

Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

2022 session

New York, 23 July 2021 – 22 July 2022

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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/2022/99

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Agenda of the 2022 session

The 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council was held in New York from 23 July 2021 to 22 July 2022.

At its 1st and 4th plenary meetings, on 23 July and 8 December 2021, the Council adopted the following agenda (see decisions 2022/300 and 2022/311):

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 on building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:
 - (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, including future trends and scenarios related to the Council theme and the long-term impact of current trends.
6. High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.
7. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
 - (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
 - (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme.
8. Coordination 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 2023;
 - (c) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;
 - (d) Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;
 - (e) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;
 - (f) African countries emerging from conflict;
 - (g) Sustainable development in the Sahel.

13. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions [50/227](#), [52/12 B](#), [57/270 B](#), [60/265](#), [61/16](#), [67/290](#), [68/1](#), [72/305](#) and [75/290 A and B](#).
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) Environment;
 - (e) Population and development;
 - (f) Public administration and development;
 - (g) International cooperation in tax matters;
 - (h) Geospatial information;
 - (i) Women and development;
 - (j) United Nations Forum on Forests;
 - (k) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;
 - (l) Human settlements.
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.

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Meeting/ date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2022/1	Working arrangements for the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2022/L.1 and E/2022/SR.1)	2	1st plenary meeting, 23 July 2021	13
2022/2	Revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/2022/L.4 and E/2022/SR.9)	15	9th plenary meeting, 16 February 2022	14
2022/3	Ensuring that the work in the field of statistics and data is adaptive to the changing statistical and data ecosystem (E/2022/24 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2022/SR.20)	18 (c)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	15
2022/4	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2022/27 , chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I, and E/2022/SR.20)	19 (a)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	17
2022/5	Thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (E/2022/27 , chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II, and E/2022/SR.20)	19 (a)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	22
2022/6	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2022/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2022/SR.20)	19 (b)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	23
2022/7	Inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 for sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all: eradicating poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda (E/2022/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2022/SR.20)	19 (b)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	32
2022/8	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-fourth session (E/2022/L.10 and E/2022/SR.20)	18 (a)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	42
2022/9	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twenty-first session (E/2022/44 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2022/SR.20)	18 (f)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	44
2022/10	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/2022/L.11 and E/2022/SR.29)	9	29th plenary meeting, 23 June 2022	47
2022/11	A conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to advance sustainable development (E/2022/15/Add.1 , sect. I, and E/2022/SR.33)	15	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	60
2022/12	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 (E/2022/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2022/SR.33)	19 (c)	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	69
2022/13	Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration (E/2022/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2022/SR.33)	19 (c)	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	71
2022/14	Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse (E/2022/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III, and E/2022/SR.33)	19 (c)	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	73

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<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Meeting/ date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2022/15	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (E/2022/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2022/SR.33)	18 (b)	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	77
2022/16	Science, technology and innovation for development (E/2022/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2022/SR.33)	18 (b)	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	87
2022/17	Outcome of the seventeenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2022/42, chap. I, sect. A, and E/2022/SR.33)	18 (j)	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	95
2022/18	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2022/L.13 and E/2022/SR.34)	12 (c)	34th plenary meeting, 22 July 2022	102
2022/19	Programme of action for the least developed countries for the decade 2022–2031 (E/2022/L.23 and E/2022/SR.34)	11 (b)	34th plenary meeting, 22 July 2022	108
2022/20	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2022/L.24 and E/2022/SR.34)	12 (e)	34th plenary meeting, 22 July 2022	111
2022/21	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2022/L.22 and E/2022/SR.34)	14	34th plenary meeting, 22 July 2022	112
2022/22	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/2022/L.16 and E/2022/SR.34)	16	34th plenary meeting, 22 July 2022	115
2022/23	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2022/L.18 and E/2022/SR.34)	16	34th plenary meeting, 22 July 2022	121
2022/24	Enhancing global geospatial information management arrangements (E/2022/L.26, as orally revised, and E/2022/SR.34)	18 (h)	34th plenary meeting, 22 July 2022	124
2022/25	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2022/L.29 and E/2022/SR.34)	7	34th plenary meeting, 22 July 2022	127

Decisions

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2022/200	Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2022 session			129
	Decision A (E/2022/SR.1)	1	1st plenary meeting, 23 July 2021	129
	Decision B (E/2022/SR.3)	1	3rd plenary meeting, 1 November 2021	129

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	Decision C (E/2022/SR.4)	1	4th plenary meeting, 8 December 2021	129
	Decision D (E/2022/SR.13)	1	13th plenary meeting, 6 May 2022	129
2022/201	Appointment of the members of the Committee for Development Policy (E/2022/SR.4)	4	4th plenary meeting, 8 December 2021	129
2022/202	Election of members of the Commission on Population and Development			129
	Decision A (E/2022/SR.4)	4	4th plenary meeting, 8 December 2021	129
	Decision B (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	130
	Decision C (E/2022/SR.33)	4	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	131
2022/203	Nomination of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination			131
	Decision A (E/2022/SR.4)	4	4th plenary meeting, 8 December 2021	131
	Decision B (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	131
	Decision C (E/2022/SR.33)	4	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	132
2022/204	Election of members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award			132
	Decision A (E/2022/SR.4)	4	4th plenary meeting, 8 December 2021	132
	Decision B (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	132
2022/205	Election of members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS			132
	Decision A (E/2022/SR.4)	4	4th plenary meeting, 8 December 2021	132
	Decision B (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	133
	Decision C (E/2022/SR.33)	4	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	133

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2022/206	Election of members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission			134
	Decision A (E/2022/SR.4)	4	4th plenary meeting, 8 December 2021	134
	Decision B (E/2022/SR.9)	4	9th plenary meeting, 16 February 2022	134
	Decision C (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	134
	Decision D (E/2022/SR.33)	4	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	134
2022/207	Election of a member of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2022/SR.4)	4	4th plenary meeting, 8 December 2021	134
2022/208	Election of members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development			135
	Decision A (E/2022/SR.4)	4	4th plenary meeting, 8 December 2021	135
	Decision B (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	135
2022/209	Election of members of the Commission for Social Development (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	136
2022/210	Election of members of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	136
2022/211	Election of members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	137
2022/212	Election of members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	137
2022/213	Election of members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues			138
	Decision A (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	138
	Decision B (E/2022/SR.33)	4	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	138
2022/214	Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	138
2022/215	Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services			139
	Decision A (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	139

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	Decision B (E/2022/SR.21)	4	21st plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	139
2022/216	Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women			140
	Decision A (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	140
	Decision B (E/2022/SR.21)	4	21st plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	141
2022/217	Election of members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	141
2022/218	Election of members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (E/2022/SR.10)	4	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	142
2022/219	Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2022/30 , chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I, and E/2022/SR.33)	19 (c)	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	142
2022/300	Provisional agenda of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2022/1 and E/2022/SR.1)	2	1st plenary meeting, 23 July 2021	142
2022/301	Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2022 session (E/2022/SR.3)	2	3rd plenary meeting, 1 November 2021	142
2022/302	Change in dates of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council at the 2022 session (E/2022/SR.3)	3	3rd plenary meeting, 1 November 2021	143
2022/303	Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations (E/2022/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision I, and E/2022/SR.3)	17	3rd plenary meeting, 1 November 2021	143
2022/304	Withdrawal of the consultative status of nine non-governmental organizations (E/2022/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision II, and E/2022/SR.3)	17	3rd plenary meeting, 1 November 2021	155
2022/305	Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2022/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision III, and E/2022/SR.3)	17	3rd plenary meeting, 1 November 2021	156
2022/306	Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2022/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision IV, and E/2022/SR.3)	17	3rd plenary meeting, 1 November 2021	160
2022/307	Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2022/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision V, and E/2022/SR.3)	17	3rd plenary meeting, 1 November 2021	161

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2022/308	Dates and provisional agenda of the 2022 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2022/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision VI, and E/2022/SR.3)	17	3rd plenary meeting, 1 November 2021	164
2022/309	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2021 resumed session (E/2022/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision VII, and E/2022/SR.3)	17	3rd plenary meeting, 1 November 2021	165
2022/310	Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its eleventh session and provisional agenda and dates of its twelfth session (E/2022/46 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2022/SR.3)	18 (h)	3rd plenary meeting, 1 November 2021	165
2022/311	Agenda of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2022/1/Add.1 and E/2022/SR.4)	2	4th plenary meeting, 8 December 2021	166
2022/312	Procedure for taking decisions of the sessional bodies and the subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic at the 2022 session of the Council (E/2022/L.3 and E/2022/SR.9)	2	9th plenary meeting, 16 February 2022	166
2022/313	Change in dates of sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council at its 2022 session (E/2022/SR.9)	2	9th plenary meeting, 16 February 2022	166
2022/314	Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2022/11 , E/2022/L.2 and E/2022/SR.9)	12 (e)	9th plenary meeting, 16 February 2022	166
2022/315	Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2022/45 , chap. I, and E/2022/SR.9)	18 (g)	9th plenary meeting, 16 February 2022	167
2022/316	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/2021/30/Add.1 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, E/2021/28/Add.1 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, and E/2022/SR.9)	19 (c) and (d)	9th plenary meeting, 16 February 2022	168
2022/317	Organization of the thematic discussions at future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2021/30/Add.1 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, and E/2022/SR.9)	19 (c)	9th plenary meeting, 16 February 2022	170
2022/318	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened thirtieth session (E/2021/30/Add.1 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III, and E/2022/SR.9)	19 (c)	9th plenary meeting, 16 February 2022	170
2022/319	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-fourth session (E/2021/28/Add.1 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, and E/2022/SR.9)	19 (d)	9th plenary meeting, 16 February 2022	170
2022/320	Extension of the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 2022 (E/2022/L.5 and E/2022/SR.10)	17	10th plenary meeting, 13 April 2022	170

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2022/321	Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (A/76/639-E/2022/10 and E/2022/SR.11)	18 (l)	11th plenary meeting, 21 April 2022	171
2022/322	Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2022/L.6 and E/2022/SR.12)	2	12th plenary meeting, 28 April 2022	171
2022/323	Economic and Social Council meeting on the transition from relief to development (E/2022/L.7 and E/2022/SR.12)	2	12th plenary meeting, 28 April 2022	171
2022/324	Report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and dates of its fifty-fourth session (E/2022/24 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2022/SR.20)	18 (c)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	171
2022/325	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-seventh session (E/2022/27 , chap. I, sect. C, and E/2022/SR.20)	19 (a)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	174
2022/326	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-ninth, eightieth and eighty-first sessions (A/77/38 and E/2022/SR.20)	19 (a)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	175
2022/327	Priority theme of the sixty-first session of the Commission for Social Development (E/2022/26 , chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I, and E/2022/SR.20)	19 (b)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	176
2022/328	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-first session (E/2022/26 , chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II, and E/2022/SR.20)	19 (b)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	176
2022/329	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fifth session and provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session (E/2022/28 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, and E/2022/SR.20)	19 (d)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	177
2022/330	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2022/28 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, and E/2022/SR.20)	19 (d)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	178
2022/331	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-sixth session (E/2022/25 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, and E/2022/SR.20)	18 (e)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	178
2022/332	Cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/2022/25 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, and E/2022/SR.20)	18 (e)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	179
2022/333	Dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2022/44 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2022/SR.20)	18 (f)	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	180
2022/334	Review of the functional commissions and expert bodies of the Economic and Social Council (E/2022/L.9 and E/2022/SR.20)	13	20th plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	180

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2022/335	Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2022 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (E/FFDF/2022/3 , sect. I, and E/2022/SR.21)	11 (a)	21st plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	180
2022/336	Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its resumed fifth session (A/77/25 and E/2022/SR.21)	18 (d)	21st plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	181
2022/337	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions (E/2022/22 and E/2022/SR.21)	19 (f)	21st plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	181
2022/338	Report of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to the Economic and Social Council (E/2022/L.8 and E/2022/SR.21)	2	21st plenary meeting, 8 June 2022	181
2022/339	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda of its thirty-second session (E/2022/30 , chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II, and E/2022/SR.33)	19 (c)	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	181
2022/340	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-sixth session (E/2022/31 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2022/SR.33)	18 (b)	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	182
2022/341	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its seventeenth session and provisional agenda of its eighteenth session (E/2022/42 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2022/SR.33)	18 (j)	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	183
2022/342	Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2022/45/Add.1 , chap. I, and E/2022/SR.33)	18 (g)	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	184
2022/343	Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2023 (E/2022/L.15 and E/2022/SR.33)	2	33rd plenary meeting, 21 July 2022	185
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Resolutions

2022/1. Working arrangements for the 2022 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, [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018 and [75/290](#) A of 25 June 2021, 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,

Acknowledging that, in scheduling its sessions, meetings and consultations, the Council would 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 in the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2021 forum on financing for development follow-up³ that the seventh forum would be held from Monday, 25 April, to Thursday, 28 April 2022,

Bearing in mind the possible need to adjust working arrangements in the light of the continued impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the work of the Council,

Taking into account Council decision 2021/263 of 22 July 2021 and the possible need for adjustments in the light of subsequent decisions of the Council and/or the General Assembly,

1. *Decides* on the following working arrangements for the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council, mindful that it may need to convene additional meetings as needed:

- (a) The partnership forum will be held on Wednesday, 2 February 2022;
- (b) The coordination segment will be held on Thursday, 3 February, and Friday, 4 February 2022;
- (c) The one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters will be held on Friday, 8 April 2022;
- (d) Dedicated management meetings will be held on Wednesday, 13 April 2022, to conduct elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary bodies of the Council and related bodies;
- (e) The youth forum will be held on Tuesday, 19 April, and Wednesday, 20 April 2022;
- (f) The multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will be held on Thursday, 5 May, and Friday, 6 May 2022;
- (g) The operational activities for development segment will be held from Tuesday, 17 May, to Thursday, 19 May 2022;
- (h) The meetings of the management segment will be held on Wednesday, 8 June, and Thursday, 9 June 2022; and on Thursday, 21 July, and Friday, 22 July 2022;
- (i) The meeting on the transition from relief to development will be held on Monday, 20 June 2022;
- (j) The humanitarian affairs segment will be held from Tuesday, 21 June, to Thursday, 23 June 2022;

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

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

³ See [E/FFDF/2021/3](#).

(k) The high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, will be held from Tuesday, 5 July, to Friday, 8 July and Tuesday, 12 July 2022;

(l) The high-level segment of the Council, including the three-day ministerial segment of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, will be held from Wednesday, 13 July, to Friday, 15 July, and Monday, 18 July 2022;

2. *Also decides* that the organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2022 to July 2023 will be held on Monday, 25 July 2022.

*1st plenary meeting
23 July 2021*

2022/2. Revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Economic Commission for Europe decision J (68) of 10 April 2019, by which the Commission approved the revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee,

Recalling its decisions 2019/253 of 24 July 2019, 2020/227 of 22 July 2020 and 2021/262 of 22 July 2021, and taking note of the letter dated 9 February 2022 from the Chair of the Economic Commission for Europe addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council,

Endorses the revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

*9th plenary meeting
16 February 2022*

Annex

Revised terms of reference of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe

(a) The Inland Transport Committee is a United Nations centre providing a comprehensive platform for consideration of all aspects of inland transport development and cooperation, with special attention to interregional and intraregional regulatory governance through the United Nations transport conventions and other means;

(b) States members of the Economic Commission for Europe participate in the Committee sessions as full members with voting rights. Non-member States have the right to participate as full members in the segments of the Committee session that deal with legal instruments to which they are contracting parties and remain in a consultative capacity in other parts;

(c) The Committee provides a forum for its members and contracting parties for (i) cooperation and consultation based on the exchange of information and experiences, (ii) the analysis of transport trends and economics and transport policy trends and (iii) coordinated action designed to achieve an efficient, coherent, balanced and flexible transport system which is based on principles of market economy, pursues the objectives of safety, environmental protection and energy efficiency in transport and takes into account transport developments and policy of Committee members;

(d) The Committee promotes the harmonization and improvement of technical and operational regulations, standards and recommendations in the various fields of inland transport across its members and contracting parties, particularly in road safety, road vehicles, the transport of dangerous goods, border crossing facilitation, infrastructures and combined transport;

(e) It promotes the facilitation of international road, rail and inland waterway transport, particularly through the simplification and harmonization of administrative border crossing procedures and physical and electronic documentation;

(f) It promotes the coordinated development of infrastructures for road, rail and inland waterway transport as well as for combined transport across its members and contracting parties with a view to achieving coherent international transport connectivity;

(g) The Committee pursues the objective of sustainable transport development by means of promoting both the reduction of the negative impact of transport on the environment and the utilization of environmentally sound modes of transport, including the development of combined transport;

(h) With a view to achieving the above objectives and ensuring the above functions, the Inland Transport Committee elaborates, administers and, where appropriate, revises agreements, conventions and other international legally binding instruments in the various fields of inland transport;

(i) It acts as a centre for supporting new technologies and innovations in inland transport, by providing a platform for digitalization, automated driving and intelligent transport systems;

(j) It develops appropriate methodologies and definitions for the collection, compilation and harmonization of transport statistics for the purposes of comparability and consistency. It also evaluates the need for the collection and coordination of statistics at the international level and reviews ways to improve their collection, presentation and quality;

(k) Upon request, the Committee advises and assists its member countries, particularly those facing major economic changes, through workshops, training and other appropriate means on transport matters of specific interest, in particular in developing sustainable transport systems and infrastructures that are compatible with those of their neighbouring countries;

(l) The Committee undertakes the study of problems at the interface of inland transport with maritime and air transport, within its members and contracting parties;

(m) In line with the Committee Strategy, in carrying out its mandate, the Committee cooperates closely with relevant subsidiary bodies of United Nations regional commissions, regional and international organizations, especially organizations and bodies in the Commission region;

(n) The Bureau of the Committee will be composed of Commission member States. The Committee shall adopt the terms of reference and rules of procedure of its Bureau and may amend these as necessary. The Committee shall adopt the terms of reference and rules of procedure of its subsidiary bodies;

(o) The Committee may establish subsidiary bodies or convene meetings as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out the above mandate, in line with existing Commission rules.

