cultural Heritage and on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers, would review the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council noted in document [GEGN.2/2019/83](#) for their relevance to the work of the Group of Experts and submit the information report on their review, where appropriate, to the Group of Experts at its second session for consideration.

2019/233. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 4

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Bureau of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, through the Task Team for Africa, would continue to urge the Economic Commission for Africa to collaborate with the Group of Experts, for example on the development of the GeoNyms application and the implementation of the Gaborone Action Plan on Geographical Names Activities in Africa, as steps to achieve geographical names standardization in the countries of Africa.

2019/234. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 5

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names would establish an ad hoc group under the umbrella of the Working Group on Geographical Names as Cultural Heritage to determine the benefits and scope of investigating the principles and methodology of writing geographical names emanating from unwritten languages.

2019/235. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its 2019 session: recommendation 6

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council encouraged the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names to continue its ongoing liaison with staff of the Documentation Division of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the Secretariat to help to facilitate their work and their optimal use of geographical names, as a follow-up to the discussion held between members of the Group of Experts and staff of the Documentation Division.

2019/236. Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its fourteenth session and provisional agenda of its fifteenth session

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its fourteenth session;²⁹
- (b) Noted that the fifteenth session of the Forum would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 8 May 2020;
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the fifteenth session of the Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FIFTEENTH 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 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.
4. Monitoring, assessment and reporting: progress on the implementation of the strategic plan, including the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions.
5. Means of implementation: availability of resources for the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network and its priority actions and resource needs for the quadrennial programme of work for the period 2021–2024.
6. Emerging issues and challenges.
7. Trust fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests.
8. High-level segment, including a forest partnership forum with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, non-governmental organizations and private sector chief executive officers.
9. Adoption of the quadrennial programme of work for the period 2021–2024, including consideration of its priority actions and resource needs.
10. Information on the reform of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs pertaining to the Forum.
11. Dates and venue of the sixteenth session of the Forum.
12. Provisional agenda of the sixteenth session of the Forum.
13. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its fifteenth session.

2019/237. International expert group meeting on the theme “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16”

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16”.

²⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 22 (E/2019/42).*

2019/238. Venue and dates of the nineteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided that the nineteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 24 April 2020.

2019/239. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda of its nineteenth session

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its eighteenth session;³⁰
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Permanent Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETEENTH SESSION
OF THE PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion on the theme “Peace, justice and strong institutions: the role of indigenous peoples in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16”.
4. Discussion on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum (economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health and human rights), with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
5. Dialogues:
 - (a) Dialogue with indigenous peoples;
 - (b) Dialogue with Member States;
 - (c) Dialogue with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes;
 - (d) Human rights dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
 - (e) Regional dialogues;
 - (f) Thematic dialogues.
6. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
7. Provisional agenda of the twentieth session of the Permanent Forum.
8. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its nineteenth session.

2019/240. Applications of the non-governmental organizations Association Against Women Export, West Africa Coalition for Indigenous People’s Rights and Women in Politics Forum for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided to return the applications of Association Against Women Export, West Africa Coalition for Indigenous People’s Rights and Women in Politics Forum to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

³⁰ Ibid., *Supplement No. 23 (E/2019/43)*.

2019/241. Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to grant special consultative status to the following 216 non-governmental organizations:

A New Dawn – Bedouin Jewish Centre in the Negev for Equality and Accessibility in Education, Research, Peace and Welfare Services, RA

Action citoyenne pour l'information et l'éducation au développement durable

Action pour le respect et la protection de l'environnement

Action progressive pour la gestion de l'environnement

Actions pour la réinsertion sociale de la femme

Afraz Cultural Association

Afric'ompetence

Afrique secours Congo

Agir pour le développement (Act-Dev)/Act for Development (Act-Dev)

Ajoke Ayisat Afolabi Foundation

Aleh Jerusalem Centres

Alianza Americas

All Believers Pentecostal Church International

All-Ukrainian Association "Successful Guards"

Anandi

Anti-trafficking Action (ASTRA)

Arms of Comfort Foundation

Asociación Civil Kapé Kapé

Asociación Cultural Nueva Acrópolis de El Salvador

Asociación para la Prevención, Reinserción y Atención a la Mujer Prostituida

Associação Jadir de Taekwondo

Associació Benestar i Desenvolupament (ABD)

Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners

Association pour la sensibilisation de la drépanocytose

Association pour l'encadrement des démunis et des déshérités (AFEDESE)

Association pour le rayonnement du Mali "Mali Yanga"

Association pour une jeunesse africaine progressiste

Australian Federation of Disability Organisations, Ltd. (AFDO)

Aydın Doğan Vakfı

Azad Foundation (India)

Barisal Unnyon Sangstha (BUS)