2022/3. Ensuring that the work in the field of statistics and data is adaptive to the changing statistical and data ecosystem

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated statistics and data to measure progress towards and in supporting sustainable development and development goals of the United Nations and its Member States and ensure that no one is left behind, and as a basis for rapid and data-driven decision-making,

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

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [71/313](#) of 6 July 2017, in which the Assembly adopted the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴ and stressed that all activities of the global statistical system must be conducted in full adherence to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 of 24 July 2006;

⁴ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

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Recalling further its resolution 2006/6, in which the Council called upon the United Nations system, including the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the regional commissions and international agencies, to support national efforts in building, developing and strengthening national statistical capacities, in particular of developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 2020/5 of 18 June 2020, in which the Council called for strengthening the coordination of statistical programmes of the various organs and agencies in the United Nations system, and identified the Statistical Commission as the primary body for the coordination of the statistical programmes of the United Nations system,

Bearing in mind the evolution of the statistical and data system, the increased digitalization in every domain of life for which statistics and data are produced and the constant innovation of statistical activities, the integration of statistical and geospatial information, and the necessity for statistical offices and national statistical systems to modernize, allowing them to provide high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable, disaggregated, open and interoperable statistics and data, drawing from both traditional and new data sources and fully utilizing geospatial information systems,

Noting the expanding role of national statistical offices in the changing data landscape, where they are increasingly assigned data stewardship responsibilities in the national data systems,

Noting also the importance of data privacy, data security, data protection and the ethical use of statistics and data, as well as the need to balance data use, transparency and accessibility with confidentiality and the protection of data collected for statistical purposes, as enablers of trust in statistics and data,

Noting further the necessity to reduce the reporting burden on Member States and support international comparability, adherence to high quality standards, and national ownership of data,

Reaffirming its resolution 8 (I) of 16 February 1946 concerning the establishment of the Statistical Commission, as amended by resolution 8 (II) of 21 June 1946, and its resolution 1566 (L) of 3 May 1971, which indicated that the Commission shall assist the Council:

- (a) In promoting the development of national statistics and the improvement of their comparability,
- (b) In the coordination of the statistical work of the specialized agencies,
- (c) In the development of the central statistical services of the Secretariat,
- (d) In advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical information,
- (e) In promoting the improvement of statistics and statistical methods generally,
 1. *Reaffirms* the Statistical Commission as the primary body for the coordination of the global statistical programmes in general and of the United Nations statistical and data-related system;
 2. *Recognizes* the achievements of the Statistical Commission, and supports its current and future work, in promoting the development of the national and international statistical and data systems by means of adopting international statistical standards and the frameworks for monitoring social, economic and environmental progress;
 3. *Calls upon* the United Nations statistical and data-related system to report on work on statistics and data within all domains to the Statistical Commission, to enable the Commission to fulfil its function as the primary body responsible for the management of statistical information and governance of statistics and data;
 4. *Calls upon* Member States and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes, the regional economic commissions of the United Nations system and other relevant programmes of the Secretariat to observe and uphold the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;⁵
 5. *Emphasizes* the importance for Member States to build resilient, agile, relevant, responsive and robust statistical and data systems adhering to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics that fully integrate geospatial information and to seek improved coordination across national statistical and data systems through an expanded role

⁵ General Assembly resolution 68/261.

of the national statistical offices in the changing data landscape, where they are increasingly assigned data stewardship responsibilities in the national statistical and data systems;

6. *Also emphasizes* the need for technological innovations to systematically modernize statistical offices and national statistical and data systems in response to the wide range of statistical and data sources, including, for example, administrative records, geospatial information, privately held data, and other data sets generated through new tools that can be integrated, after quality assurance, to produce statistics;

7. *Further emphasizes* the need to promote practices for the generation of information aligned with principles that ensure coherence, comparability, including comparability across time and space, data privacy and confidentiality, while balancing privacy, protection of information collected for statistical purposes with data use, transparency and accessibility;

8. *Recognizes* the importance for national statistical and data systems to build partnerships with other actors of the statistical and data system and other relevant actors outside of the official national data system and to integrate statistical and geospatial information to capture granular data to effectively leave no one behind;

9. *Considers* that the ultimate goal of the work of the Statistical Commission and that of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations regional commissions in this respect should be the achievement of an integrated statistical and data system in the compilation, adhering to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Council resolution 2006/6, and effective presentation, visualization and dissemination of international statistics and data by the organs and agencies of the United Nations system with special regard to the requirements of reviewing and appraising progress towards sustainable development, particularly in the context of major United Nations development agendas, taking into account the needs of developing countries;

10. *Requests* the specialized agencies, funds and programmes, the regional commissions of the United Nations system and other relevant programmes of the Secretariat to continue to cooperate fully with the Statistical Commission in their efforts to carry out the tasks listed in paragraph 9 above and to regard them as being of central importance in coordinating their work programmes, especially long-term programmes, and to work in new directions;

11. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen the digital, technological and innovative capacities of the United Nations statistical system and of national statistical and data systems to address the needs and potential of the evolving statistical and data system;

12. *Requests* the Statistical Commission, with the support of the Statistics Division as its secretariat, to play the role as the apex forum for discussions, knowledge exchange and sharing of best practices on statistics and data across all domains, to develop and maintain international statistical standards and norms, tools and methodologies, to support and bolster the development of sustainable national statistical systems, to develop and build the capacity of national systems, to advocate for the professional community of official statistics, and to ensure continued innovations to adapt to the changing statistical and data system;

13. *Requests* the United Nations development system to support developing countries in strengthening their statistical and data systems adherent to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics as the basis for their development plans and the evaluation of their economic, social and environmental progress.

*20th plenary meeting
8 June 2022*

2022/4. Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution [2020/15](#) of 17 July 2020, in which it decided that the Commission on the Status of Women should review, as appropriate, its methods of work, adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution [2015/6](#) of 8 June 2015, taking into consideration the outcome of the process of alignment of the agendas of the General Assembly and the Council and its subsidiary bodies, with a view to further enhancing the impact of the work of the Commission,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Commission for the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,⁶

Recognizing that the organization of work of the Commission should contribute to advancing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁷ and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

Recognizing also that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the fulfilment of the obligations of States parties under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁸ are mutually reinforcing in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, as well as the realization of their human rights,

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and underlining the catalytic role of the Commission in promoting gender mainstreaming,

Recognizing the key role of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in supporting the work of the Commission,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of Member States in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and recognizing the efforts of Member States towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,

Recognizing the importance of non-governmental organizations, as well as other civil society actors, in advancing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and, in this respect, the work of the Commission,

Recognizing also multi-stakeholder efforts on the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and the realization of their human rights, and taking note of all international, regional and national initiatives in this regard,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018 and [75/325](#) of 10 September 2021, and resolution [75/290 A](#) of 25 June 2021, in which the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies to further enhance their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁹ and to the global response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its impacts, and also requested the Council to promote a coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields and, to that end, to ensure that the agenda, work programme and discussions in its segments and forums and its subsidiary bodies contribute to their implementation as well as the response to major challenges to the achievement of sustainable development, while ensuring that subsidiary bodies deliver on their specific mandates and functions,

Reaffirming the commitment to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls contained in the 2030 Agenda, and acknowledging that the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is crucial to making progress across all Sustainable Development Goals and targets and that the achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if women and girls are denied opportunities and the full realization of their human rights,

1. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of the Commission on the Status of Women for the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”, and further reaffirms its mandate and its important role in overall policymaking and in coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, in which it is recognized that the full realization of all human rights and

⁶ General Assembly resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

⁷ *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.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

fundamental freedoms of all women and girls is essential for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

2. *Also reaffirms* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective in the process of implementation of the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and summits and the need for a coordinated follow-up to all major conferences and summits by Governments, regional organizations and all of the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system within their respective mandates, and recognizes the need to increase cooperation between the Commission and other relevant United Nations bodies, mechanisms and processes in this regard;

3. *Further reaffirms* that the Commission will continue to contribute to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development so as to accelerate the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as well as the realization of their human rights;

4. *Decides* that the Commission will report on the aspects relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women of the agreed main theme of the Economic and Social Council, in order to contribute to its work;

5. *Also decides* that the session of the Commission will continue to include a ministerial segment to reaffirm and strengthen political commitment to the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as well as their human rights and to ensure high-level engagement and the visibility of the deliberations of the Commission, and that the segment will include ministerial round tables or other high-level interactive dialogues to exchange experiences, lessons learned and good practices, as well as a general discussion on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

6. *Further decides* that the Commission will continue to hold, on an annual basis, a general discussion that will commence during the ministerial segment on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and recommends that statements identify goals attained, achievements made and efforts under way to close gaps and meet challenges in relation to the priority theme and the review theme;

7. *Decides* that statements made during the general discussion will continue to be subject to strict time limits that will be determined prior to the session by the Bureau of the Commission and consistently applied by the Chair;

8. *Also decides* that the Commission will continue to consider one priority theme at each session, on the basis of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and its linkages to the 2030 Agenda;

9. *Further decides* that the consideration by the Commission of the priority theme shall focus on ways and means to accelerate the implementation of commitments in the context of current challenges, through not more than two interactive expert panels or other interactive dialogues to identify key policy initiatives and strategies in order to accelerate implementation on the basis of an exchange of national, regional and global experiences, lessons learned, good practices and new insights based on evidence, research and evaluation, with an emphasis on results achieved, and to strengthen dialogue and commitment for further action, and that the expert panels could include experts from Governments, the United Nations system, civil society and other stakeholder groups that work on the theme under consideration;

10. *Decides* that the Commission will maintain, and encourages it to consider ways to further enhance, the interactive nature of the discussions on its priority theme, with the participation of high-level representatives and of experts from a wide range of substantive areas to share experiences and lessons learned on the priority theme to strengthen commitment for further action, and also encourages the Commission to continue to engage with civil society and other stakeholder groups in this respect;

11. *Also decides* that the outcome of the annual discussions on the priority theme shall be in the form of short and succinct agreed conclusions, negotiated by all Member States, which shall focus on action-oriented recommendations for steps and measures to close remaining gaps, meet challenges and accelerate implementation, to be taken by Governments, relevant intergovernmental bodies, mechanisms and entities of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, and that the agreed conclusions shall be widely disseminated to the United Nations system and made widely available by all Member States to the public in their own countries so as to encourage follow-up action;

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12. *Further decides* that, ahead of each session, the schedule of informal consultations on the session outcomes should be set according to a clear timetable, giving due consideration to working hours, which allows for consultations and coordination in order to reach a timely and substantial outcome;

13. *Decides* that the Commission will, as necessary, discuss emerging issues, trends, focus areas and new approaches to questions affecting the situation of women and girls that require timely consideration, taking into account developments at the global and regional levels as well as planned activities within the United Nations, where increased attention to gender perspectives is required, and with attention to relevant issues on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council, in particular its annual main theme, as applicable;

14. *Requests* the Bureau of the Commission, prior to the session, to identify such an emerging issue, trend, focus area or new approach, in consultation with all Member States, through their regional groups, and taking into account inputs from other relevant stakeholders, for consideration by the Commission through an interactive dialogue;

15. *Decides* that the outcome of the discussion on that emerging issue, trend, focus area or new approach will be in the form of a summary by the Chair of the Commission, prepared in consultation with the regional groups, through the members of the Bureau;

16. *Also decides* that, at each session, the Commission will evaluate progress in the implementation of the agreed conclusions on a priority theme of a previous session, as its review theme, through an interactive dialogue that includes:

(a) Member States of different regions, on a voluntary basis, presenting their lessons learned, challenges and best practices that identify means for accelerated implementation through national and regional experiences;

(b) Ways to support and achieve accelerated implementation, including through addressing data gaps and challenges in the enhanced collection, reporting, use and analysis of data with regard to the theme, at the national, regional and global levels;

17. *Invites* all Member States to meaningfully involve civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders in preparatory processes for the work of the Commission, including by considering holding consultations with them at the national level on the priority theme and the review theme;

18. *Decides* that the outcome of the discussion on the review theme will be in the form of a summary by the Chair of the Commission, prepared in consultation with the regional groups, through the members of the Bureau;

19. *Requests* the Commission to consider ways to further strengthen the review theme process;

20. *Calls upon* the Commission to further enhance its catalytic role for gender mainstreaming in the United Nations system, including in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, *inter alia*, expanding its cooperation with other intergovernmental processes and functional commissions through, as appropriate, the exchange of information and transmission of the outcomes of its work, joint informal interactive events and the participation of its Chair, in consultation with the Bureau, in relevant processes;

21. *Reaffirms* the role of the Commission to contribute to the work of the Council from its substantive perspective and to continue to align, as appropriate, its thematic priorities with those of the Council in order to provide effective and targeted inputs from a gender perspective;

22. *Invites* all gender-specific United Nations entities and other relevant United Nations entities and bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, to contribute, where appropriate, to the discussion of the Commission;

23. *Invites* the regional commissions to continue to contribute to the work of the Commission;

24. *Decides*, in view of the traditional importance of non-governmental organizations in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, that, in accordance with Council resolutions 1996/6 of 22 July 1996 and 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, such organizations should be encouraged to participate, to the maximum extent possible, in the work of the Commission and in the monitoring and implementation process relating to the Fourth World Conference on Women, and requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements to ensure full utilization of existing channels of communication with non-governmental organizations in order to facilitate broad-based participation and the dissemination of information;

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25. *Also decides* to continue to strengthen existing opportunities for non-governmental organizations, in accordance with Council resolutions 1996/6 and 1996/31, to contribute to the work of the Commission, including by allocating time for them to deliver statements on themes relevant to the session, during panels and interactive dialogues and at the end of the general discussion, taking into account geographical distribution;
26. *Calls upon* the Commission to continue to ensure the participation of relevant stakeholders from all regions, including non-governmental organizations, civil society and youth, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, so as to leave no one behind, including through increased attention to accessibility, and to consider ways to strengthen their contribution, in consultation with Member States and mindful of the intergovernmental nature of the Commission;
27. *Also calls upon* the Commission to consider organizing an interactive dialogue on the priority theme, within its annual programme of work, to facilitate exchanges among youth representatives from delegations of Member States, which will be open to all Member States and follow the Commission's existing modalities for interactive dialogues;
28. *Notes with appreciation* the continuation of the annual parliamentary meetings organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and their contribution to the discussion of the Commission, as well as the programme of side events held on the occasion of the sessions of the Commission;
29. *Encourages* all Member States to consider including in their delegations to the Commission technical experts, planning and budgeting experts and statisticians, including from ministries with expertise relevant to the themes under consideration, as well as parliamentarians, members of national human rights institutions, where they exist, and representatives of non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors, including youth, as appropriate;
30. *Encourages* the Bureau of the Commission to continue to play a proactive role in the preparations for the session, including through regular briefings and consultations with Member States;
31. *Also encourages* 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;
32. *Encourages* Governments and all other stakeholders to undertake comprehensive preparations for each session of the Commission, at the national, regional and global levels, as applicable, so as to strengthen the basis for follow-up to outcomes and implementation;
33. *Requests* the Commission to continue to apply a thematic approach to its work and to adopt a multi-year programme of work to allow for predictability and adequate time for preparation; in selecting its priority theme, the Commission should take into consideration, in addition to the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, the programme of work of the Council, as well as the 2030 Agenda, so as to build synergies and contribute to the work of the Council system and the high-level political forum on sustainable development;
34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, on an annual basis, a report on the priority theme, including conclusions and recommendations for further action;
35. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, on an annual basis, a report on progress made on the review theme at the national level;
36. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in the annual report to the Council on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system an assessment of the impact of the input of the Commission to discussions within the United Nations system;
37. *Decides* that, at its seventy-first session, in 2027, the Commission should further review, as appropriate, its methods of work.

*20th plenary meeting
8 June 2022*

2022/5. Thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the significance of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in September 1995,

Recalling that the Council, in its resolution [2020/15](#) of 17 July 2020, requested the Commission on the Status of Women to consider and make a recommendation at its sixty-sixth session on how best to utilize the year 2025, on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, so as to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full realization of their human rights,

Reiterating the commitment to using all opportunities and processes in 2025 and beyond to accelerate and achieve the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁰ in order to achieve concrete results in each review cycle, and strive for the full realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by 2030, including through the contribution of a gender perspective to the full realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹¹

Recognizing multi-stakeholder efforts towards the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as the realization of their human rights, and taking note of all international, regional and national initiatives,

A. Theme for the Commission on the Status of Women in 2025

1. *Decides* that at its sixty-ninth session, in 2025, the Commission on the Status of Women will undertake a 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,¹² including an assessment of current challenges that affect the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Platform for Action and the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and its contribution towards the full realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through a gender perspective;

2. *Calls upon* all States to undertake comprehensive national-level reviews of the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and encourages the regional commissions to undertake regional reviews so that the outcomes of intergovernmental processes at the regional level can feed into the 2025 review to be undertaken by the Commission at its sixty-ninth session;

3. *Strongly encourages* Governments to continue to support the role and contribution of civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations and women's organizations, as well as national human rights institutions where they exist, in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and in this regard calls upon Governments to collaborate with relevant stakeholders, including youth, at all levels on preparations for the 2025 review so as to benefit from their experience and expertise;

B. Themes for the Commission on the Status of Women in 2026 and beyond

4. *Requests* the Commission at its sixty-ninth session to decide on its future multi-year programme of work;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its sixty-ninth session a report containing proposals on the Commission's priority and review themes for 2026 and beyond.

*20th plenary meeting
8 June 2022*

¹⁰ *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.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹² General Assembly resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

2022/6. 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 1995,¹³ 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 2000,¹⁴ the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁵ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁶ and reaffirming the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,¹⁷

Recognizing the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa¹⁸ 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 2008,¹⁹ and noting the relevant decisions of African Union summits related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development,²⁰

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,

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 African Common Position on Good Practices in Family Policy Development and Implementation for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (2014) and the renewed Continental Plan of Action on the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2010–2019), which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2013, and noting the adoption of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa in January 2016,

Acknowledging the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 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,

¹³ *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.

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution [S-24/2](#), annex.

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution [57/2](#).

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution [60/1](#), para. 68.

¹⁹ General Assembly resolution [63/1](#).

²⁰ [A/57/304](#), annex.

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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 adoption by the African Union Executive Council in 2019 of several policy frameworks following the recommendations of the third ordinary session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Social Development, Labour and Employment, including the African Union Social Agenda 2063, the African Union Commission-International Labour Organization Joint Programme on Decent Work for the Transformation of the Informal Economy (2020–2024), the Ten-Year Action Plan on Eradication of Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery in Africa (2020–2030), five-year strategies for the African Union campaigns to end child marriage and female genital mutilation, including a clear accountability framework, the African Union Disability Strategic Framework, and the draft Protocol on the Rights of Citizens to Social Protection and Social Security,

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,

Recalling the outcome of the high-level meeting of the seventy-fourth session of the General Assembly on universal health coverage, and reaffirming its political declaration, entitled “Universal health coverage: moving together to build a healthier world”,²¹ in which it reiterated, inter alia, the importance of scaling up the global effort to

²¹ General Assembly resolution [74/2](#).

leave no one behind and to build a healthier world for all, as well as accelerating efforts towards the achievement of universal health coverage by 2030 to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all throughout the life course,

Recognizing that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and the enjoyment of all human rights, 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), 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, and commending also the adoption of the New African Women's Decade (2020–2030) as the Decade of Women's Financial and Economic Inclusion at the thirty-third ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union in Addis Ababa on 10 February 2020,

Recognizing also 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,

Reiterating the importance of strengthening policy and programmatic linkages between public health, pollution control, climate action, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem integrity, socioeconomic equity, inclusiveness and prosperity as one of the most effective strategies for Africa's post-COVID-19 recovery,

Noting with appreciation that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and its advancement, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, and bilateral donors have provided substantial full debt relief to 31 African countries that have reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which has considerably reduced their public debt, improved their debt management, boosted their social spending and reduced their poverty level,

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,²²

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,

Concerned that the current COVID-19 crisis is likely to reverse decades of progress in social development, leaving more people behind and that it has also had a negative impact on the abilities of Governments to realize the 2030 Agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, stressing that at this critical moment in the decade of action to deliver the Goals by 2030 the visions, principles and commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development remain valid and are central to addressing emerging global challenges, and recalling that social policies have a key role to play in addressing the immediate effects of crises,

Deeply concerned that the COVID-19 pandemic, owing to its severe disruptions to societies, economies, employment, global trade, supply chains and travel, and agricultural, industrial and commercial systems, is having a devastating impact on sustainable development and humanitarian needs, including on poverty eradication, livelihoods, ending hunger, food security and nutrition, education, environmentally sound waste management and access to health care, especially for the poor and people in vulnerable situations and in countries in special situations

²² 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.

and those countries most affected, and is making the prospect of achieving all Sustainable Development Goals more difficult, including eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions by 2030, ending hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition,

Determined to address the COVID-19 pandemic through a global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation among States, peoples and generations that enhances the ability and resolve of States and other relevant stakeholders to fully implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;²³

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African Governments in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages 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. *Takes note* of the strengthening of the African Peer Review Mechanism through the decision of the Assembly of the African Union to make the Mechanism an organ of the African Union in line with article 5, paragraph 2, of its Constitutive Act,²⁴ and welcomes the progress that has been achieved in implementing the Mechanism;

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 African Union Development Agency, 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, 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, and notes the incorporation of the first 10-year implementation plan into national planning frameworks by 42 countries;

6. *Welcomes* the adoption of the governance structures of the African Union Development Agency, the implementing mechanism for the African Union Agenda 2063 development strategy, during the thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Executive Council of the African Union, held in Niamey on 4 and 5 July 2019, and whose mission is to foster the development of the continent through effective and integrated planning, coordination and implementation of Agenda 2063 with Member States, regional economic communities and pan-African institutions by leveraging partnerships and technical cooperation;

7. *Also 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 all 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, early and forced marriage in 24 countries, the adoption of the African Common Position on the African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage in Africa and its extension for a five-year period from 2019 to 2023, and the endorsement by the Assembly of the African Union in Addis Ababa in February 2019 of the continental initiative known as "Saleema: African Union Initiative on Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation", in partnership with the United Nations, but remains concerned about the increased risk of child, early and forced marriages in some countries in Africa exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic;

²³ [E/CN.5/2022/2](#).

²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2158, No. 37733.

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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 completion of the first phase of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa in support of regional and continental integration, which was translated into the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa Priority Action Plan 1, representing a list of regional priority projects that were implemented from 2012 to 2020, and the development of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa Priority Action Plan 2, a robust infrastructure portfolio consisting of 69 transport, energy, water and information and communications technology projects with an implementation horizon from 2021 to 2030, which was approved during the African Union Heads of State and Government summit held in February 2021, and reflects the priorities of member States and African Union regional economic communities while translating the African Union Vision and Agenda 2063 calling for sustainable, inclusive and world-class infrastructure, and keeps in mind that infrastructure should be high-quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient in order to support economic development and human well-being;

11. *Acknowledges* the progress made towards ensuring free movement of persons as well as goods and services in Africa, and in this regard welcomes with appreciation the entry into force on 30 May 2019 of the agreement on the African Continental Free Trade Area, which aims to boost intra-African trade and continental integration, and which has gathered 54 signatures and 38 instruments of ratification from member States as of 9 September 2021;

12. *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;

13. *Notes* the decision of the Heads of State and Government at the thirty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union to declare the period 2021–2031 as the Decade of African Roots and Diasporas;

14. *Urges* all countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,²⁵ 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;

15. *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;

16. *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, and therefore takes note of the declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, at its thirty-second ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 10 and 11 February 2019, in which it committed to supporting and enhancing the reform of the health sector through adopting the Health in All Policies approach in order to achieve universal health coverage and curb the outbreak of major diseases in Africa and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

17. *Welcomes* the adoption by Heads of States and Government of the Treaty for the Establishment of the African Medicines Agency during the thirty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union, and the entry into force of the Treaty on 5 November 2021, with the mission of strengthening regulatory systems to improve

²⁵ Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

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access to quality, safe and efficacious medicines, medical products and technologies that will provide effective protection of public health against future pandemics and infectious disease outbreaks in Africa;

18. *Urges* African Governments to fast-track the implementation of the revised Africa Health Strategy for the period 2016–2030, 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, welcomes the Declaration on Universal Access to Immunization as a Cornerstone for Health and Development in Africa adopted by African Ministers of Health in 2016, and the 2017 declaration on committing to accelerate implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005),²⁶ and also urges African Governments to achieve ambitious targets, a business case and strategic priorities to end the three diseases as a public health threat by 2030;

19. *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, notes the decision of the African Union to restrengthen the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Mortality in Africa during the period 2021–2030, and urges the pursuit and implementation of commitments to improve maternal and child health;

20. *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,²⁷ 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;

21. *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 and to use the year 2021, marked the twentieth anniversary of the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, as an opportunity to undertake a critical review of the situation and the consequences of these diseases in Africa, 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;

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

23. *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,

²⁶ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

²⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/266, annex.

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including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies, and 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. *Notes* that preliminary data show that, between 2019 and 2020, net bilateral official development assistance flows from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee to Africa increased by 4.1 per cent to 39 billion United States dollars, while net official development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa decreased by 1 per cent to 31 billion dollars in real terms;

33. *Reiterates* that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments remains crucial, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, is encouraged by those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance and the target of 0.15 to

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0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges all others to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance and to make additional concrete efforts towards official development assistance targets;

34. *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;

35. *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;

36. *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;

37. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the African Union to realign the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa 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;

38. *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 local, 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;

39. *Takes note* of the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024, which aims to have an impact across critical sectors such as agriculture, energy, environment, health, infrastructure development, mining, security and water;

40. *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 improve access to infrastructure, information and markets, and that, furthermore, efforts should be made to promote rural-urban linkages through small and medium-sized enterprises that contribute to job growth and increase incomes along the agricultural value stream;

41. *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;

42. *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;

43. *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;

44. *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;

45. *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;

46. *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;

47. *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, and 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 and officially launched the Africa Educates Her campaign on 11 September 2020, a rallying call to get girls back to school;

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, and in this regard takes note of the launch at the Pan African Youth Forum on the theme "Africa unite for youth: bridging the gap and reaching African youth", held in Addis Ababa from 24 to 27 April 2019, of the African Union 1 million by 2021 initiative, which targets direct investments in millions of African youth on four key elements, namely employment, entrepreneurship, education and engagement, through leveraging partnerships and private sector opportunities, and for which 25 partners have pledged to provide opportunities since the launch;

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 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;

Resolutions

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 social dimensions 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 sixty-first 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 [75/322](#) of 9 September 2021, 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 sixty-first 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
8 June 2022*

2022/7. Inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 for sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all: eradicating poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 2021/8 of 8 June 2021, in which it decided that the priority theme of the 2022 session of the Commission for Social Development would be “Inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 for sustainable

livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all: eradicating poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda”,

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 Development²⁸ and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session²⁹ 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,

Welcoming the progress made towards the full implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action through concerted action at the national, regional and global levels, and expressing deep concern that, more than 20 years after the convening of the World Summit for Social Development, progress has been slow and uneven, and major gaps remain, and further welcoming the convening of the joint informal high-level meeting of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development, on 1 December 2020,

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 with a view to leave no one behind and reach the furthest behind first, 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,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 74/270 of 2 April 2020 on global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), 74/274 of 20 April 2020 on international cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19, 74/306 of 11 September 2020, entitled “Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”, and 74/307 of 11 September 2020, entitled “United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19”,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 74/4 of 15 October 2019, entitled “Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly”,

Recalling also the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the 2021 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2021 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, on the theme “Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”,

Recalling further the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,³⁰ which, inter alia, recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself or herself and his or her family, the right to work, the right to social security and the right to education, and noting the relevance of these provisions to the formulation of social policies, including family-oriented social protection policies and measures,

Noting the important work undertaken by the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which has led to the formulation of global indicators, including on social protection,

²⁸ *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.

²⁹ General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

³⁰ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recognizing the particular relevance of the International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work³¹ for a socially just transition towards sustainable development, and recalling General Assembly resolution 73/327 of 25 July 2019, by which the Assembly decided to declare 2021 the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour,

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 Development³² and regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme,

Recalling the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights³³ adopted by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 21/11,³⁴ as a useful tool for Member States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate, and encouraging Member States to implement the guiding principles,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic is one of the greatest global challenges in the history of the United Nations, and noting with deep concern its impact on physical and mental health and the loss of life and well-being, as well as the negative impact on global humanitarian needs, the enjoyment of human rights and across all spheres of society, including on livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and education, the exacerbation of poverty and hunger, disruption to economies, trade, societies and environments, and the exacerbation of economic and social inequalities within and among countries, which is reversing hard-won development gains and hampering progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and all its Goals and targets, and recognizing also that the COVID-19 pandemic requires a global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation,

Stressing that at this critical moment in the decade of action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 the visions, principles and commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development remain valid and are central to addressing emerging global challenges, and recalling that social policies have a key role to play in addressing the immediate effects of socioeconomic crises and in the design of recovery strategies,

Reaffirming the commitment to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including by eradicating extreme poverty by 2030, that all people must enjoy a basic standard of living, including through social protection systems, and to end hunger and to achieve food security as a matter of priority and to end all forms of malnutrition,

Acknowledging that, with less than 10 years left to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the COVID-19 pandemic has slowed down the progress in achieving many of the Goals by 2030, including Goal 1, which aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, and Goal 2, which aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, as well as Goal 10, which aims to reduce inequality within and among countries, and recognizing that those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations are the hardest hit by the pandemic,

Noting with great concern that the COVID-19 pandemic increased the number of those living in poverty and has also led to further impoverishment of those already living in poverty, and noting with great concern also that those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, particularly women, children, including girls, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, people of African descent and indigenous peoples, have struggled with and continue to face the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Expressing deep concern that, while women contribute more than 50 per cent of the food produced worldwide, they also account for 70 per cent of the world's hungry, that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases, and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition,

³¹ [A/73/918](#), annex.

³² [A/57/304](#), annex.

³³ [A/HRC/21/39](#).

³⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

Recognizing the critical role and contribution of rural women, including smallholders and women farmers, and indigenous women and women in local communities, and their traditional knowledge in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and eradicating rural poverty,

Acknowledging the significant progress made in several parts of the world in combating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, deeply concerned, however, that poverty persists and has increased because of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and is particularly severe in developing countries, and that it extends to and manifests itself in, among other things, social exclusion, hunger, discrimination, the feminization of poverty, vulnerability to trafficking in persons, sexual exploitation and abuse, child, early and forced marriage, child labour and disease, lack of adequate shelter, lack of access to basic services, lack of upward social mobility, and illiteracy,

Expressing its deep concern that the progress in reducing poverty remains uneven, with 1.3 billion people still living in multidimensional poverty, and that this number continues to be significant and unacceptably high, whereas the levels of inequality in income, wealth and opportunities remain high or are increasing in a number of countries, and the non-income dimensions of poverty and deprivation, such as access to quality education or basic health services, and relative poverty remain major concerns, and stressing the importance of national and global efforts to create conditions for sustainable development, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all in society, taking into account different levels of national development capacities,

Noting that the promotion of well-being for all people over their life cycle should be at the core of any efforts to reduce poverty and hunger and is an essential component of inclusive and resilient recovery, and recognizing that building efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems is critical for guaranteeing food security and ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by all, while addressing other interlinked challenges such as eliminating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition and increasing the resilience of livelihoods by further strengthening global partnership for sustainable development and leaving no one behind,

Taking note of the efforts of the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session to launch the Alliance for Poverty Eradication, which is timely and meaningful and continues to serve as a platform for the exchange of ideas, policies and best practices on poverty eradication, and stressing the importance of addressing poverty, including rural poverty issues, as the rural poor might be less prepared to deal with the effects of and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and could have less access to adequate sanitation, food and nutrition, health-care services, education, the Internet, information and communications technologies, social protection, financial services and public infrastructure,

Acknowledging that the social integration of people living in poverty and hunger should encompass addressing and meeting their basic human needs, including safe, diverse, nutritious and sufficient food, health, safe drinking water and sanitation, housing and access to quality education, life-learning opportunities, full and productive employment, and decent work, through integrated development strategies,

Reaffirming that, since the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and may, in some situations, constitute a threat to the right to life, its immediate alleviation and eventual eradication must remain a high priority for the international community,

Recognizing the relevance of better understanding the multidimensional nature of development and poverty while stressing the need to use multidimensional analytical tools, including multidimensional poverty indices and risk analysis to capture the interlinked nature of deprivations and vulnerabilities as well as understand poverty dynamics and shape policy, and recognizing that appropriate national multidimensional poverty indices allow countries to better target, coordinate and monitor poverty eradication measures,

Noting that effective poverty eradication policies require partnerships between national and local governments and civil society organizations, and recognizing that civil society organizations can help in identifying and addressing the needs of those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, and draw attention to who is being left behind, as well as facilitate the identification of, outreach to and communication with them,

Recognizing the important contribution that entrepreneurship makes to sustainable development by creating jobs, driving inclusive economic growth and innovation, improving social conditions and addressing economic, social and environmental challenges in the context of the 2030 Agenda, and emphasizing that the role of entrepreneurship, including social entrepreneurship, and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in social and economic development is more critical than ever in the post-COVID-19 recovery and beyond,

Resolutions

Recognizing also that sport is an enabler of social development and can be used as a means to access quality education and decent jobs, promote healthy lifestyles and well-being, reinforce solidarity and social cohesion, fight social exclusion and stereotypes and create economic opportunities for all, which can contribute to lifting people out of poverty,

Acknowledging the need to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return and recovery as one of the sources of financing for development with a view to reducing hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture,

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain their physical and mental capacities, and underlining the need to make special efforts to meet nutritional needs, especially of women, children, older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, as well as of those living in vulnerable situations,

Taking note with appreciation of the publication entitled *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021: Transforming Food Systems for Food Security, Improved Nutrition and Affordable Healthy Diets for All*, issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Stressing the need to design sustainable food systems, and recognizing that agricultural technology and digitalization can contribute to food security and nutrition and help to build resilience,

Remaining deeply concerned that, according to the most recent estimates of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, the number of chronically undernourished people in the world increased to 811 million, or as many as 161 million more in 2020 than in 2019, and that global nutrition challenges are increasingly complex as multiple forms of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, underweight, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, may coexist within the same country or household,

Deeply concerned about the disproportionate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on children, especially girls, including on their access to essential health-care services and education, acknowledging that school closures have hit the poorest and most vulnerable children and their families the hardest, that many children may never return to education as they are forced into child marriage or child labour, and that disruptions to food and health systems have contributed to a reversal in progress on maternal and child health and an increase in all forms of malnutrition, and contributed to an additional 142 million children living in income-poor households in 2020,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [72/239](#) of 20 December 2017, in which it proclaimed 2019–2028 the United Nations Decade of Family Farming, which raises the profile of the role of family farming in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to the achievement of food security and improved nutrition,

Taking note with appreciation of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, convened by the Secretary-General on 23 and 24 September 2021, as well as its pre-Summit, held from 26 to 28 July 2021 in Rome, and noting also the Chair's Summary and Statement of Action on the United Nations Food Systems Summit, issued by the Secretary-General,

Taking note of the Global Nutrition for Growth Compact, signed by more than 100 countries, companies and civil society organizations, to reduce the number of stunted children by 20 million by 2020 and the financial commitments made to support this goal, as well as the third Nutrition for Growth summit, held in Milan, Italy, in November 2017, and the Nutrition for Growth summit held in Tokyo in 2021,

Recalling the African Regional Dialogue, held in Morocco on 13 July 2021 ahead of the United Nations Food System Summit, with the aim of accelerating the strengthening of food systems with a regional specificity that takes its substance in African agricultural and food systems, African diets, the living conditions of African populations and the ambitions of African societies,

Resolutions

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;³⁵
2. *Acknowledges* the urgent need to accelerate action on all levels and by all stakeholders to fulfil the vision and Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³⁶ and emphasizes that the international community, through the outcome documents of the major United Nations conferences and summits adopted by the General Assembly, has reinforced, inter alia, 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, including the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,³⁷ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030³⁸ and the New Urban Agenda;³⁹
3. *Reaffirms* the commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for all by ensuring that no one would be left behind and reaching the furthest behind first, and by recognizing human rights and that the dignity of the human person is fundamental;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the promotion and protection of all human rights, in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law;
5. *Reaffirms* that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, for all people everywhere, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, as well as an overarching objective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, of which the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development is an integral part, supporting and complementing it;
6. *Acknowledges* that recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic gives additional opportunity to develop integrated long-term policy frameworks to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and that such frameworks should aim to simultaneously eradicate poverty and hunger as well as malnutrition, combat inequalities, enhance people's capabilities and well-being, promote acceleration actions at the national, regional and international levels and ensure sustainable livelihoods for all, and also recognizes that a multidimensional analysis of poverty and hunger should inform these recovery strategies;
7. *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 services, including through the acceleration of the transition towards equitable access to universal health coverage, as well as access to affordable housing, nutrition and food, and access to employment and decent work, information and communications technology and infrastructure, through advancing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;
8. *Encourages* Governments to continue their efforts to develop strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities to address national priorities relating to family-oriented policies and to step up their efforts, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to implement those objectives, in particular in the areas of fighting poverty and hunger, to prevent the intergenerational transfer and feminization of poverty and ensure the well-being of all at all ages in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
9. *Stresses* the importance of developing policies to expand work opportunities and productivity in both rural and urban sectors by achieving and recovering economic growth, investing in human resource development, promoting technologies that generate productive employment, and encouraging self-employment, entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprises;
10. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting labour market policies that strengthen institutions and provide adequate labour protection to all workers, including through social dialogue, especially the most disadvantaged,

³⁵ [E/CN.5/2022/3](#).