Beijing Crafts Council

Bizchut – The Israel Human Rights Center for People with Disabilities, charity

Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Mezunu İş İnsanları Derneği

Broad National Movement, Ltd. (BNM)

Bureau international des containers et du transport intermodal (BIC)

Burundi Rugby League/Rugby à XIII

Canadian Network for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health/Réseau canadien sur la santé des mères, des nouveau-nés et des enfants

Decisions

Care 2 Give, Inc.
Casa Hunter – Associação Brasileira dos Portadores da Doença de Hunter e Outras Doenças Raras
Catholic Relief Services – United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
Center for Sex Education and Family Life, Ltd./Gte.
Central Integrada de Apoio Familiar Pastor Rubens de Castro
Centre du commerce international pour le développement
Centre for Health Science and Law (CHSL)
Centro internazionale sindacale per la cooperazione sviluppo
Centro Mujeres, AC
Chavara Cultural Centre
China Charity Alliance
Christian Women for Excellence and Empowerment in Nigerian Society
Co-Exist Initiative Organization
Collectif Alpha Ujuvi
Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC)
Concern on Innovative Radiance Society
Concertation nationale de la société civile du Togo (CNSC–Togo)
Construons ensemble le monde
Cruelty Free International
Darfur Women Action Group
Derecho Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Disabled Women’s Association
Dream Doctors, RA
Earth
El Cantare Foundation
El Halev – The Organization for Martial Arts for Women in Israel, RA
ELEM – Youth in Distress
Envisions Institute of Development
Equality for Peace and Democracy Organization
Faudar Rural Educational Society for Harijans
Federación de la Mujer Rural
Federación Internacional de Empresarias BPW Spain (BPW Spain)
Fondation Sounga
Forum de la jeunesse pour le développement durable (FOJEDD)
Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta
Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Research (SETA)
Fundación Nacional para la Superación de la Pobreza
Fundación para la Democracia Internacional
Fundación para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad
Fundación Ronda
Fundación Saraki
Fundación Voluntarias Contra el Cancer, AC
Gender and Environmental Risk Reduction Initiative
Global Buddhist Foundation

Decisions

Goringhaicona Khoi Khoi Indigenous Traditional Council
Grace Leadership Foundation, Inc.
Great Enlightenment Lotus Society, Inc.
Green and Better World
GSM Association
Haitian Connection
Health, Limited
Healthy Aging India
HelpAge India
Hope and Homes for Children
Human Is Right
Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center “SHAMS”
ILAN – Israel Association for Children with Disabilities, RA
Imani Works Corporation
IMPACT Foundation, Inc. – The Emmanuel & Una Springer Memorial Foundation
Inclusion Ghana
Institut mobile d’éducation démocratique (IMED)
Instituti për Kërkime dhe Alternativa Zhvillimi
Istituto Global da Paz
International Association of Justice Watch
International Convocation of Unitarian Universalist Women
International Council for Small Business
International Programme on the State of the Ocean
Investment Migration Council
Iran Autism Association
Istituto Diplomatico Internazionale
Jamia Islamiya Umar Faruk Charitable Trust, Solapur
Japan Society for History Textbook
Kaleidoscope Human Rights Foundation, Ltd.
Karelian Republican Public Organization “Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples and Civic
Diplomacy – Young Karelia (Molodaya Karelia)”
Keshet – The Home for Special Families, RA
King Khalid Foundation
Kuentai Non-Profit Organization
Kuentai-USA
Kuu Tinaa
Lasses Education & Healthcare Initiative
Les femmes, la force du changement
“Life & Business” Creativity Development Foundation
Lion Damien Club
Maalkop Trading and Projects
Maji Mazuri Centre International
Mandela Center International
Merja Zarka

Migrant Offshore Aid Station Foundation (MOAS)
Miss Caricom Int'l. Foundation CIP, Inc.
Musawah Global Vision Berhad
Muslim American Leadership Alliance
My Heart's Appeal, Inc.
National Association of Professional Social Workers in India
National Campaign for Education – Nepal
Northern Council for Global Cooperation
Observatoire tunisien de l'économie
Occupational Knowledge International
Ofanim – Non-profit Association for the Advancement of Children and Youths in Israel
Offthehook Foundation for Rural Dwellers
Okowa Five Charity Initiative
OneMama Incorporated
ONG Norte Verde y Medio Ambiente
Organisation Attawassoul pour la santé, la femme et l'enfant
Organisation internationale de solidarité d'amitié et de tolérance (OISAT-WASAT)/World Association for
Solidarity and Tolerance (OISAT-WASAT)
Organisation internationale des sciences chimiques pour le développement
Organisation internationale pour l'enfance
Organisation of African Youth
Organised Centre for Empowerment and Advocacy in Nigeria
Organização Nova Acrópole Lago Norte
Parents and Friends of Ex-Gays and Gays, Inc. (P-FOX)
Partnership for Observation of the Global Oceans Society
Pasifika Migrant Services Charitable Trust
Peaceever TV International Media Group, Inc.
People Empowering People, Africa
Project HOPE – The People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc.
RASHID International, eV
Rose Academies, Inc.
Sahaj Sansthan Nokhada
Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz
Shuchona Foundation
Social & Economic Action for Lebanon, Inc.
Social Watch/Contrôle citoyen au Bénin
Society for Economic Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Development
Society for Union of Muslims and Empowerment (SUMAE)
Solidar Tunisie
Srei Foundation
Stichting Choice for Youth and Sexuality
Stichting Ezidis
Stichting Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict
Stichting Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport Foundation (SLOCAT)