³⁶ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

³⁷ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

³⁸ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

³⁹ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

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;

11. *Stresses* the need to address challenges faced by those working in informal or vulnerable jobs, by investing in the creation of more decent work opportunities, including providing access to decent jobs in the formal sector;

12. *Encourages* Member States to implement policies that ensure women's economic empowerment by supporting the full and productive participation of women in the labour market, including women with disabilities, and those living in poverty and female heads of household, and to promote equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, the equal sharing of responsibilities between parents, access to childcare facilities, work-family balance, including, inter alia, while caring for children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and by promoting their meaningful participation in the economy and in decision-making processes at all levels;

13. *Highlights* the importance of developing and implementing policies and programmes to support entrepreneurship, especially for women and youth, and emphasizes that the role of entrepreneurship, including social entrepreneurship, and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in social and economic development is more critical than ever in the post-COVID-19 recovery and beyond;

14. *Encourages* Member States to respect, promote and realize the right to work and to prevent and eliminate violence, abuse and sexual harassment, while recognizing that violence and harassment is a threat to equal opportunities, is unacceptable and incompatible with decent work and it may prevent women from accessing, remaining and advancing in the labour market;

15. *Acknowledges* that the exacerbation of poverty during the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an increase in child labour, and urges Member States to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and ensure the elimination of child labour in all its forms, by 2025 at the latest;

16. *Recognizes* that nationally appropriate social protection systems for all address multiple, often interrelated and complex causes of poverty and inequality by easing the burden of certain expenditure during periods of unemployment, contributing to health-related goals, gender equality and decent work, and facilitating the full inclusion of persons with disabilities;

17. *Also recognizes* that nationally appropriate social protection systems make a critical contribution to the realization of human rights for all, in particular for those who are trapped in poverty and hunger, and that promoting universal access to social services and providing nationally appropriate social protection floors can contribute to reducing inequality and poverty, addressing social exclusion and promoting inclusive economic growth, and in this regard takes note of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), of the International Labour Organization;

18. *Encourages* Member States, when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating social protection programmes for social development, to ensure gender mainstreaming throughout this process;

19. *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 services, 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;

20. *Acknowledges* the vital role that sustainable social protection systems play in the COVID-19 pandemic response, and encourages Member States to ensure that recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic provides a policy window for the countries concerned to address their significant gaps in social protection coverage by making progress towards universal, adequate, comprehensive and sustainable social protection systems, by including, in accordance with their national legislations, basic income, child benefits, maternity benefits, sickness benefits, disability benefits, unemployment benefits and old-age pension, and that these social protection systems should identify and close coverage gaps, especially for those who are in vulnerable situations, including informal workers, migrants and unpaid carers;

Resolutions

21. *Encourages* Member States to provide universal age-, disability-, gender-responsive and family-oriented social protection systems, which are key to ensuring poverty reduction, including, as appropriate, targeted cash transfers for people and 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 essential services, high-quality education and health-care services;

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, and recognizes the need to promote transitions towards the formal economy, expanding and upgrading existing social assistance programmes by increasing benefit level and coverage to informal workers, including seasonal and casual labourers in rural areas;

23. *Encourages* Member States to develop long-term, risk-informed, inclusive and prevention-oriented social development recovery plans that will improve people's capacities and well-being, through investing in social services and quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including basic school infrastructure, and health-care services, safe drinking water and sanitation, affordable housing, ensuring decent employment, adequate social protection coverage and affordable and reliable digital technology and Internet access;

24. *Expresses deep concern* for the gap in vaccination rates, particularly between developed and developing countries, especially African countries, and notes with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirms the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizes that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind;

25. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate the meaningful participation and empowerment of those in vulnerable situations, including those living in poverty, in the design, implementation and monitoring of COVID-19 recovery plans;

26. *Urges* Member States to address multiple causes of poverty, hunger and inequality, by creating decent work; increasing resilience; improving coherence between social protection, food security and nutrition policies; providing targeted cash transfers; promoting digital and financial literacy and inclusion; ensuring equal opportunities and access to healthy diets from sustainable food systems, quality education and lifelong learning; combating all forms of discrimination; empowering all people and facilitating the social inclusion and participation of those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination; and prioritizing investment in early childhood education, nutrition and care to break intergenerational poverty;

27. *Emphasizes* that sustainable agricultural production, food security, food safety and nutrition are key elements for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and calls for greater efforts to sustainably enhance the agricultural production capacities, productivity and food security of developing countries;

28. *Notes* the need to further examine various concepts, such as "food sovereignty", and their relation to food security and the right to food, bearing in mind the need to avoid any negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to food for all people at all times;

29. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen food systems, including through a holistic food systems approach, so that they become more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, by delivering healthy diets to end hunger and improve food security and nutrition; investing in science, technology and innovation, including digital innovation, to increase agricultural productivity, resilience and sustainability and reduce disaster risk; and strengthening policy coherence and coordination among government agencies and institutions responsible for social protection, agriculture, food security and nutrition;

30. *Reaffirms* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, remains deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase in such impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, biodiversity loss,

land degradation, desertification, sea level rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification and the retreat of mountain glaciers, further threatening food security, water availability and livelihoods, recognizes the substantial risks posed by climate change to health, and underlines the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change, and emphasizes the need for action at all levels, including through mitigation and adaptation efforts, to build resilience that can contribute to eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions and ending hunger;

31. *Recognizes* the efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and vulnerable, such as food and cash-for-work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes, and in this regard underlines the importance of increasing investment, capacity-building and systems development;

32. *Emphasizes* the importance of empowering people and creating an enabling environment for making informed choices about food products for healthy dietary practices through improved health and nutrition information and education;

33. *Encourages* Member States to address the impacts of COVID-19 by tackling the long-term structural challenges faced by rural populations, and to establish social protection systems that are adapted to rural populations, address the multiple dimensions of food insecurity in rural areas, invest in sustainable agricultural development and enhance multisectoral policies and national action plans to strengthen the resilience and adaptability of small-scale producers and family farmers;

34. *Urges* Member States to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by guaranteeing equal access to opportunities and social protection for all, in particular for those in vulnerable situations, including by mainstreaming a gender perspective in food security programmes, especially for women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence, considering that the empowerment of women and girls in diverse situations and conditions will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda;

35. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt measures to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work and the feminization of poverty, which is exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, including through poverty eradication measures, labour policies, public services and gender-responsive social protection programmes;

36. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate the digital and financial literacy and inclusion of women and their equal access to formal financial services, including timely and affordable credit, loans, savings, insurance and remittance transfer schemes; integrate a gender perspective into finance sector policy and regulations, in accordance with national priorities and legislation, encourage financial institutions, such as commercial banks, development banks, agricultural banks, microfinance institutions, mobile network operators, agent networks, cooperatives, postal banks and savings banks, to provide access to financial products, services and information to women and encourage the use of innovative tools and platforms, including online and mobile banking;

37. *Calls upon* Member States to prevent the harmful effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on children by mitigating the damaging socioeconomic impacts, including by ensuring the continuity of child-centred services and policies on an equal and attainable access basis, upholding the right of the child to quality education on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination and supporting education that is inclusive, equitable and accessible by implementing appropriate measures to ensure supporting families in the return of children, particularly girls and children in vulnerable situations, to school, when it is safe to do so, and access to opportunities to catch up on lost learning and while in confinement, to support school systems, teachers and families in ensuring a reliable source of daily nutrition and using accessible and inclusive distance-learning solutions to close the digital divides, while protecting children from violence, abuse and exploitation, online and offline, and recalling that no child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy and family;

38. *Calls upon* all Member States and, where appropriate, relevant international organizations to implement policies and programmes to reduce and eliminate preventable mortality and morbidity, as a result of malnutrition, of children under 5 years of age, and in this regard urges Member States to disseminate the technical guidance prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in collaboration with the World Health

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Organization,⁴⁰ and to apply it, as appropriate, in the design, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of laws, policies, programmes, budgets and mechanisms for remedy and redress aimed at eliminating preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age;

39. *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;

40. *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;

41. *Also reaffirms* that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including highly indebted poor countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing Member States and middle-income countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

42. *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;

43. *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;

44. *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;

45. *Encourages* the international community to intensify development cooperation, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, as well as multi-stakeholder partnerships, to support countries, especially developing countries, upon their request, in building their national capacity for science, technology and innovation for social development, as well as to support research networks that reach across borders, institutions and disciplines;

46. *Calls upon* the international community to strengthen multilateral cooperation, by mobilizing resources for an inclusive recovery and making use of special drawing rights and its voluntary channelling allocation to countries most in need, and recognizes the role of the United Nations and of the international financial institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, and encourages them to continue to support global efforts towards sustained and inclusive growth, sustainable development and the external debt sustainability of developing countries;

47. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations system and civil society organizations, to continue to promote the exchange of information and good practices on programmes, policies and measures that successfully reduce inequality in all its dimensions;

48. *Invites* the United Nations system to continue to support Member States, upon their request, in their pursuit of inclusive and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic for sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all, and facilitate international cooperation to end hunger and eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, with the aim of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the common future of present and coming generations.

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⁴⁰ [A/HRC/27/31](#); see also Human Rights Council resolution [33/11](#) (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum ([A/71/53/Add.1](#) and [A/71/53/Add.1/Corr.1](#)), chap. II).

2022/8. Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-fourth 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 [76/258](#) of 1 April 2022, by which the Assembly endorsed the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,

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”, as well as Assembly resolution [74/3](#) of 10 October 2019, by which the Assembly adopted the political declaration of the high-level meeting to review progress made in addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Samoa Pathway,

Recalling the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁴¹ in which it was recognized that the least developed countries warrant particular attention in view of their higher vulnerability and risk levels, which often greatly exceed their capacity to respond to and recover from disasters, and recognizing the relevance of disaster risk and the impact of disasters in the process of graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling also its resolutions 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, 2007/34 of 27 July 2007, [2013/20](#) of 24 July 2013 and [2021/11](#) of 8 June 2021,

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,

Stressing the importance of addressing the diverse needs and challenges faced by countries in special situations, as well as countries facing specific challenges, including countries graduating and recently graduated from the least developed country category,

Expressing its deep concern that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has caused immense human suffering and triggered the worst economic and social crisis in generations, with the least developed countries being disproportionately affected,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-fourth session;⁴²
2. *Notes* the work carried out by the Committee on (a) the contribution to the annual theme of the Economic and Social Council for 2022, “Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”; (b) the review by the Council of its subsidiary bodies; (c) the analysis of the 2021 voluntary national reviews; (d) the monitoring of countries that are graduating or have graduated from the list of least developed countries; (e) the enhanced monitoring mechanism; and (f) additional matters related to the least developed countries;
3. *Requests* the Committee, at its twenty-fifth session, to examine and make recommendations on the annual theme of the 2023 session of the Council;
4. *Also requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries graduating and graduated from the category of least developed countries, in accordance with paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution [67/221](#);

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

⁴² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 13 (E/2022/33)*.

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5. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee on enhancing the monitoring mechanism to make it more responsive to emerging crises and to link monitoring to specific support, calls upon Member States and relevant United Nations entities to support the efforts of the Committee, and calls upon graduating and recently graduated countries to integrate the monitoring of the implementation of smooth transition strategies into their existing policy monitoring and evaluation frameworks and to establish effective links to the Committee's enhanced monitoring mechanism;
6. *Calls upon* the Committee to continue due consultations with the countries concerned, while conducting the triennial reviews of the list of least developed countries and monitoring the countries that are graduating and have graduated from the list, and requests the Committee to continue to include in these consultations those least developed countries whose graduation may have been deferred;
7. *Recognizes* that graduating and recently graduated countries face major challenges in addressing the social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and disasters, and the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction into the smooth transition strategies of graduating countries to promote sustainability of development progress, and encourages development and trading partners of graduating and recently graduated countries to support those countries in reducing disaster risk and building resilience;
8. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to develop measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product in order to have a more inclusive approach to international cooperation;
9. *Welcomes* the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for the international community to increase financing from all sources for least developed countries, including recently graduated countries, for the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,⁴³ particularly for the strengthening of public health systems in preparation for possible future pandemics, for the expansion of productive capacities, including for quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, while ensuring the sustainability of external debt, as well as for building climate resilience, taking into account difficulties of least developed countries and small island developing States in accessing climate financing;
10. *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;
11. *Calls upon* Member States and the wider international community to support resource mobilization efforts to operationalize the integrated Sustainable Graduation Support Facility, iGRAD, as a country-led and partnership-based global platform of dedicated capacity development support for graduating and recently graduated countries;
12. *Calls upon* United Nations system organizations and Member States to disseminate information on the support measures they extend specifically to the countries in the least developed country category, as well as information on support to countries that are graduating from the category, through the Least Developed Country Portal – International Support Measures for Least Developed Countries;⁴⁴
13. *Acknowledges with satisfaction* the contributions made by the Committee to the various aspects of the programme of work of the Council, reiterates its invitation for increased interactions between the Council and the Committee, and encourages the Chair and, as necessary, other members of the Committee to continue that practice, as specified in Council resolution 2011/20 of 27 July 2011, within existing resources and as appropriate, and calls upon the Committee to continue to ensure a substantive exchange with Member States, including through a dedicated session during its twenty-fifth session in 2023, within existing resources.

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⁴³ General Assembly resolution 76/258, annex.

⁴⁴ Available at www.un.org/ldcportal; the information should be submitted to ldcportal@un.org.

2022/9. Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twenty-first session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2020/21](#) of 22 July 2020, [2021/12](#) of 8 June 2021 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 2016,⁴⁵

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,⁴⁶ which entered into force on 14 December 2005,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [76/189](#) of 17 December 2021, 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, effective and transparent public administration has a key role to play in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [74/236](#) of 19 December 2019 on human resources development,

Referring to General Assembly resolution [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020, in which the Assembly recognized the unprecedented effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, including the severe disruption to societies and economies, as well as to global travel and commerce, and the devastating impact on the livelihood of people, and reaffirmed its full commitment to the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development,

Recognizing the role of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration in providing policy advice and programmatic guidance to the Economic and Social Council on issues related to governance and public administration, and the relevance of the work of the Committee to the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twenty-first session,⁴⁷ and expresses its appreciation for the work done by the Committee on transforming institutions and governance to build forward better towards 2030 in accordance with the 2022 theme of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

⁴⁵ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁴⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 24 (E/2022/44)*.

2. *Invites* the Committee to continue to place the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴⁸ at the centre of its work and to continue to advise the Council on how public administrations can support the implementation and progress reviews of the Sustainable Development Goals;

3. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Committee to the high-level political forum, and reaffirms that the principle of leaving no one behind should be a core principle of public administration;

Transforming institutions and governance to build forward better towards 2030

4. *Recognizes* the relevance of whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to sustainable development and leaving no one behind, and encourages Governments to work together in the interest of all countries to strengthen public institutions, enhance their social, physical and technological infrastructure and make their economies more resilient and agile, in order to protect against the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and to be better prepared to manage potential economic, social and environmental shocks in the future;

5. *Also recognizes* that achieving sustainable development and strengthening resilience require a long-term perspective in public policymaking, together with institution-building at all levels, based on effective governance for sustainable development, as well as a steadfast commitment to promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies;

6. *Further recognizes* that building forward better from the pandemic, while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda, calls, inter alia, for political will, a change of mindsets, transformational leadership, the sound management of public resources, respect for privacy and security of personal data, and the preservation of human dignity;

7. *Notes with concern* that the fragmentation of responsibility for combating climate change and for the sustainable management, protection and restoration of natural resources can be a major institutional barrier to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 13, 14 and 15, and encourages Governments to prioritize the establishment and strengthening of mechanisms for policy coherence to this end, inter alia, through the promotion of ecosystem management and territorial development approaches within and across administrative boundaries;

8. *Also notes with concern* that there is an insufficient appreciation of the value of the environment in many countries, and urges Governments to build the capacity of the public sector in natural capital accounting based on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, as well as strengthen the accountability of public institutions with regard to environmental protection by including an assessment of the state of natural resources under their jurisdiction as part of regular performance assessments;

9. *Reaffirms* the need for pragmatic ongoing improvements in national and subnational governance capabilities to achieve the 2030 Agenda and other international agreements, and encourages Governments at all levels to apply the principles of effective governance for sustainable development,⁴⁹ endorsed by the Council in its resolution 2018/12 of 2 July 2018, to all public institutions and in support of the implementation of all Sustainable Development Goals, taking into account different governance structures, national and subnational 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 and experiences to operationalize the principles at the national and subnational levels, 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;

11. *Encourages* Governments, especially in view of stronger budget pressures, to accelerate action to increase transparency and equal participation in and oversight of the budgeting process, establish transparent public procurement frameworks as a strategic tool to reinforce sustainable development and curb corrupt practices, and to embed commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals in budgetary and financial processes at the national and subnational levels by adopting practices to monitor and report on the use of public financial resources in support of the Goals, such as reorganizing budgets, based on programmes and activities, and mapping and tracking budgetary contributions to each Goal;

⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁴⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 24 (E/2018/44)*, chap. III, sect. B, para. 31.

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12. *Recognizes* that building resilient institutions calls for more creative, flexible and integrated ways of working that are focused on the needs of people, as well as an adequate stock of competencies, capabilities and resources, and encourages Governments to further promote professionalization of the public sector workforce, invest in digital skills, update competency frameworks for implementation of the 2030 Agenda, address inequalities that exist within the public sector workforce, and take steps to address social inequities in the design and delivery of public services;

13. *Welcomes* the continuing work of the Committee on building strong institutions for sustainable development in fragile and conflict-affected countries, notes that peacebuilding and sustaining peace depend on long-term engagement in institution-building involving all stakeholders that is consistent with local norms and political realities, and looks forward to the Committee's further engagement in promoting effective governance for sustainable development in such situations and its contribution to the work of the Peacebuilding Commission;

14. *Underlines* that the COVID-19 pandemic has both accelerated the digital transition and revealed technological weaknesses of public administrations, reiterates that the impact of the pandemic exacerbates inequalities caused by digital divides, and encourages Governments to manage digitalization of public services in an inclusive, fair, ethical and people-centred manner, while accelerating efforts to bridge digital divides, inter alia, through hybrid models of public service delivery;

15. *Encourages* oversight agencies to strengthen the use of open data and artificial intelligence to detect and deter corruption and bribery in all their forms;

16. *Calls for* increased efforts to support national and international peer exchanges and peer learning on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including through cooperation with existing international networks;

17. *Notes* the increasing demands for assistance with operationalization of the principles of effective governance for sustainable development and the Committee's emphasis on the need to strengthen the secretariat of the Committee to enable it to respond effectively;

Follow-up

18. *Requests* the Committee, at its twenty-second session, to be held from 27 to 31 March 2023, to examine and make recommendations on the theme of the 2023 session of the Council and the 2023 high-level political forum and to contribute to the review of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16, giving particular attention to the cross-cutting nature of all the Goals;

19. *Invites* the Committee to continue to advise on approaches and practices related to the institutions, policies and arrangements 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;

20. *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;

21. *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;

22. *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.

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2022/10. 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 2022/322 of 28 April 2022, in which it decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2022 session would be “Strengthening humanitarian assistance: good practices and mobilizing action in the application of international humanitarian law, the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and in response to the climate crisis” and that it would convene three panel discussions under the segment,

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 gravest concerns about the humanitarian impact of and risks posed by the short- and long-term impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, including on the already significant levels of humanitarian and development needs and suffering of affected people and communities, recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on women, children and people in vulnerable situations, and profoundly concerned by rising humanitarian assistance and protection needs including due to the increase in violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children, and the significant impact on education, especially for girls, as well as high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition and rising risks of famine, loss of livelihoods, and all the negative impacts on health, including mental health, which are also exacerbated by weakened health systems, and the impacts and risks for displacement; and recognizing the compounded risks and impacts due to armed conflict, poverty, natural disasters, violence, the adverse effects of climate change, and other environmental challenges; and further recognizing the efforts and measures proposed by the Secretary-General concerning the response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Stressing that the COVID-19 global pandemic requires an effective global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation, underscoring the importance of humanitarian assistance as a critical part of that response, and in this regard, recognizing efforts by Member States, including with regard to the provision of humanitarian assistance, in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic and expressing appreciation for the efforts and support of the United Nations system, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, women-led organizations, local humanitarian actors, volunteers and other health and humanitarian organizations, and for the essential work of medical and humanitarian personnel working on the frontline of the humanitarian response in the face of the pandemic, and stressing the importance of taking the measures to ensure their protection, and expressing appreciation for the efforts of frontline and essential workers around the world, and also recognizing the comprehensive response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including greater cooperation, coherence, coordination and complementarity between humanitarian and development actors, in full compliance with their respective mandates, and in this regard underlines the importance of collaboration with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability and risk over multiple years and building resilience, based on shared understanding of the context and each actor’s operational strengths,

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

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 convened by the Secretary-General in New York in 2019,

Affirming the need for effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁵⁰ 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,⁵¹

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁵² and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977,⁵³ 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,

⁵⁰ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁵¹ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

Reaffirming the continued importance of the Geneva Conventions, 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 2005,⁵⁴ 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,

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,

⁵⁴ Ibid., vol. 2404, No. 43425.

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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 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,⁵⁵ 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,

⁵⁵ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

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,⁵⁶ including the call to leave no one behind,

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

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

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

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 2016,⁵⁷ 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,⁵⁸

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,⁵⁹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁶⁰
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

⁵⁶ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

⁵⁷ General Assembly resolution [71/1](#).

⁵⁸ *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.

⁵⁹ General Assembly resolution [73/195](#), annex.

⁶⁰ [A/77/72-E/2022/50](#).

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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 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* States, as well as the United Nations, and humanitarian organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates and in line with humanitarian principles, learning from the COVID-19 pandemic experience, to continue to scale up anticipatory approaches, early warning early action systems, forecasting, prevention-oriented responses and emergency preparedness, and improve predictive and risk data analytics across sectors, reinforce systematic risk monitoring, early warning and preparedness capacities at the local, national, regional and global levels, including, inter alia, those associated with health risks and disease outbreaks, and takes note of the relevant United Nations frameworks and initiatives related to health emergency preparedness;

12. *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;

13. *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;

14. *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;

15. *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;

16. *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;

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17. *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;

18. *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;

19. *Urges* Member States and relevant stakeholders to mobilize resources to support humanitarian response plans, which respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, underlining the importance of rapid, flexible, predictable, adequate and effective funding, and for support to the Central Emergency Response Fund and country-based pooled funds which have played a key role in the COVID-19 humanitarian response, and calls upon the United Nations and relevant partners to continue to ensure that the most critical humanitarian needs are prioritized, so that these efforts do not replace or divert resources away from pre-existing humanitarian needs and encourages efforts to provide transparency of where and how this funding delivers impact;

20. *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;

21. *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;

22. *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;

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

24. *Stresses* the need for the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 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 seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2022 in Bali, Indonesia, and takes note with appreciation of the regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction, as mentioned in paragraph 49 of General Assembly resolution [76/204](#) of 17 December 2021 on disaster risk reduction;

25. *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;

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

27. *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;

28. *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;

29. *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;

30. *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 Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 to 20 October 2016,⁶¹ and the commitments undertaken therein by Member States regarding persons affected by humanitarian crises in urban areas;

31. *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;

32. *Encourages* States to renew their efforts for the effective implementation of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

33. *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,⁶² in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and in this regard

⁶¹ General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

⁶² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in those situations;

34. *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;

35. *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;

36. *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;

37. *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;

38. *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;

39. *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;

40. *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;

41. *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,⁶³ 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;

⁶³ [A/57/465](#), annex I, para. 10 (a).

42. *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;

43. *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;

44. *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;

45. *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;

46. *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;⁶⁴

47. *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;

48. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and relevant humanitarian actors to scale up support for humanitarian programming and response for safe, inclusive, equitable and quality education at all levels and ages, in order to mitigate the direct and indirect impacts from the closure of schools and other educational institutions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, among other causes, in order to ensure the continuation of education services, particularly for women and children, especially girls;

⁶⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

49. *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;⁶⁵

50. *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;

51. *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 Assembly 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;

52. *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;

53. *Urges* Member States and humanitarian organizations to integrate protection and health risks, as components of humanitarian response, into humanitarian assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and to increase efforts to reinforce local and national systems, capacities and local communities and actors, including women-led organizations;

54. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to increase efforts to provide and fund cross-sectoral mental health and psychosocial support services that are of quality, contextually sensitive, and provided with respect for human rights, that are incorporated into humanitarian needs assessments and humanitarian programmes for preparedness, response and recovery, to meet the needs of all affected populations in humanitarian contexts, and to reinforce local and community-based efforts, which will be all the more important in mitigating and responding to additional psychological consequences experienced in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and calls upon the United Nations and all relevant humanitarian organizations to scale up mental health and psychosocial support capacity accordingly, and report on mental health and psychosocial support programmes and funding in support of the recovery and resilience for the mental health and psychosocial well-being of all those affected, while also recognizing the impacts on humanitarian personnel and volunteers;

55. *Calls for* the strengthening of national and multilateral approaches and international cooperation, such as the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) and its COVAX Facility, and other relevant initiatives in order to enable the fair, equitable, efficient, and affordable access to safe, efficacious, and effective COVID-19 vaccines, and emphasizes the role of extensive immunization against COVID-19 as a global public good for health to prevent, contain, and stop transmission in order to bring the pandemic to an end, while also noting the importance of inclusive national vaccination programmes covering displaced persons, migrants, and refugees, and encourages United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders to support Member States, in full coordination with their national government;

⁶⁵ Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

56. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian and medical personnel, including those responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as their means of transport, supplies and equipment, and to support, facilitate and enable transportation and logistical supply lines, in order to allow such personnel to efficiently and safely perform their task of assisting affected populations, and in this regard also reaffirms the need to take the measures necessary to respect and protect such personnel, hospitals and other medical facilities, as well as their means of transport, supplies and equipment; and urges all parties to armed conflicts, consistent with international humanitarian law to protect civilian infrastructure which is critical to the delivery of humanitarian assistance for the provision of essential services including for vaccinations and related medical care;

57. *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;

58. *Calls upon* Member States, parties to armed conflict, the United Nations and other humanitarian and development actors, international financial institutions and other relevant actors to urgently increase their measures to prevent famine and to reduce and address acute food insecurity, which is compounded by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and in this regard strongly condemns the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare, prohibited by international humanitarian law, and encourages enhanced anticipatory approaches, supported by multisector early warning and analysis; and stresses the need to address the root causes of food insecurity, including through: investing in humanitarian assistance and protection, agriculture, food production, and access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, livelihoods, climate adaptation, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, energy, poverty reduction, and addressing armed conflict, and encourages strengthening efforts to empower rural women as essential actors in achieving food security and improved nutrition;

59. *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;

60. *Calls upon* Member States to take steps to ensure the international protection of and respect for the rights of refugees, including respect for the principle of non-refoulement and adequate standards of treatment in accordance with international law, including, as applicable, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees⁶⁶ and international human rights obligations;

61. *Takes note* of the implementation of the comprehensive refugee response framework in 15 countries and two regional contexts to address the large movement of refugees and protracted refugee situation;

62. *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 Displacement⁶⁷ 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;

⁶⁶ Ibid., vol. 189, No. 2545.

⁶⁷ [E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2](#), annex.

63. *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;

64. *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;

65. *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;

66. *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;

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

68. *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;

69. *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;

70. *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;

71. *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.

*29th plenary meeting
23 June 2022*

2022/11. A conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to advance sustainable development

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution 78/2 of 27 May 2022, by which the Commission adopted a conference structure of the Commission to advance sustainable development,

Endorses the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to advance sustainable development, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

*33rd plenary meeting
21 July 2022*

Annex

Resolution 78/2

A conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to advance sustainable development

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolution 73/1 of 19 May 2017 on a conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which it decided, inter alia, to conduct a review of its conference structure at its seventy-eighth session, in 2022, with a midpoint review at its seventy-fifth session, in 2019, and requested the Executive Secretary to submit a report in both cases, with a focus on the programme areas of the Commission, which would serve as a basis for that review,

Recalling also its decisions 75/16 of 31 May 2019 on the organization of the annual sessions of the Commission and 75/17 of 31 May 2019 on the review of the conference structure of the Commission,⁶⁸

Recalling further its resolution 74/5 of 16 May 2018 on the transition of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture to an intergovernmental organization outside the United Nations system,

Highlighting the importance of accelerated action to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁶⁹ and emphasizing that the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic provides an opportunity to advance sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific,

Having considered the note by the secretariat on the review of the conference structure of the Commission pursuant to resolution 73/1,⁷⁰

Having also considered the reports of the governing councils of the regional institutions and of the committees, as well as the reports on the Asia-Pacific Forums on Sustainable Development and the ministerial conferences held since the seventy-third session of the Commission,

1. *Decides* to revise with immediate effect its conference structure to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular to update the terms of reference and issues to be considered by the committees subsidiary to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, as contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Also decides* to reconstitute the Committee on Trade and Investment as the Committee on Trade, Investment, Enterprise and Business Innovation, meeting biennially;

3. *Recalls* its resolutions 48/2 of 23 April 1992 and 64/1 of 30 April 2008 on restructuring the conference structure of the Commission and 69/1 of 1 May 2013 on a conference structure of the Commission for the inclusive and sustainable development of Asia and the Pacific, and decides to rename the Special Body on Least Developed, Landlocked Developing and Pacific Island Developing Countries as the Special Body on Least Developed, Landlocked Developing and Small Island Developing States and to hold the deliberations of the Special Body during the ministerial segment of the Commission sessions;

4. *Reaffirms* that the conference structure of the Commission shall conform to the pattern outlined in the annex to the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to strengthen and promote cooperation and collaboration among the relevant organizations of the United Nations development system in Asia and the Pacific and other stakeholders, as appropriate, in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by members and associate members of the Commission in order to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of that implementation;

⁶⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2019, Supplement No. 19 (E/2019/39)*, chap. I, sect. B.

⁶⁹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁷⁰ ESCAP/78/31.

6. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to conduct systematic monitoring and evaluation of the conference structure and its congruence with the programme priorities of the Commission with a view to increasing the efficiency, effectiveness and synergies of its work;

7. *Decides* to conduct a review of its conference structure at its eighty-third session, in 2027, with a midpoint review at its eighty-first session, in 2025, and requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the Commission a report in each instance, with a focus on the programme areas of the Commission, which will serve as a basis for that review.

Annex to resolution 78/2

Conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

I. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

1. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific shall meet annually under an overarching theme selected by member States, with each session comprising a senior officials segment followed by a ministerial segment, for a total of five working days, and the duration of each segment shall be decided by the secretariat in consultation with member States, to discuss and decide on important issues pertaining to inclusive and sustainable development in the region, decide on the recommendations of its subsidiary bodies and of the Executive Secretary, review and endorse the proposed strategic framework and programme of work and take any other decisions required in conformity with its terms of reference.

2. Deliberations of the Special Body on Least Developed, Landlocked Developing and Small Island Developing States shall be held for a maximum of one day during the ministerial segment.

3. The Commission session may include a distinguished person's lecture; and high-level representatives of United Nations agencies may be invited to participate in panel discussions held during the session and corporate leaders and civil society organizations may be invited to participate in the session as appropriate, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Commission.

4. The Informal Working Group on Draft Resolutions of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission, which convenes prior to the Commission session, shall be reconstituted as the Working Group on Draft Resolutions during the senior officials segment and shall have a status commensurate with the Committees of the Whole.

5. The number of simultaneous meetings of the Committees of the Whole, including their commensurate bodies, held during the senior officials segment of the annual session of the Commission shall not exceed two.

6. Draft resolutions shall reflect the substantive deliberations of member States; furthermore, without prejudice to rule 31 of the rules of procedure, members of the Commission intending to submit draft resolutions to the Commission are strongly encouraged to submit them to the Executive Secretary at least one month prior to the commencement of the session of the Commission in order to allow sufficient time for review by members and associate members of the Commission, and the Commission shall not consider draft resolutions submitted within one week of the first day of the Commission session.

7. The report of the Commission will be composed of the decisions and resolutions of the Commission. The draft record of proceedings of the Commission, prepared by the secretariat, will be circulated among members and associate members for comment within 15 days of the conclusion of the session. Members and associate members will be requested to provide comments within 15 days of receiving the draft record of proceedings. The secretariat's final record of proceedings of the Commission session will be issued within two months of the conclusion of the session, taking into account the relevant comments of members and associate members.

8. The Commission shall serve as the regional platform for integrating the sectoral streams of the committees, with a view towards promoting sustainable development equitably through all of its three dimensions.

9. As a general principle and without prejudice to rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the Commission, the Chair of the Commission shall rotate among its five subregions.⁷¹

⁷¹ The five subregions of the Commission are East and North-East Asia, North and Central Asia, South and South-West Asia, South-East Asia, and the Pacific (A/62/708, para. 321).