Stichting Wildlife Justice Commission
Stolypin International Institute of Informatization and Public Administration
Süreyya Eğitim Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği
Sustainability Literacy Test (SULITEST)
Sustainable Run for Development
Swedwatch
Synergie féminine pour la paix et le développement durable
Synergie Institute of Trade Commerce and Industry
Talent Incubator
Telangana Jagruthi
The Alchemical Nursery Project, Inc.
The Cosmos Foundation
The F W de Klerk Foundation Trust
The Health Officers Council of British Columbia
The Islamic Relief Association for the Orphan and the Poor
The Palestinian Consultative Staff for Developing NGOs in Jenin Governorate
The World Organization for Education, Sciences and Development
Transforming Africa Initiative (TAI)
Trauma Care International Foundation
Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU)
Uganda National NGO Forum
Union des jeunes citoyens d’Afrique
Union des peuples autochtones pour le réveil au développement
Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation
Union pour le développement et la coopération (UDEC)
UNISC International
United States Council for International Business, Incorporated
Unity Housing Company
“Vətəndaşların Sosial Rifahı Naminə” ictimai birliyi
Vicar Hope Foundation
Voice of Specially Abled People, Inc.
Voie éclairée des enfants démunis (VED)
Voluntary Integration for Education and Welfare of Society
Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR)
Women and Youth Development Initiatives
Women Entrepreneurship Platform
Women in International Security (WIIS)
Women’s Fund for Peace and Human Rights (WFPHR)
Women’s Ordination Conference
World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies
World Roma Federation, Inc.
World Toilet Association
World Trade United Foundation, Limited
Wynad Social Service Society

Yayasan Kota Kita Surakarta
YouChange China Social Entrepreneur Foundation
Youthlead/Jeunes Leaders
YWCA of Japan

(b) Also decided to reclassify the consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience, asbl, from the Roster to general consultative status;

(c) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following eight non-governmental organizations:

Association for Childhood Education International (Roster, 1977) to Childhood Education International
Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme (special, 2016) to International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights
Fédération de la ligue démocratique des droits des femmes (special, 2018) to Fédération des ligues des droits des femmes
International Confederation of Childhood Cancer Parent Organizations (special, 2010) to Childhood Cancer International
International HIV/AIDS Alliance (special, 2000) to Frontline AIDS, Ltd.
International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (special, 1989) to Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights
International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (special, 1953) to Unis pour l'équité et la fin du racisme
Mental Disability Advocacy Center Foundation (MDAC) (special, 2011) to Validity Foundation – Mental Disability Advocacy Centre

(d) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of 245 quadrennial reports submitted by the following 243 non-governmental organizations:³¹

Academy of Labour and Social Relations
Action contre la faim (2013–2016)
Action for Development (Suisse)
Actions et interventions pour le développement et l'encadrement social
Africa Network for Environment & Economic Justice, Ltd./Gte.
Africa Speaks
African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (2013–2016)
African Services Committee, Inc.
AFS Inter-Cultural Programs, Inc.
All Christians Welfare Association
Alliance Defending Freedom
All-Russian Society of Disabled People
Al-Mahdi Institute (2013–2016)
Al-Maqdese for Society Development
Alut – The Israeli Society for Autistic Children
American College of Sports Medicine
American Psychiatric Association

³¹ The reports listed are for the period 2014–2017 unless otherwise indicated in parentheses.

American Society of Safety Engineers
Anchor of Salvation International Ministries (2013–2016)
Antioch Christian Centre
Argentine Society of Pediatrics
Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos (AEDIDH)
Associação Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas e Transgêneros (2013–2016)
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR)
Association marocaine pour la promotion de la femme rurale
Association nationale pour l'évaluation environnementale
Association pour les droits de l'homme et l'univers carcéral
Association santé et environnement (2013–2016)
Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (2013–2016)
BioRegional Development Group
Blagovest Centre of People's Help International Public Charitable Organization
Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen
Business Council for Sustainable Energy
Canadian Environmental Network (2013–2016)
Cell of Alternative Youth Activities
Center for Oceans Law and Policy
Center for Organisation Research and Education (2013–2016)
Centre de recherche et d'éducation pour le développement (CREPD) (2013–2016)
Centre féminin pour la promotion du développement (CEFEPD)
Centro de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos
Centro di Ricerca e Documentazione Febbraio 74
Child Care Consortium
China Disabled Persons' Federation
Chinese Young Volunteers Association
Christian Conference of Asia (2012–2015)
Comité catholique contre la faim et pour le développement
Community Alliances for Drug Free Youth
Community Development Volunteers for Technical Assistance
Concerned Women for America (CWA) (2013–2016)
Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations
Dayemi Complex Bangladesh
Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers
Dones per la Llibertat i Democràcia
Donne in Rete contro la Violenza, ONLUS
Down Syndrome International
Earth Push, Ltd./Gte.
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration
Education International
Educational Foundation for African Women

Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs
Ekta Welfare Society (2013–2016)
End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes, Inc.
Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness
Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation (2013–2016)
Environment-People-Law
Equality Now (2013–2016)
European Humanist Federation
European Space Policy Institute
European Union of Women
EUROSOLAR Turkey
Exchange and Cooperation Centre for Latin America/Centre d'échanges et coopération pour l'Amérique Latine
Family Africa
Federación Internacional de Fe y Alegría (2011–2014)
Fédération européenne des femmes actives en famille
Federation of American Scientists (2013–2016)
Fondation européenne pour le développement durable des régions (2013–2016)
Fondation pour un centre pour le développement socio-économique/Foundation for a Center for Socio-Economic Development
Fridtjof Nansen Institute (2013–2016)
Fundación Contemporánea
Fundación Democrática Ítalo-Americana
Fundación Eudes
Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer
Gargar Foundation for Development
Generation Initiative for Women and Youth Network
Global Alliance against Traffic in Women
Global Civil Initiatives, Inc.
Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Global Spatial Data Infrastructure
Global Voices
Grassroots Organisations Operating Together in Sisterhood
Greek Council for Refugees (2013–2016)
Green Planet
Greenpeace International
Groupe pivot : droit et citoyenneté des femmes
Habitat International Coalition (2013–2016)
Harm Reduction Coalition
Hong Kong Federation of Women's Centres
Hope for Africa
House of Jacobs International
Human Resource Development Foundation
Human Rights Advocates Inc. (2013–2016)
IBON International Foundation, Inc.

IDPC Consortium
Imamia Medics International
Incorvuz-XXI
Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation
Institute for Economics and Peace, Limited
Institute for Multicultural Counseling and Education Services, Inc.
Institute of Global Education
Instituto da Criança
Integrated Development in Focus
International Academy of Sciences on Information, Information Procedures and Technologies (IASIPT)
(2013–2016)
International Association for Human Values
International Association for Humanitarian Medicine Brock Chisholm
International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement (IDEA)
International Association for Women’s Mental Health
International Association of Lions Clubs
International Association of Ports and Harbors
International Association of Y’s Men’s Clubs
International Center of the Roerichs
International Civil Society Centre: Convening Capacity-Building Research, gGmbH
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
International Congo Aid – Smile African Children
International Council of Academies of Engineering and Technological Sciences, Inc. (CAETS) (2013–2016)
International Council of Chemical Associations
International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID)
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
International Council on Social Welfare (2012–2015)
International Family Forestry Alliance, Inc. (2013–2016)
International Federation for Home Economics (2013–2016)
International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (2012–2015)
International Federation of Hard-of-Hearing Young People (2013–2016)
International First Aid Society
International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission
International Initiative for Peace (2013–2016)
International Justice Resource Center, Inc.
International La Strada Association
International Psychoanalytical Association Trust
International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance
International Relations Students’ Association of McGill University
International Society for Small and Medium Enterprises
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
International Women Bond (2013–2016)
International Women’s Democracy Center
International Women’s Writing Guild

Interregional Non-Governmental Organization “Centre for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North” (CSIPN)
Intersos Humanitarian Aid Organization
Japanese Association of International Women’s Rights (JAIWR)
Jeunes volontaires pour l’environnement (2013–2016)
JMJ Children’s Fund of Canada
John D and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation
Jossour forum des femmes marocaines
Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW)
Kiwani International
Korea Freedom Federation
LatCrit
Lawyers for Lawyers (2013–2016)
Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada (2013–2016)
Lawyers without Borders (2012–2015)
Leadership for Environment & Development, Inc. (LEAD International)
Leadership Watch
Leonard Cheshire Disability
Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany
Mahila Dakshata Samiti (2012–2015)
Malaysian Relief Agency Foundation
Management Sciences for Health, Inc.
Mankind Welfare Organization
Maruah – Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism, Singapore
Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers
Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic, Inc.
Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)
Mennonite Central Committee
Mercy Corps
Migrants Rights International (MRI) (2013–2016)
Minhaj-ul-Quran International (2011–2014)
Minority Rights Group (2012–2015)
Miracle Corners of the World
Mujer para la Mujer, AC
National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers
National Association of Drug Court Professionals
National Association of Vocational Education of China
National Congress of American Indians
National Council of Women of Canada (2013–2016)
Norwegian People’s Aid (2013–2016)
Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development (2013–2016)
Observatoire international pour la non violence – communes des nations pour la paix
Operation ASHA
Organisation des jeunes pour le monde d’avenir (2013–2016)