II. Subsidiary structure

10. The subsidiary structure of the Commission shall consist of the following nine committees:
 - (a) Committee on Macroeconomic Policy, Poverty Reduction and Financing for Development;
 - (b) Committee on Trade, Investment, Enterprise and Business Innovation;
 - (c) Committee on Transport;
 - (d) Committee on Environment and Development;
 - (e) Committee on Information and Communications Technology, Science, Technology and Innovation;
 - (f) Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction;
 - (g) Committee on Social Development;
 - (h) Committee on Statistics;
 - (i) Committee on Energy.
11. The nine committees shall each meet biennially for a maximum duration of three days for each session, with joint plenary sessions between multiple committees to discuss cross-cutting issues, when possible and desirable.
12. The Commission may mandate a specific committee or multiple committees to meet in the gap year where a particular topic becomes an urgent issue for the region.
13. Within their respective areas of purview, the committees shall:
 - (a) Review and analyse regional trends in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
 - (b) Identify, in consultation with member States, their priorities and emerging issues with regard to resilient, inclusive and sustainable development, and consult on regional approaches, taking into consideration subregional aspects;
 - (c) Promote regional and, as appropriate, interregional dialogue, including on subregional synergies, and an exchange of experiences on policies and programmes;
 - (d) Consider common regional positions as inputs to global processes and promote regional follow-up to their outcomes;
 - (e) Propose issues for consideration by the Commission as the basis for possible resolutions;
 - (f) Monitor the implementation of Commission resolutions;
 - (g) Promote a collaborative approach to addressing the development challenges of the region, where appropriate, between Governments and civil society, the private sector, as well as the United Nations and other international organizations at the regional and subregional levels.
14. Further, within their respective areas of purview, the committees shall provide the secretariat, including its regional institutions, with guidance in reviewing the proposed strategic framework and programme of work.
15. The following areas shall be mainstreamed into the work of all committees:
 - (a) Implementation and monitoring the achievement of the relevant internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals, and a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development;
 - (b) Poverty reduction and sustained recovery from large shocks for a more equitable Asia and the Pacific;
 - (c) Gender equality;
 - (d) The priority needs of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

(e) Science, technology and innovation and, in particular, digital technology for a safe and inclusive digital transformation.

16. Representatives of civil society and the private sector may, upon consultation with member States, be invited to join the Committee sessions as appropriate, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Commission.

17. The specific issues to be addressed by each of the nine committees in carrying out the above functions are listed in appendix I to the present document.

18. The subsidiary structure of the Commission shall also include the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development. The terms of reference of the Forum are listed in appendix II to the present document.

III. Ad hoc ministerial conferences and other intergovernmental meetings

19. Subject to the approval of the Commission, ad hoc ministerial conferences and other intergovernmental meetings may be organized on specific and cross-sectoral issues.

20. No more than eight ad hoc ministerial conferences and other intergovernmental meetings shall be held in addition to the regular calendar of intergovernmental meetings during each biennium, and the total number of days shall not exceed 16, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

21. In those years when a ministerial conference or intergovernmental meeting is held covering issues normally discussed in a committee, the corresponding committee need not be convened. Subject to the approval of the Commission, a committee may be convened at the ministerial level on an ad hoc basis to ensure high-level engagement on the issues to be addressed.

IV. Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission

22. The functions of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission shall be in accordance with the terms of reference contained in appendix III to the present document.

23. The Advisory Committee may, if necessary, establish its own working groups on consideration of specific issues.

24. The Advisory Committee shall meet with sufficient frequency both in formal and informal meetings on topical subjects, especially prior to the Commission session. The number of formal meetings of the Advisory Committee per calendar year shall not be less than 6 or more than 12. Any additional meetings, formal or informal, will be held in consultation with the Advisory Committee and the Executive Secretary and may not require documentation by the secretariat, unless otherwise requested by the Advisory Committee.

25. Should the need arise to seek the views of United Nations entities or other intergovernmental organizations on subjects of interest to the Advisory Committee, members of the Advisory Committee can, if consensus has been reached, request the secretariat to invite representatives of particular United Nations entities or other intergovernmental organizations to attend a subsequent session of the Advisory Committee.

26. The Advisory Committee shall periodically review the work of subregional offices and regional institutions and actively follow up and report on the implementation of resolutions by member States. The secretariat shall facilitate the reporting on resolutions by preparing the requisite guidelines and templates.

V. Regional institutions under the auspices of the Commission

27. The following institutions under the auspices of the Commission shall continue to function as prescribed in their respective statutes and terms of reference:

- (a) Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology;
- (b) Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific;
- (c) Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization;
- (d) Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development;

(e) Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management.

28. The Commission may constitute additional regional institutions that support the achievement of its strategic and programmatic objectives.

VI. General provisions

A. Rules of procedure

29. Unless otherwise specified by the Commission, the rules of procedure of the Commission, including those pertaining to the decision-making process, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the committees and other meetings and conferences convened under its conference structure.

B. Informal session

30. An informal session among the heads of delegations during the ministerial segment of each Commission session may be organized but shall not be institutionalized. The agenda of the informal session shall be decided by consensus and the annotated agenda shall reach members at least 30 days before the opening of the session to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the session. Simultaneous interpretation shall be provided.

Appendix I

Issues to be addressed by committees subsidiary to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The issues listed below are the primary issues to be addressed by each committee. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific may adjust the list of issues for any committee at any time, as appropriate; the committees shall likewise retain the flexibility to address new or emerging issues brought to their attention by the secretariat, upon consultation with member States.

1. Committee on Macroeconomic Policy, Poverty Reduction and Financing for Development:

(a) Macroeconomic policies to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and poverty reduction;

(b) Regional cooperation on macroeconomic and financing for development issues and developing common regional positions as inputs to global processes while ensuring regional follow-up to their outcomes;

(c) Financing for development, including financing strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals such as domestic fiscal resources, innovative, sustainable and digital financing instruments and mechanisms, and capital market development.

2. Committee on Trade, Investment, Enterprise and Business Innovation:

(a) International trade and investment as an engine for development, including regional cooperative mechanisms and agreements on trade and trade facilitation, such as the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement and the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific;

(b) Domestic and international public-private partnerships, business partnerships, investment, and small and medium-sized enterprise development and finance;

(c) Innovation, including the digital economy, inclusive business, impact investing, and innovation policies and regulations;

(d) Development, transfer, adaptation and application of technologies relevant to the region.

3. Committee on Transport:

(a) Efficient and resilient transport, logistics, mobility and connectivity, including through international transport agreements such as the Intergovernmental Agreements on the Asian Highway Network, on the Trans-Asian Railway Network and on Dry Ports, and shipping and maritime transport;

(b) Sustainable, efficient and environmentally friendly transport systems and services, as well as policies and strategies, sustainable urban mobility, and application of smart transport technologies;

Resolutions

- (c) Safe and inclusive transport and mobility, including policies and strategies for improving road safety, gender-responsive transport and enhancing inclusiveness and universal accessibility of transport systems;
 - (d) Harmonization of transport standards and documents.
4. Committee on Environment and Development:
- (a) Enhancing environmental sustainability of development in a holistic and integrated manner, including through, but not limited to, climate action, air pollution reduction, sustainable use of the oceans and seas, and sustainable management of water resources;
 - (b) Promoting the sustainable management of natural resources;
 - (c) Promoting inclusive and sustainable urban development;
 - (d) Promoting sustainable production and consumption, including through sustainable agricultural mechanization and technology transfer, for the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals.
5. Committee on Information and Communications Technology, Science, Technology and Innovation:
- (a) Access to information and communications technology and digital technology and innovation, including through universal Internet connectivity and a digital society, digital transformation and inclusion, including through the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway initiative;
 - (b) Application of space technology and integrated geospatial information for sustainable development;
 - (c) Development of human skills and institutional capacity in the use of information and communications technology and digital technology applications for the digital age in support of sustainable development.
6. Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction:
- (a) Regional cooperation for multi-hazard disaster risk reduction and mitigation, climate adaptation, and resilience;
 - (b) Regional cooperation mechanisms for strengthening disaster risk management and resilience-building;
 - (c) Integrated multi-hazard risk assessment, preparedness, early warning and response to disaster risks, including mitigating cascading risks related to biological and other natural hazards, including through the use of innovative technology tools;
 - (d) Disaster information management and multi-hazard early warning, including for sand and dust storms.
7. Committee on Social Development:
- (a) Review the regional implementation of the internationally agreed goals and commitments on social development;
 - (b) Assess population and development trends, including international migration and population ageing, and their impacts on development;
 - (c) Address issues of inequality and strengthen social protection and health systems;
 - (d) Promote gender equality and women's empowerment;
 - (e) Promote the social inclusion of older persons, persons with disabilities and other people in vulnerable situations.
8. Committee on Statistics: enable and empower national statistical systems to lead development of and to deliver innovative, trusted and timely products and services, recognizing the importance of urgent and evolving statistical requirements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development while bearing in mind the action areas of the document entitled "Advancing official statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: a collective vision and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific statistical community".
9. Committee on Energy:
- (a) Energy transition in Asia and the Pacific, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 7, and the Paris Agreement;

- (b) Regional cooperation to promote access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, including through energy connectivity;
- (c) Regional cooperation for enhanced energy security and the sustainable use of energy through regional agreements and mandates, including the Asian and Pacific Energy Forum;
- (d) Assess and review implications of the energy transition.

Appendix II

Terms of reference of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development

I. Overall functions

1. The Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development is an annual, inclusive intergovernmental forum. It supports preparations for the high-level political forum on sustainable development in the context of both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.
2. The Forum will serve as a regional platform for:
 - (a) Supporting countries, in particular countries with special needs, including through enhancing their capacity for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
 - (b) Providing a regional perspective on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by identifying regional trends, and consolidating and sharing best practices and lessons learned, taking into account the contributions of other United Nations system bodies at the regional level, other regional and subregional organizations and relevant stakeholders;
 - (c) Supporting follow-up and review of progress on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals at the regional level through: assessing progress and providing opportunities for peer learning related to the theme and goals that will be reviewed at the high-level political forum; supporting the presentation of voluntary national reviews; and undertaking periodic reviews of progress of the road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.
3. These functions will benefit from inter-agency support, including through the United Nations Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism.

II. Conduct of the Forum

4. As part of the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Forum will be convened annually as an inclusive intergovernmental forum ahead of the high-level political forum. The theme of the Forum should be consistent with that of the high-level political forum and the cluster of goals to be reviewed in depth should be identical to the cluster of goals under the high-level political forum.
5. The Forum will not get ahead of or prejudge the decisions of the high-level political forum, increase the reporting burden of member States or increase the regular budget of the Commission beyond what has already been approved by the General Assembly.
6. The current format, including the election of the Bureau for each session, could be maintained and provide space for multi-stakeholder engagement for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in consultation, as appropriate, with member States.
7. The outcome of the Forum will be in the form of a report with a Chair's summary annexed to the report.
8. The Forum may consider subregional perspectives on the themes addressed by the Forum. Preparatory meetings of stakeholders may be convened, within existing resources.
9. The Forum, including stakeholder engagement, will be conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Commission as well as the modalities of the high-level political forum under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, as long as there is no conflict between them.
10. During each session, a member of the Bureau of the previous session could report on the discussions at the intervening high-level political forum and on the conclusions of the previous session of the Forum.

11. The conduct of the Forum will avoid duplication with other regional forums and platforms; in the interest of efficiency, where appropriate, the Forum will be convened in coordination or collaboration with other forums and platforms.

III. Relationship of the Forum with the conference structure of the Commission

12. The report of the Forum as defined in paragraph 7 will be brought to the attention of the subsequent session of the Commission by the Chair or Vice-Chair of the Forum.

13. The Forum could receive inputs from the committees that are subsidiary to the Commission as well as other relevant stakeholders.

14. The Forum could benefit from advice provided by the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission as a modality for consulting member States between sessions of the Forum.

15. In the years when the high-level political forum meets under the auspices of the General Assembly at the summit level, which is every four years, the Forum may converge with the Commission session in April/May, and the Commission and the Forum will share the same theme, where appropriate. In other years, when the high-level political forum meets under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, the Forum shall meet at the senior technical level.

16. If requested by member States, the terms of reference of the Forum may be revised upon recommendation of the Forum and endorsement by the Commission, taking into account new inputs from the high-level political forum and based on periodic reviews by member States.

Appendix III

Terms of reference of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission

The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission shall have the following functions:

(a) To strengthen close cooperation and consultation between the member States and the secretariat, including by providing advice and guidance to be taken into account by the Executive Secretary while undertaking the respective activities;

(b) To serve as a deliberative forum for substantive exchange of views and provide guidance on the formulation of the agenda of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and in connection with economic and social developments that have an impact on the Asia-Pacific region;

(c) To advise and guide the Executive Secretary in drawing up proposals for the strategic framework, programme of work and theme topics for sessions of the Commission consistent with the guidance provided by the Commission;

(d) To receive, on a regular basis, information on the administrative and financial functioning of the Commission;

(e) To advise and guide the Executive Secretary in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Commission's programme of work and resource allocation;

(f) To review the draft calendar of meetings prior to its submission to the Commission at its annual session;

(g) To advise and guide the Executive Secretary on the provisional agenda of sessions of the Commission and committees subsidiary to the Commission, consistent with the need to ensure a results-oriented and focused agenda that is aligned with the development priorities of member States, as defined by them, as well as chapter II of its rules of procedure;

(h) To advise and guide the Executive Secretary on the identification of emerging economic and social issues and other relevant issues for incorporation into the provisional agendas and on the formulation of the annotated provisional agendas of Commission sessions;

- (i) To be informed of collaborations and related arrangements between the secretariat and other international and regional organizations, in particular on long-term cooperation programmes and joint initiatives, including those to be proposed by the Executive Secretary and conducted under the aegis of the Regional Coordination Mechanism;
- (j) To carry out any other tasks entrusted to it by the Commission.

2022/12. 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

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

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

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

Recalling further its decision 74/550 A of 13 April 2020, in which it noted with concern the situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and decided to postpone the holding of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and its decision 74/550 B of 12 August 2020, in which it decided to hold the Fourteenth Congress in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021 and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give high priority at its thirtieth 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-sixth session,

Recalling its resolution 76/181 of 16 December 2021, in which it endorsed the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth Congress, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled “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”,

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

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

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the 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;⁷²

2. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁷³ adopted by the Fourteenth Congress, 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;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Japan to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its mandate, to continue implementing the appropriate policy and operational measures for the follow-up to the Kyoto Declaration, including through the holding of intersessional thematic discussions to facilitate the sharing of information, good practices and lessons learned among Member States and relevant stakeholders, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

5. *Decides* to hold the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2026, without prejudice to the timing of subsequent United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice and with a view to maintaining the five-year cycle of the congresses, in the light of the intensive follow-up process undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration;

6. *Invites* Member States to provide their suggestions in relation to the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops for the Fifteenth Congress, and requests the Secretary-General to include those suggestions in the report on the follow-up to the Fourteenth Congress and preparations for the Fifteenth Congress to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-second session;

7. *Recommends* that, building on the experience and the success of the Fourteenth Congress, all efforts be made to ensure that the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops for the Fifteenth Congress are interrelated and that the agenda items and workshop topics are streamlined and limited in number, and encourages the holding of side events that are focused on and complement the agenda items and workshops;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to approve at its thirty-second session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops for the Fifteenth Congress;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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⁷² E/CN.15/2022/11.

⁷³ General Assembly resolution 76/181, annex.

2022/13. Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration

The Economic and Social Council

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, as reflected in the report of the Congress⁷⁴ and in the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁷⁵

Reaffirming the commitment expressed in the Kyoto Declaration to reduce reoffending through rehabilitation and social reintegration,

Noting the deliberations of the Fourteenth Congress under the agenda item entitled “Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system”, during which, inter alia, the need for practical guidance for national criminal justice systems on reducing reoffending and the recommendation to develop new United Nations standards and norms on the issue of reducing reoffending were raised by some Member States,

Noting also the discussions held at the workshop on the topic “Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions” and the three subtopics, as reflected in the report of Committee II of the Fourteenth Congress, in particular the encouragement given by some participants to Member States to share information on promising practices and consider the development, under the auspices of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, of model strategies to reduce reoffending that reflect, among others, the good practices discussed during the workshop,⁷⁶

Recalling its resolution [76/182](#) of 16 December 2021, in which it encouraged Member States to promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an expert group meeting to share information on promising practices to reduce reoffending, with a view to developing model strategies on reducing reoffending that could serve as useful tools for Member States, taking into account relevant provisions in the existing standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, current developments, research, tools and the outcome of the deliberations of the Fourteenth Congress,

Recalling also the standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice adopted or recommended by the General Assembly, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),⁷⁷ the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)⁷⁸ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),⁷⁹ and at the same time acknowledging the need for standards and norms specifically focusing on reducing reoffending,

Noting the efforts taken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement General Assembly resolution [76/182](#), namely through convening, with the support of the Government of Japan, an online expert group meeting, during which a limited number of experts, participating in their individual capacity, met from 6 to 8 April 2022 to share information on promising practices and to identify a set of key elements to be considered for inclusion in draft model strategies on reducing reoffending,

1. *Encourages* Member States to develop comprehensive strategies or action plans to reduce reoffending through effective interventions for the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders;

⁷⁴ [A/CONF.234/16](#).

⁷⁵ General Assembly resolution [76/181](#), annex.

⁷⁶ [A/CONF.234/16](#), chap. VII, sect. B.

⁷⁷ General Assembly resolution [70/175](#), annex.

⁷⁸ General Assembly resolution [65/229](#), annex.

⁷⁹ General Assembly resolution [45/110](#), annex.

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2. *Also encourages* Member States to promote a rehabilitative environment in correctional facilities, including through designing and implementing effective treatment programmes based on an individual assessment of the needs of and risks faced by offenders, and to provide offenders with access to vocational and technical training and educational programmes to support them in developing the skills necessary for reintegration;
3. *Further encourages* Member States, as appropriate and in line with domestic legislation, to take into account the relevant and appropriate United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, mainstream a gender perspective into their criminal justice systems, support the development of necessary skills among offenders in correctional facilities and facilitate working opportunities, where appropriate, to promote the social rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders;
4. *Recognizes* the benefit that may be derived from incorporating respect for cultural diversity, based on respect for the rule of law, into rehabilitation and reintegration programmes;
5. *Encourages* Member States to promote rehabilitation approaches and programmes within their judicial systems empowered to deal with specific problems, such as social or mental health issues;
6. *Also encourages* Member States to promote a rehabilitative environment in the community to facilitate the social reintegration of offenders with the active involvement of local communities, giving due regard to the need to protect society and individuals and the rights of victims and offenders;
7. *Further encourages* Member States to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to reduce reoffending by fostering inter-agency coordination among relevant government authorities, such as employment and social welfare agencies and local governments, as well as public-private partnerships between those authorities and the community, including cooperating employers and community volunteers who support the long-term and social reintegration of offenders;
8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, with interpretation in all official languages of the United Nations, with a view to developing model strategies on reducing reoffending that can serve as useful tools for Member States, taking into consideration relevant provisions in the existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, current developments, research and tools, written contributions from Member States and, without prejudice, the output of the expert group meeting held from 6 to 8 April 2022;
9. *Encourages* Member States to share with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through written contributions, information on promising practices for possible inclusion in draft model strategies on reducing reoffending, for consideration by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group;
10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to support the efforts of Member States to reduce reoffending through the promotion of rehabilitative environments and reintegration by providing technical assistance, including material support, upon request, to Member States, in particular developing countries, taking into account their needs and priorities, as well as challenges and restrictions;
11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes outlined in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its session following the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on the outcome of that meeting, as well as to the General Assembly, as appropriate.

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2022/14. Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse

The Economic and Social Council

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

The General Assembly,

Stressing that the rights of the child are human rights, and that these rights need to be protected both offline and online,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁸⁰ the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography⁸¹ and other relevant international and regional instruments,

Recalling also its resolution 76/181 of 16 December 2021, in which it endorsed the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021, and in particular paragraph 29 of the Declaration and its call to address the needs and protect the rights of children and youth, with due consideration to their vulnerabilities, to ensure their protection from all forms of crime, violence, abuse and exploitation both online and offline, such as sexual abuse and exploitation of children and trafficking in persons, noting the particular vulnerabilities of children in the context of smuggling of migrants, as well as recruitment by organized criminal groups including gangs, as well as by terrorist groups, and paragraph 86 of the Declaration and its call to take more effective measures to prevent and end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and offline, by criminalizing such acts, supporting victims and fostering international cooperation to combat those crimes,

Recognizing the important roles of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in developing and recommending anti-crime policies to more effectively prevent and counter child sexual exploitation and abuse, and related crimes, as well as other offences, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992,

Recalling its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, in which it adopted the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in which it recognized the key role played by the justice system in preventing and responding to violence against children, including child sexual exploitation and abuse online, and urged Member States to prohibit by law any form of sexual violence against a child through or facilitated by the use of new information technologies, including the Internet, to implement comprehensive prevention programmes for children, to establish, in cooperation with Internet service and access providers and mobile telephone companies, effective detection and reporting mechanisms, to enhance the effective cooperation of such companies and entities with law enforcement entities in preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and abuse, to provide comprehensive age- and gender-appropriate specialized services to persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation and to prevent the production and dissemination of materials depicting child sexual exploitation and abuse,

Noting that, in some Member States, persons who have experienced child sexual exploitation and abuse may also be referred to with different terminology,⁸² which helps to support their recovery,

Recalling its resolution 74/174 of 18 December 2019 on countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, in which it urged 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

⁸⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

⁸² The term “survivors” is often used to acknowledge that victims of child sexual abuse and child exploitation can recover from the trauma that they have endured.

committed online, and 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 online,

Recalling also that, in its resolution [74/174](#), it noted that child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse could 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 materials and live-streaming of child sexual abuse,

Noting with concern the growing threat posed by “self-generated” child sexual abuse materials, where children are coerced or manipulated into producing or voluntarily produce such materials, which are then exploited,

Noting that some instances of live-streamed child sexual abuse involve payment of remuneration, and that persons may sexually abuse or exploit children in person and outside their country of nationality or residence,

Noting also that persons who have experienced child sexual exploitation and abuse may be further harmed if materials depicting them are shared in an exploitative manner, even if such images do not constitute child sexual abuse materials,

Recalling 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,⁸³

Recalling also its resolutions [72/195](#) of 19 December 2017 on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons, [73/148](#) of 17 December 2018, entitled “Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment”, and [73/154](#) of 17 December 2018 on protecting children from bullying, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/27 of 21 July 2004 on guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime, 2005/20 of 22 July 2005 on the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime and 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 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,⁸⁴

Taking note of the International Telecommunication Union policy brief entitled “Keeping children safe in the digital environment: the importance of protection and empowerment”,

Recognizing that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has resulted in offenders and children spending more time online and has therefore increased the need for safety measures and education mitigating the risks to children from online sexual exploitation and abuse,

Recognizing also that Member States have a responsibility to take action to keep children safe from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse,

Recognizing further the pressing need to prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse wherever it occurs, and recognizing that manifestations of offline and online exploitation and abuse can be interrelated,

Recognizing the devastating and long-lasting trauma that child sexual exploitation and abuse can inflict upon victims, the shame and stigma that can silence persons who have experienced child sexual exploitation and abuse and add to their suffering, and the risk of revictimization and retraumatization, including from the repeated online circulation of content associated with the sexual exploitation and abuse of children,

Recognizing also that effective efforts to prevent and tackle child sexual exploitation and abuse depend on multi-stakeholder partnerships across the public and private sectors at the local, national, regional and international levels,

⁸³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 10 (E/2017/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 2007, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2007/30/Rev.1)*, part one, chap. I, sect. D.

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Recognizing further that the creation, possession, dissemination and consumption of child sexual abuse materials put children at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, including by normalizing the conduct depicted in such materials and fuelling the demand for such materials,

Noting with concern the linkages in some cases between child sexual exploitation and abuse and trafficking in children for commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation,

Noting that no country alone can prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse, given its transnational nature, and that children will not be safe from this horrific abuse until robust and consistent standards and legislation are adopted and implemented globally,

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

Recognizing the importance of standardized terminology to promote common understanding and provide the legal precision needed to support effective national legal frameworks and to strengthen international cooperation in this regard,

Recalling paragraph 67 of the Kyoto Declaration, in which Member States recognized the fundamental role of effective international cooperation in preventing and combating crime and to that end underlined the importance of addressing, tackling and effectively responding to international challenges and barriers, in particular measures, that hinder such cooperation and which are not consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and obligations under international law and in that regard urged States, consistent with their international obligations, to refrain from applying such measures,

Recognizing that gaps in access to and use of information and communications technologies by States can diminish the effectiveness of international cooperation in combating the creation, dissemination and consumption of child sexual exploitation and abuse materials,

Recognizing also that child sexual exploitation and abuse are often transnational in nature, as a single instance of abuse online can span multiple jurisdictions, with the victim, offender and Internet service and access providers all potentially based in different countries and child sexual abuse materials stored and disseminated in different jurisdictions,

Stressing the importance of remaining responsive to the evolving and growing nature of child sexual exploitation and abuse globally, as increasing Internet access and new and evolving information and communications technologies, including encryption capability and anonymizing tools, are used by offenders in order to commit crimes involving child sexual exploitation and abuse, and to the increasing burden on the capacities and capabilities of law enforcement agencies, victim support services and other agencies,

Noting the growing efforts by Member States, including through national or domestic legislation and strategies, and through relevant multilateral agreements as well as other relevant formats, to prevent and combat the online sexual exploitation and abuse of children,

Recognizing that Internet service and access providers should proactively design products and services to prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse, and noting that systems should not place the primary responsibility for reporting exploitation and abuse on persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation,

Emphasizing the particular need and challenge for Member States to promote clear and coherent expectations, standards and regulations, within their domestic legal frameworks, for Internet service and access providers to keep children safe when using their platforms and services,

1. *Encourages* Member States to engage in dialogue and foster cooperation with relevant Internet service and access providers that fall under their jurisdictions to promote and ensure child safety and well-being and to cooperate with a view to combating child sexual exploitation and abuse;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to establish and strengthen public-private partnerships and dialogues, consistent with their domestic legal frameworks, with Internet service and access providers to facilitate or encourage the use of services that are safe by design and do not compromise children’s safety and to use

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appropriate measures to enable the detection and reporting of online child sexual exploitation and abuse, or to provide evidence in response to legal processes, regardless of the technology used online, including encryption and anonymizing tools, while protecting the privacy of users and victims;

3. *Also calls upon* Member States to take appropriate measures to restrict, in accordance with domestic law, access to child sexual abuse materials in cyberspace;

4. *Urges* Member States to criminalize all forms of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online, to grant law enforcement agencies appropriate authority and to provide appropriate tools to identify victims and effectively combat child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and bring perpetrators to justice;

5. *Urges* States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to implement their legal obligations under that protocol;

6. *Encourages* Member States to adopt legislative and other measures to prevent and protect children from violence and harm, including online sexual exploitation and abuse, including by considering measures, suitable for their domestic contexts, requiring the prevention, detection, reporting and removal of online child sexual exploitation and abuse materials, including technology-facilitated solicitation, online grooming and the hosting of child sexual abuse materials on online servers;

7. *Also encourages* Member States, consistent with national legal frameworks, to make appropriate legislative and policy efforts, including strengthening existing legislation, to enable law enforcement authorities to prevent and respond to online child sexual exploitation and abuse, and to protect children from online sexual exploitation and abuse and actively engage in international police cooperation to that end;

8. *Invites* Member States to consider best practices from other Member States, in particular those that encourage the private sector to enhance its efforts to combat online child sexual exploitation and abuse by developing and promoting voluntarily agreed industry-wide standards for online child safety that foster transparency and cooperation between the private and public sectors;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to exchange information and insights on their respective domestic legislation, policies, procedures and practices, as well as their experience and knowledge, including with regard to national reporting regimes for online child sexual exploitation and abuse materials, to allow cross-jurisdictional collaboration and to foster best practices;

10. *Also calls upon* Member States to recognize the need for and promote common data sets, for or among competent authorities, of known child sexual abuse materials, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) International Child Sexual Exploitation database, for the purpose of detecting, reporting and removing materials, including images and videos of child sexual exploitation and abuse, from online servers, and to work towards an appropriate alignment of terminology of child sexual abuse materials to protect the safety and privacy of victims and to prevent their repeated exploitation and abuse;

11. *Further calls upon* Member States to promote awareness of the urgent need for action by Governments, Internet service and access providers and other actors to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, and to facilitate dialogue between the different entities and sectors required for an effective response;

12. *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;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to develop effective gender- and age-sensitive strategies for preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and abuse, including by ensuring that institutions providing services to children are equipped with appropriate safeguards to prevent and intervene early, and for building protective factors in families, households and communities to impede offenders' efforts both online and offline;

14. *Also calls upon* Member States to develop strategies that prevent and combat child exploitation and abuse and, through advocacy, awareness-raising and educational initiatives, challenge the shame and stigma that victims can suffer, and to foster collaboration and information-sharing at the strategic and operational levels among Governments, educational institutions, front-line agencies, the private sector, civil society, including

leaders who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation, the media and the public in order to promote child safety and well-being;

15. *Further calls upon* Member States, in accordance with their domestic legal frameworks and applicable international law, to strengthen international cooperation to combat child sexual abuse and exploitation online through, where appropriate, mutual legal assistance and extradition as well as police-to-police and agency-to-agency cooperation, among others, 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;

16. *Calls upon* Member States to develop effective measures to enhance the capacities of their justice systems to prevent and respond to child sexual exploitation and abuse, including training in child forensic interviewing, in victim-centred approaches to avoid retraumatization of victims and in the proper handling and processing of digital evidence, and to build public trust in relation to engaging with and reporting to law enforcement authorities;

17. *Stresses* the need to engage effectively with persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as their wider support networks and communities, taking into account their particular characteristics and not excluding any child on the basis of any characteristic or condition, including gender, age, disability, belief or ethnicity;

18. *Also stresses* the need to enhance cooperation among Member States to prevent and combat child sexual exploitation and abuse and reinforce the provision of technical assistance to requesting States to enhance the capacity of national authorities to deal with child sexual exploitation and abuse in all their forms;

19. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in creating age- and gender-sensitive strategies and responses for preventing and combating child sexual exploitation and abuse, to improve understanding of child sexual exploitation and abuse internationally and to foster the cross-sector responses required, including from Internet service and access providers;

20. *Encourages* Member States to promote the proactive sharing of best practices and public policies on support for persons who have experienced child sexual abuse and exploitation, in order to protect children from child sexual exploitation and abuse, including online;

21. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives, such as training in the use of digital evidence, material support and services and other initiatives, upon request, to support Member States, in particular developing countries, in preventing and combating online child sexual exploitation and abuse, and invites Member States to provide support in this regard;

22. *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.

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21 July 2022*

2022/15. 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,⁸⁵

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 2021/28 of 22 July 2021 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit,

⁸⁵ See [A/C.2/59/3](#) and [A/60/687](#).

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,⁸⁶ and assessed progress made to date, identified gaps and challenges and made recommendations for the future,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [76/189](#) of 17 December 2021 on information and communications technologies for sustainable development, in which the Assembly recognized the important role of information and communications technologies for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and called upon all stakeholders in the information and communications technologies sector, including Governments and the United Nations system, to fully consider the health and socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic as they strengthen their efforts to bridge the digital divides within and between developed and developing countries, with particular attention to the poorest and most vulnerable, as well as women and girls, and to ensuring affordable and reliable connectivity, the promotion of digital access and digital inclusion, and the expansion of accessible and inclusive distance-learning solutions and digital health services,

Taking note of the report of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, entitled “The age of digital interdependence”, and the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Road map for digital cooperation”,⁸⁷ as well as the establishment of the Office of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Technology,

Taking note also of the aspects relevant to the World Summit of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”,⁸⁸ welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/6](#) of 15 November 2021 as a basis for further consideration by Member States,

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,⁸⁹

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for her 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;
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;

⁸⁶ General Assembly resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁸⁷ [A/74/821](#).

⁸⁸ [A/75/982](#).

⁸⁹ [A/77/62-E/2022/8](#).

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5. *Encourages* close alignment between the World Summit process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁹⁰ 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;
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 76/189;
11. *Welcomes* the holding of World Press Freedom Day, celebrated annually on 3 May, 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;

⁹⁰ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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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, including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the 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 Sustainable Development Cooperation 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 Internet has further accelerated during the pandemic, so that in 2021, 95 per cent of the world's population were living within range of a mobile broadband network and 4.9 billion people or 63 per cent of the world's population were using 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;

28. *Further recognizes* that the transition to a mobile-led communications environment and emerging digital platforms and services 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. *Takes note* of the *Digital Economy Report 2021* of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which examines the role of cross-border data flows for development in maximizing equitable development gains, while minimizing risks and impacts of a potential fragmentation in the digital space;

36. *Welcomes* the holding of the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy in Geneva from 27 to 29 April 2022;

37. *Takes note* of the latest global report of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, entitled *The State of Broadband 2021 – People-Centred Approaches for Universal Broadband*, and notes with interest the continuous efforts of the Broadband Commission in promoting high-level advocacy for the establishment of an enabling environment for affordable and reliable 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;

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38. *Recalls* 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;
39. *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;
40. *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;
41. *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 each year;
42. *Takes note*, in this regard, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, adopted on 23 November 2021;⁹¹
43. *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, welcomes its work to support the deployment of broadband wireless networks in developing countries, including the training of local experts, and looks forward to the holding of the Plenipotentiary Conference in Bucharest from 26 September to 14 October 2022;
44. *Notes* the holding of the sixth World Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Policy Forum, organized by the International Telecommunication Union from 16 to 18 December 2021;
45. *Also notes* the holding of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, organized by the International Telecommunication Union in Geneva from 1 to 9 March 2022;
46. *Further notes* the holding of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, organized by the International Telecommunication Union in Kigali from 6 to 16 June 2022;
47. *Notes* the holding of the eighteenth World Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Indicators Symposium, to be convened in 2023;
48. *Recognizes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to promote digital inclusion and data and digital infrastructure in Africa and other regions to support poverty reduction and food security;
49. *Also recognizes* the work of the International Labour Organization on the impact on jobs caused by technological change;
50. *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;
51. *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;
52. *Recalls* 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 Rights and the norms and standards of international law;
53. *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

⁹¹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Forty-first Session, Paris, 9–24 November 2021*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, annex VII.

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;

54. *Notes with great concern* the fact that while the digital gender divide has been narrowing on a global level – 57 per cent of women are now using the Internet compared with 62 per cent of men – women remain digitally marginalized in many of the world's poorest 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;

55. *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;

56. *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](#);

57. *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;

58. *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;

59. *Notes* that topics continue to emerge, such as e-environment applications and the contribution of information and communications technologies to early warning, mitigating and adapting to climate change, disaster response, 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 Rights⁹² and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

60. *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,⁹³ 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;

⁹² See General Assembly resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁹³ See General Assembly resolution [70/125](#).

61. *Notes* the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2021, 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 from 17 to 21 May 2021, under the theme “Information and communications technologies for inclusive, resilient and sustainable societies and economics: World Summit on the Information Society action lines for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals”, also notes the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2022 from 30 May to 3 June 2022, under the theme “Information and communications technologies for well-being, inclusion and resilience: World Summit on the Information Society cooperation for accelerating progress on the Sustainable Development Goals”, and further notes the open consultation process, which aims to ensure wide participation in and broad ownership of the Forum;

62. *Encourages* action line facilitators to use the Geneva Plan of Action⁹⁴ 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;

63. *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;

64. *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

65. *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;

66. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;⁹⁵

67. *Further reaffirms* paragraphs 55 to 65 of General Assembly resolution [70/125](#);

Enhanced cooperation

68. *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;

69. *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;

70. *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](#);

71. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Working Group,⁹⁶ 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;

⁹⁴ See [A/C.2/59/3](#), annex.