Organisation marocaine des droits humains
Organisation pour l'environnement et le développement durable (OPED) (2013–2016)
Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International (2011–2014)
Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum
Participatory Rural Development Society (PRDS)
People's Decade of Human Rights Education
People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (2012–2015)
Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
Presbyterian Church (USA)
Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda, Limited (2013–2016)
Rassemblement des frères unis pour le développement socio-culturel (RAFUDESC – Bénin)
RefugePoint, Inc.
Reporters sans frontières international/Reporters without Borders International (2005–2008 and 2009–2012)
Rozan
Rural Reconstruction Nepal (2013–2016)
Safe Society
Saferworld
Saint Petersburg Institute of Bioregulation and Gerontology of the North-Western Branch of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences
Samaj Kalyan O. Unnayan Shangstha (SKUS)
Scholars at Risk Network (2013–2016)
Share International, Inc.
Shikhar Chetna Sangathan (2013–2016)
Singapore Council of Women's Organisations
Social Development & Management Society
Society of American Law Teachers, Inc.
Solar Electric Light Fund
Special Abilities Development Association (SADA)
Sun Charity USA
Swedish NGO Foundation for Human Rights (2013–2016)
Tanzania Development Support, NFP
Technical Centre for Fine Art and Computer Studies, CIG (2013–2016)
The Ford Foundation
The New York Fertility Research Foundation, Inc.
The Vance Center (2013–2016)
Tides Center
Tiye International
Türkiye Kadın Girişimciler Derneği
Union Women's Center
Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation
Waterkeeper Alliance, Inc.

Wildlife Conservation Society
Witness (2013–2016)
Women Research Center (2013–2016)
Women’s Welfare Centre
World for World Organization
World Future Council Foundation
World Jewish Congress (2011–2014)
World Lung Foundation (2013–2016)
World Organisation against Torture (2010–2013 and 2014–2017)
World Organization of the Scout Movement
World Toilet Organisation, Limited (2013–2016)
World Vision International (2012–2015)
Yemen Family Care Association

(e) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 21 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:

Akhil Bharatiya Human Rights Organisation
Alliance to Renew Co-operation among Humankind
Association concerning Sexual Violence against Women
Association réseau de centres d’entraînement aux méthodes d’éducation active du Cameroun
Chorbut Local Support Organization (Chorbut LSO)
Club des amis de la moughataa de Moudjeria
Cooperación Internacional
Dream Touch for All
Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network
European Centre for Democracy and Human Rights, Limited
Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI)
Global Coalition for Peace and Security, Inc.
IAMANEH Schweiz/Suisse/Svizzera/Switzerland
Pan African Girl Child Education Foundation
Philippine Social Enterprise Network, Inc.
Rohingya League, Ltd.
Sohag Community Development and Caring Children with Special Needs Association
The Egyptian Coordination for Law and Justice
Vikash Deep
Women Living under Muslim Laws – International Solidarity Network (WLUML)
Youth and Development Consultancy Institute

2019/242. Withdrawal of the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Global Spatial Data Infrastructure

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Global Spatial Data Infrastructure, owing to the dissolution of the organization.

2019/243. Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, 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 of the 198 non-governmental organizations listed below and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of their suspension:

8th Day Center for Justice
Aahung
Active – Sobriety, Friendship and Peace
African Development Solutions (ADESO)
African Refugee Development Center
Afro Centre for Development Peace and Justice
Ain o Salish Kendra – Law and Mediation Centre
Airports Council International
Alliance for Development and Population Services (ADEPS)
American Cancer Society
Arsenal force vive
Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability Foundation
Asociación Civil Consorcio Desarrollo y Justicia
Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente
Asocijacija za Demokratsku Inicijativu
Association africaine de l'eau
Association congolaise d'éducation et de prévention contre des maladies et la drogue
Association des jeunes pour le développement humain et la protection de l'environnement
Association des populations des montagnes du monde
Association générale des intervenants retraités pour des actions bénévoles de coopération et de développement
Association internationale de lutte contre la pauvreté et pour le développement (AIPED)
Association internationale des droits de l'enfant en difficulté et dans la souffrance
Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa
Association of Interbalkan Women's Cooperation Societies
Association of NGOs of Aotearoa, Incorporated
Association of Women for Action and Research
Association of Women in Technology in Nigeria
Association pour la lutte contre le travail des enfants au Niger
Ayande Roshan Nokhbegan Foundation
Ayuda y Solidaridad con las Niñas de la Calle
Azerbaijan Women and Development Center
Bala Atibala Samaj Sevi Sanstha
Becket Fund for Religious Liberty
Bibliothèques sans frontières
Biopolitics International Organisation
Blue Planet Project, Inc.
Brazilian Foundation of America
Bridges International

Caribbean and Latin America Trade Association
Caucasus Environmental NGO Network
Center for Health, Human Rights and Development, Limited by Guarantee (CEHURD)
Centre de recherches et de promotion pour la sauvegarde des sites et monuments historiques en Afrique
Centre for Development Strategy
Centre for Humanitarian Enhancement
Centre for Science in the Public Interest
Children's Rights Advocacy and Lobby Mission – Africa (CALM-Africa)
Chinese Immigrants Services, Inc.
Clean Energy Council, Limited
Clefsdufutur.org-ONG-CDF.org-Groupe G6
Co-habiter
Common Era, LLC
Cooperation and Participation in Overseas NGOs
Coordinadora de la Mujer
Corporate Social Responsibility Awareness and Advancement Initiative
Couple to Couple League International
Defense Small Arms Advisory Council
Deniz Feneri Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Derneği
Dialogue interreligieux monastique
EarthGame
Eco-Accord – Center for Environment and Sustainable Development
Eco-Tiras International Environmental Association of River Keepers
Eesti Naisteühenduste Ümarlaura Sihtasutus
EG Justice
Egyptian Association for Educational Resources
EMDR Humanitarian Assistance Programs, Inc.
Emirates Human Rights Association
Environmental Rights Action – Friends of the Earth Nigeria
Espoir pour tous
EveryChild
Exodus Cry, Inc.
Family Research Council
Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya
Femienza North America, Inc.
Femmes Afrique solidarité
Fondation Chantal Biya
Foundation for Amity and Nation Solidarity
Foundation for Released Prisoners
Foundation for the International Network of Museums for Peace
Frankfurt School of Finance and Management, gemeinnützige GmbH
Friends of Farm Workers
Fund for the City of New York, Inc.
Fundación Alia2

Fundación AlvarAlice
Fundación Centro de Gestión Tecnológica e Informática Industrial
Fundación Lonxanet para la Pesca Sostenible
Fundación UNITRAN
Getting Out By Going In
Gleichmass, eV
Global Afrikan Congress
Global Alliance for Women's Health
Global Footprint Network, Inc.
Global South Watch
Global Witness
Green Asia Network
Hope for the Nations
Human First, Inc.
Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
Human Touch India
Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International
Humanitarian Organization for Migration Economics
Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee
Initiative for Change (IFC)
Institut de politique familiale
Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, eV (IASS)
Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER)
Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
Institute of Inter-Balkan Relations
Institute of International Sociology of Gorizia
Istituto Humanitare
Integrity and Transparency Promotion Initiative
Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development
International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation
International Coastal and Ocean Organization
International Commission on Workforce Development
International Environmental Law Research Centre
International Federation of Inspection Agencies
International Federation of Liberal Youth
International Gender Policy Network
International House
International Insolvency Institute
International League for Human Rights
International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa Region)
International Research Foundation for Development
International Space University
International Sustainable Energy Organisation for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ISEO)
International Voice of Justice

Decisions

Internet Society
Israel Women's Network
Israeli Committee against House Demolitions
Jamaicans for Justice, Limited
Jana's Campaign, Inc.
Jeunesse technologie développement
Kanchi, Limited
Kongres Wanita Indonesia
Korea International Volunteer Organization (KVO)
Krishi Gyan
Kuchlak Welfare Society
Le forum pour l'intégration des migrants
Love for Israel Relief Fund – The Fund for Advancing Social Projects, RA
Mamta – Health Institute for Mother & Child
MaterCare International
Miramed Institute
National Coordinator for Human Rights
National Organization of Women's Association in the Bahamas
National Seniors Australia, Ltd.
Nehru Foundation for Development – Centre for Environment Education Society
Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples (NCIV)
New Reality International
New York State Bar Association
ONG Kala Genève international
Onkod Relief and Development Organization
Optimistes sans frontières
Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT)
Pakistan Youth Organization
Peace on Earth Advocacy Center
Peace Village Network Association, Inc.
Plan Sweden
Pluriels – Centre de consultations et d'études ethnopsychologiques pour migrants
Project Chernobyl, Inc.
Pure in Heart America, Inc.
Rainforest Foundation
Rainforest Foundation International
Ray of Hope
Reach Out & Care Wheels
Rehabilitation International
Réseau algérien pour la défense des droits de l'enfant "NADA"
Réseau national des ONG des droits de l'homme
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
Russian Community of Latvia
Sairam Population Research Trust

Saviya Development Foundation
Sindhica Reforms Society (Sindhica)
Sinha Institute of Medical Science and Technology
Social Ecology Foundation
Society of International Humanitarian Surgeons
Stat-View Association
Stichting Global Forest Coalition
Stiftelsen Atlas-Alliansen
Stiftung Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy (BASE)
Students' Relief Society
The Arab Association for Human Rights
The Microfinance Club of New York, Inc.
The Registered Trustees of the Friends of AIDS Support Trust
The Vanier Institute of the Family/L'institut Vanier de la famille
The Women's Welfare Trust
Union of Legal Entities "Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists" Association
United Network of Young Peacebuilders
Universal Muslim Association of America, Inc.
Urban Justice Center
Vital Voices Global Partnership
Viva Rio
Voluntary Aid Association
Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Educational Trust
Women Thrive Worldwide
Women's Legal Education and Action Fund
World Peace and Economic Development Organization
World Road Association
World Student Christian Federation

2019/244. 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 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2018/255 of 24 July 2018, to reinstate the consultative status of 37 non-governmental organizations listed below, which have submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:

Action contre la faim
African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies
Al-Mahdi Institute
Anchor of Salvation International Ministries
Associação Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas e Transgêneros
Association santé et environnement
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
Center for Organisation Research and Education
Centre de recherche et d'éducation pour le développement (CREPD)
Concerned Women for America (CWA)

Ekta Welfare Society
Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation
Federation of American Scientists
Fondation européenne pour le développement durable des régions
Fridtjof Nansen Institute
Greek Council for Refugees
International Academy of Sciences on Information, Information Procedures and Technologies (IASIPT)
International Council of Academies of Engineering and Technological Sciences, Inc. (CAETS)
International Family Forestry Alliance, Inc.
International Federation of Hard-of-Hearing Young People
International Initiative for Peace
International Women Bond
Jeunes volontaires pour l'environnement
Migrants Rights International (MRI)
Norwegian People's Aid
Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development
Organisation des jeunes pour le monde d'avenir
Organisation pour l'environnement et le développement durable (OPED)
Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda, Limited
Rural Reconstruction Nepal
Shikhar Chetna Sangathan
Swedish NGO Foundation for Human Rights
Technical Centre for Fine Art and Computer Studies, CIG
The Vance Center
Women Research Center
World Lung Foundation
World Toilet Organisation, Limited

2019/245. Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2018/255 of 24 July 2018, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the 115 non-governmental organizations listed below and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of this decision:

Access Bangladesh Foundation
Africa Peace Forum
African Palliative Care Association
Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
Aleut International Association
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
American Medical College of Homeopathy
Asia Pacific Network Information Centre
Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA)
Asociación Centro Indígena para el Desarrollo Sostenible (CINDES)

Associação Brasileira de Celulose e Papel
Associação Novo Encanto de Desenvolvimento Ecológico
Association Al-Biri Charitable (Al-Khaireh)
Association des Badinga du Congo (ABADIC)
Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education, Inc.
Association Ibn Sina pour le traitement des malades et sinistrés
Association Tierra Incógnita
Association trait d'union des jeunes burkinabé
Benin Rural Assistance (BRA)
Centre de développement agro-pastoral de Djolu
Centre de formation aux techniques informatiques
Comité de lutte contre les pandémies pour le développement durable au Cameroun (CLPC)
Committee for Hispanic Children and Families
Community Awareness-Raising Advocacy Ventures around Needs (CARAVAN)
Confederation of Business Women of Russia
Consortium Congo Development
Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance
Educació per a l'Acció Crítica (EPAC)
Ekap Achi Foundation
Environmental Defense Fund
Ethics Institute of South Africa
Eurasian Harm Reduction Network
European AIDS Treatment Group
European Bureau for Lesser-Used Languages (EBLUL)
European Institute
European Window Film Association
Family Welfare in Brazil Civil Society (BEMFAM)
Fondation nature & vie
Fondation pour le dialogue des civilisations
Foundation for International Training
Foundation for the American Indian
Foundation for Women
Friends of the Global Fund Africa, Ltd./Gte.
Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción
Gede Foundation, Inc.
Global Environment & Technology Foundation
Global Rights
Globe Vert
Grameena Vikas Samithi – Conserve Nature for a Better Future
Groupe communication internationale en technologies, cultures et services (GCITCS)
Groupe d'action pour la protection et la promotion de la flore et la faune
Gwoup Lespwa ak Lavi (GLL)
Heartbeat International Foundation, Inc.
Help a Child Africa

Human Rights Network (HURINET)
ICVolunteers
Impacto Asociación Civil
Institute for War and Peace Reporting
International Association for Impact Assessment
International Association of Medical Colleges (IAOMC)
International Association of Science Parks
International Center for Clubhouse Development
International Center Innovations in Civic Participation (ICP)
International Critical Incident Stress Foundation
International Institute for the Development of Citizenship (IIDAC)/Instituto Internacional para o Desenvolvimento da Cidadania (IIDAC)
International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations
International Relief Friendship Foundation
International Research Centre for Environmental Structures “Pio Manzù”
International Services Association
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies
Iranian Vegetable Oil Industries Association
John Dau Foundation
Kenya Healthcare Federation
Kinder in Kenya
Kuwait Information Technology Society
Landsradet for Sveriges Ungdomsorganisationer
Lebanese Association for Popular Action (AMEL)
LIGHT Africa
Maharashtra Foundation
Mani Tese '76
Mauritius Council of Social Service
Medical Emergency Relief International
Mediterranean Council for Burns and Fire Disasters
Merciful Assistance Foundation
Mission des volontaires contre la pauvreté
National Council for Research on Women
National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty
Organisation de développement et des droits de l’homme au Cameroun
Organisation internationale pour le développement intégral de la femme
Per Ankh, Inc.
Prisoners’ Legal Service, Inc.
Réseau national de la jeunesse de Côte d’Ivoire (RNJ-CI)
Ripples International Registered Trustees
Rodale Institute
Sawiris Foundation for Social Development
Scouts du Niger
Smile of a Child

Social Welfare Corporation “Merry Year Foundation”
Solidarité pour un monde meilleur
South Asia Partnership Pakistan
Sustainable Rural Community Development Organisation, Limited (SURCOD)
The Competitiveness Company, Limited
The Islamic Foundation
TOKACF Consul Cabinet Cameroon
Twekembe Association Centre for Rural Systems and Development
Vicony’s Global Success World
Volunteers for Africa (VFA)
Watson Institute for International Studies
WebForce International
World Council of Credit Unions, Inc.
World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations
World Political Forum (WPF)
Yad Sarah
Yemeni Women Union
Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council (YRITWC)

2019/246. Dates and provisional agenda of the 2020 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided that the 2020 regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 20 to 29 January and on 7 February 2020, and its resumed session from 18 to 28 May and on 5 June 2020;
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda of the 2020 session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE 2020 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 2021 session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2020 session.

2019/247. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2019 resumed session

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2019 resumed session.³²

2019/248. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, 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 requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee, contained in the note verbale dated 3 June 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,³³ the note verbale dated 13 May 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General³⁴ and the note verbale dated 8 November 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;³⁵

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its seventy-fourth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 102 to 105 States.

2019/249. Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-ninth session

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-ninth session.³⁶

2019/250. Proposed programme budget for 2020

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for 2020 (relevant fascicles of A/74/6).

³² [E/2019/32 \(Part II\)](#).

³³ [E/2019/82](#).

³⁴ [E/2019/77](#).

³⁵ [E/2019/5](#).

³⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/74/16)*.

2019/251. African countries emerging from conflict

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2018/249 of 24 July 2018, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2020 session for its consideration a report under the sub-item entitled “African countries emerging from conflict” of the agenda item entitled “Coordination, programme and other questions”.

2019/252. Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the nineteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in Geneva from 15 to 18 October 2019;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

1. Opening of the session by the Co-Chairs.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
 - (a) Procedural issues for the Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Subcommittee on Updating the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (c) Tax and the Sustainable Development Goals;
 - (d) Update of the United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries;
 - (e) Update of the Handbook on Selected Issues for Taxation of the Extractive Industries by Developing Countries;
 - (f) Dispute avoidance and resolution;
 - (g) Capacity-building;
 - (h) Environmental tax issues;
 - (i) Tax consequences of the digitalized economy – issues of relevance for developing countries;
 - (j) Tax treatment of official development assistance projects;
 - (k) Relationship of tax with trade and investment treaties;
 - (l) Other matters for consideration.
4. Provisional agenda of the twentieth session of the Committee.
5. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its nineteenth session.

2019/253. Deferral of the consideration of matters recommended by the Economic Commission for Europe for action by the Economic and Social Council

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer to its 2020 session the consideration of draft resolutions I, II, IV and VI recommended by the Economic Commission for Europe, as contained in the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.³⁷

³⁷ E/2019/15/Add.2.

2019/254. Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of Economic Commission for Europe decision H (68) of 10 April 2019 on the Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings.

2019/255. Implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes at the global level

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2019, the Economic and Social Council took note of Economic Commission for Europe decision K (68) of 10 April 2019 on the implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes³⁸ at the global level.

³⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1936, No. 33207.