⁹⁵ See [A/60/687](#).

⁹⁶ See [E/CN.16/2018/CRP.3](#).

72. *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

73. *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;

74. *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;

75. *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;

76. *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;⁹⁷

77. *Notes* the holding of the sixteenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, organized in Katowice, Poland, from 6 to 10 December 2021, under the theme “Internet united”;

78. *Looks forward* to the holding of the seventeenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum and the continued implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum, that are applicable to its preparatory process;

79. *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

80. *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;

81. *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 reliable and affordable 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;

82. *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;

83. *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

⁹⁷ [A/67/65-E/2012/48](#) and [A/67/65/Corr.1-E/2012/48/Corr.1](#).

infrastructure, applications and services, content and digital skills, with the aim of ensuring the meaningful connectivity needed to advance the Sustainable Development Goals;

84. *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;

85. *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;⁹⁸

86. *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;

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

88. *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;

89. *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 develop and put in place data infrastructure at the national level on information and communications technologies, to share information about country case studies and to collaborate with other countries in capacity-building exchange programmes;

(b) Encourages United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums to promote assessment of the impact of information and communications technologies on sustainable development;

(c) Notes with appreciation the work of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development and the *Measuring Digital Development* series, which provides information on 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;

90. *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;

91. *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, and invites the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, in consultation with Member States and other relevant

⁹⁸ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

United Nations entities, to present to the Commission at its twenty-sixth annual session a draft road map outlining the preparations for the contribution of the Commission to the overall review;

92. *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-fifth session, and acknowledges the role of the Commission as the focal point for the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit;

93. *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;

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

95. *Highlights* the ongoing discussions on the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Road map for digital cooperation” and the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda” relevant to the World Summit, and in this regard calls for further transparent and inclusive consultations with Member States and all relevant stakeholders on the way forward, consistent with the World Summit outcomes;

96. *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.

*33rd plenary meeting
21 July 2022*

2022/16. 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 Development⁹⁹ 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,

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 Outcome¹⁰⁰ 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,¹⁰¹

⁹⁹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁰⁰ General Assembly resolution [60/1](#).

¹⁰¹ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

Recalling further that in its resolution [76/205](#) of 17 December 2021, the General Assembly acknowledged that action on adaptation to climate change is an urgent priority and a global challenge faced by all countries and emphasized the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing countries,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the Commission,

Recognizing that the General Assembly, in its resolutions [74/229](#) of 19 December 2019 and [76/213](#) of 17 December 2021 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 2021/254 of 22 July 2021 providing for the extension, until 2025, 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,¹⁰² 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,

Recalling further the outcome document of the forum entitled "Investment in women and girls in science for inclusive green growth", held in New York on 11 and 12 February 2019 to commemorate the International Day of Women and Girls in Science,¹⁰³

Recalling the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on applying a gender lens to science, technology and innovation at the workshop held in Vienna on 18 January 2019, and during the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on 21 May 2021, as well as the work of the Commission on tackling science, technology and innovation from a development perspective, including seminars and workshops on science, technology and innovation organized by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the secretariat of the Commission,

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

¹⁰² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 7 (E/2017/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁰³ [A/73/798](#), annex I.

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,

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,

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,

Recalling 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 recalling also 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](#) of 20 December 2017, 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,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [72/242](#) of 22 December 2017, [73/17](#) of 26 November 2018 and [75/316](#) of 17 August 2021, 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,

Taking note of the *Technology and Innovation Report 2021* of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which examines the possibility that frontier technologies, although essential for sustainable development, can widen existing inequalities and create new ones,

Welcoming the work of the Commission on its two current priority themes, “Industry 4.0 for inclusive development” and “Science, technology and innovation for sustainable urban development in a post-pandemic world”,

Recalling the 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,¹⁰⁴

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,

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 ecosystems¹⁰⁵ 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”,¹⁰⁶ 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,

Recalling that, in its resolution 74/306 of 11 September 2020, the General Assembly called upon Member States and all relevant stakeholders to promote research and capacity-building initiatives, as well as to enhance cooperation on and access to science, innovation, technologies, technical assistance and knowledge-sharing, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, especially with developing countries, in a collaborative, coordinated and transparent manner and on mutually agreed terms in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and towards advancing the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing the contribution of science, technology and innovation towards mitigating the sustainability challenges facing urban societies in a COVID-19 recovery and subsequent development,

Recognizing also the contribution of science, technology and innovation in building resilient communities by empowering and giving a voice to people, including those in a vulnerable situation, 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,

¹⁰⁴ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, document UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2019/4.

¹⁰⁵ The digital ecosystem involves components such as technological infrastructure, data infrastructure, financial infrastructure, institutional infrastructure and human infrastructure.

¹⁰⁶ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

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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,

Taking into account that industry 4.0 provides developing countries with a window of opportunity for technological upgrading and economic catch-up,

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,

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 accelerate the growth in the number of new Internet users 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;

(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](#), [73/17](#) and [75/316](#);

(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

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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, and industry 4.0, 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;

(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 framework for national science, technology and innovation policy reviews 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 and 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;

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- (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, giving priority to the science, technology and innovation suggestions that offer value for money and more efficient spending, focusing on activities that boost urban resilience;
- (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-fifth session, and to the discussion of progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions [73/17](#) and [75/316](#) that will be held at its seventy-seventh 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,¹⁰⁷ 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;

¹⁰⁷ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

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- (vii) To support multi-stakeholder collaboration in policy learning capacity-building and technology development, including to support the participation of actors in the innovation systems of Member States in international networks and programmes to continue to build their capacity in innovation;
- (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;
- (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 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 its updated work programme and report thereon at the twenty-sixth 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.

*33rd plenary meeting
21 July 2022*

2022/17. Outcome of the seventeenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2015/33](#) of 22 July 2015, [2017/4](#) of 20 April 2017, [2020/14](#) of 17 July 2020 and [2021/6](#) of 8 June 2021,

Implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for Forests 2017–2030

1. *Invites* members of the United Nations Forum on Forests to accelerate efforts towards achieving the global forest goals, including through coordinating, mainstreaming and upscaling forest-related actions in relevant programmes, strategies and plans, including national development plans, and in this regard to support existing and emerging national, subregional and regional joint initiatives and partnerships on the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030;¹⁰⁸

2. *Invites* the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to continue to strengthen its collaboration with and support to the work of the Forum and its members for the implementation of the quadrennial programme of work of the Forum for the period 2021–2024 and the strategic plan;

3. *Invites* the high-level political forum on sustainable development, the parties to the relevant multilateral environmental agreements, and other international forest-related processes to consider the relevant elements of the strategic plan as a reference framework for their forest-related work to enhance progress towards achieving the

¹⁰⁸ See General Assembly resolution [71/285](#).

Sustainable Development Goals¹⁰⁹ and the objectives of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, to promote forest-related actions, to improve the understanding of the interlinkages between the social, economic and environmental benefits of forests with their areas of work, including for the eradication of poverty, and to promote effective cooperation and collaboration on forest-related matters;

4. *Urges* members of the Forum to enhance North-North, North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in the technical, financial, scientific, technological and innovation fields to support implementation of the strategic plan and accelerate the achievement of its global forest goals, and to promote sustainable forest management, taking into account national circumstances, including challenges faced by developing countries;

5. *Encourages* members of the Forum to implement the global forest goals, taking into account national circumstances, to contribute to the implementation of forest-related multilateral instruments, processes, commitments and goals, and in this respect invites member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to enhance cooperation and collaboration and strengthen their support to the Forum and its members;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of recent forest-related declarations, pledges and developments, including but not limited to the forest-relevant contributions of the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use;

7. *Encourages* countries and organizations that have made pledges in support of forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals to provide information, including through the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network;

8. *Encourages* members of the Forum to highlight the contributions of forests and sustainable forest management, and their economic, social and environmental benefits, for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in the work towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

9. *Encourages* the Forum to enhance its multilingual communication in its work and in its information exchange activities to promote the strategic plan and to further progress towards the global forest goals, including the activities aimed at raising awareness of the multiple benefits of forests and the visibility of the work of the Forum within and outside the United Nations system;

10. *Emphasizes* that effective implementation of sustainable forest management depends on the contributions of all relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to regional and subregional organizations and processes, forest owners, indigenous peoples, local communities, local authorities, the private sector, including small, medium and large forest-based enterprises, non-governmental organizations, women, children, youth, and scientific, academic and philanthropic organizations at all levels, and in this respect encourages these stakeholders to continue to advance the implementation of the strategic plan and the achievement of the global forest goals, and to keep the Forum informed of their progress in that regard;

11. *Recognizes* the important role of small-scale landowners, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as local communities and indigenous peoples, in the conservation, sustainable management and protection of forests, and encourages members of the Forum to develop, improve and implement public policies, including to facilitate access to financing, to create an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development;

12. *Welcomes* the work carried out by the Forum together with international forest-related organizations and other partners in assessing the impacts of the global coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on forests and the forest sector, and encourages integration of forests and their sustainable management in the post-COVID recovery measures adopted by countries, taking into account relevant interlinkages between biodiversity and health;

Means of implementation, including operations and resources of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network

13. *Recalls* the importance of the mobilization of and effective use of financial resources, including new and additional resources from all sources and at all levels, and recalls that public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership and leadership, are central to the

¹⁰⁹ See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

common pursuit of sustainable development, and also recalls paragraphs 52 to 61 of Economic and Social Council resolution [2017/4](#);

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

15. *Welcomes* the support provided by the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network to countries for strengthening capacity to mobilize resources by all stakeholders and from all sources to promote sustainable forest management and the achievement of the global forest goals, including through the development of national forest financing strategies;

16. *Invites* members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to consider seconding staff to the Forum secretariat to enhance the capacity of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network with a view to providing adequate and timely support to members of the Forum, and to scale up support to the activities of the Network;

17. *Requests* the Forum secretariat to continue to develop and make operational phase II of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network clearing house, including its new database on forest financial flows, within existing resources, and to encourage members of the Forum to share their lessons learned and best practices regarding forest financing for publishing on the website of the Network clearing house, in collaboration with members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, in accordance with their respective mandates;

18. *Also requests* the Forum secretariat, within existing resources, to regularly update the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network clearing house databases and communicate information to familiarize members of the Forum with the databases, and in this respect invites members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to contribute, as appropriate, within their mandates and available resources;

19. *Emphasizes* the importance for the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network to continue to provide its support to relevant members of the Forum, consistent with the provisions of the strategic plan, and its guidelines adopted during the thirteenth session of the Forum,¹¹⁰ and encourages the Forum secretariat, in accordance with the respective United Nations rules and regulations, to identify ways to facilitate contributions from the private sector and philanthropic organizations;

20. *Recalls* paragraph 13 of Council resolution [2020/14](#), and requests the Forum secretariat to provide regular updates on this matter and to provide a progress report to the Forum at its eighteenth session;

21. *Invites* members of the Forum and others in a position to do so to provide voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests to scale up the activities of the Forum secretariat, including the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network;

Monitoring, assessment and reporting

22. *Requests* that the secretariat of the Forum amend the format for voluntary national reporting, taking into account the suggestions and proposals received from members of the Forum, and conduct a pilot phase for the use of the refined format in interested countries, with all types of forests, and with different socioeconomic contexts, and report on the progress made to the Forum at its eighteenth session;

23. *Invites* the Forum to consider establishing an advisory group on reporting, within existing resources, taking into account the experience gained and lessons learned from having an informal advisory group involved with the 2021 flagship publication, and in this respect requests the Forum secretariat to evaluate the impact of the publication and propose terms of reference, including the suggested composition of this group, with due regard to the need for balanced United Nations geographical representation, to the Forum at its eighteenth session;

¹¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 22 (E/2018/42)*, chap. I, sect. B, resolution 13/1, annex II.

24. *Requests* that the Forum secretariat, in the context of preparations for the midterm review of the international arrangement on forests, and in consultation with members of the Forum, prepare a road map and timeline for the next reporting cycle, in conjunction with the Global Forest Resources Assessment cycle, and explore options for establishing an online reporting platform for the Forum, recognizing the need for streamlined reporting and minimizing the reporting burden, including the challenges faced by developing countries;

25. *Also requests* that the Forum secretariat, through voluntary contributions and in consultation with members of the Forum, organize jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, a global workshop on national voluntary reporting on progress towards global forest goals and targets, with a focus on data sources, collection and methodologies for which there is a lack of systematic data, with modalities for inclusive participation, and with due regard to all United Nations official languages, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

26. *Invites* members of the Forum, as appropriate, to enhance international technical and financial cooperation on the reporting, collection, processing and sharing of forest-related data, including data regarding the multiple socioeconomic benefits of forests, national forest resource inventories and the role of forests in poverty eradication, human well-being, income generation and employment, and the understanding of public and private finance flows;

27. *Invites* members of the Forum and the governing bodies of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to make use of the global core set of forest-related indicators, and invites the Forum secretariat, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to arrange further work on tier 3 indicators,¹¹¹ including the improvement of concepts, definitions and voluntary testing in the field;

Preparations for the midterm review in 2024 of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests

28. *Decides* that the Forum should carry out the actions contained in the annex to the present resolution, in preparation for the midterm review of the international arrangement on forests, during the period following the conclusion of the seventeenth session of the Forum and before its nineteenth session;

29. *Also decides* to defer consideration of paragraphs 42 (a) and (b) of Council resolution 2015/33 to the final review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests in 2030;

30. *Further decides*:

(a) To establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group on the preparations for the midterm review of the international arrangement on forests, to be convened by the Forum secretariat towards the end of 2023, to review all assessments and outcomes of preparatory intersessional work related to the midterm review of the international arrangement, as outlined in the annex to the present resolution, and that the secretariat should submit the report of the ad hoc expert group to the Forum at its nineteenth session for its consideration;

(b) That the ad hoc expert group will be open to all members of the Forum, the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, relevant regional and subregional organizations and processes, major groups and other relevant stakeholders, and that it should be organized, using existing resources, including extrabudgetary contributions, with adequate participation of developing countries, and in all United Nations official languages, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, with a view to making proposals to the Forum at its nineteenth session on the midterm review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests, including the future steps to be taken by the international arrangement beyond 2024;

(c) That the Bureau of the Forum at its nineteenth session, taking into account the outcome of the ad hoc expert group, should conduct informal consultations with members of the Forum and prepare and submit to the Forum at its nineteenth session the zero draft of the resolution on the international arrangement on forests beyond 2024;

(d) That actions set out in the annex to the present resolution should be implemented in a transparent and independent manner and in close consultation with members of the Forum, as well as member organizations of the

¹¹¹ For further information on tier 3 indicators, see [E/CN.18/2022/4](#).

Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other relevant stakeholders, including through questionnaires, where appropriate;

31. *Invites* those members of the Forum that are in a position to do so to provide voluntary contributions to the Forum trust fund to enable the secretariat to organize the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group on the preparations for the midterm review of the international arrangement on forests and to facilitate implementation of the actions set out in the annex to the present resolution.

*33rd plenary meeting
21 July 2022*

Annex

Actions in preparation for the midterm review, in 2024, of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests

A. Actions related to the United Nations Forum on Forests and its members

1. Assess the progress made by the United Nations Forum on Forests and its members towards the objectives of the international arrangement on forests, as defined in Economic and Social Council resolution [2015/33](#).
2. Analyse the performance of the Forum in carrying out its functions, as defined in paragraph 3 of Council resolution [2015/33](#), by identifying its impact on the global forest policy landscape and on the work of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, as well as the means to enable the Forum to broaden its impact.
3. Explore additional measures to improve the use of the annual sessions of the Forum and to engage members in the intersessional activities of the Forum to foster the achievement of the global forest goals.
4. Identify further means to encourage the submission of more voluntary national reports and announcements of voluntary national contributions by members of the Forum, as well as identify means to encourage increased voluntary national contributions by members of the Forum and promote their effectiveness.
5. To carry out the above-mentioned tasks, the Forum secretariat should, in consultation with members of the Forum and relevant stakeholders, conduct an assessment and submit it to the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group referred to in paragraph 30 of the present resolution.

B. Actions related to the Forum secretariat

1. Assess the achievements made by the Forum secretariat in carrying out its functions and in making progress towards the objectives of the international arrangement on forests, as defined in Council resolution [2015/33](#).
2. Analyse the gaps in and the existing capacity of the Forum secretariat with a view to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations, strengthening its capacities, gaining a better understanding of its decision-making processes and procedures, and amplifying the impact of its activities.
3. Identify additional measures to enhance collaboration and synergies, and to reduce duplication with regard to forest-related issues at the global level, bearing in mind the mandates of different organizations and entities.
4. To carry out the above-mentioned tasks, the Forum secretariat, in consultation with members of the Forum and relevant stakeholders, should conduct an independent assessment and submit it to the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group referred to in paragraph 30 of the present resolution.

C. Actions related to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

1. Assess the progress made by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests in carrying out its functions towards the objectives of the international arrangement on forests, as defined in Council resolution [2015/33](#).
2. Assess the effectiveness, impact and added value of the activities of the Partnership as outlined in its workplan, including with regard to its resources; output delivery; joint initiatives, including how the Forum can provide input thereto; and recurrent activities to foster the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and the achievement of the global forest goals and the Sustainable Development Goals.
3. Consider the suitability of establishing criteria for membership in the Partnership.

4. Assess how the Partnership could provide greater support to the policy development work of the Forum and assist countries in strengthening their implementation of the strategic plan, Forum resolutions and decisions on the ground, including the means to further benefit from the capacities of other international and regional stakeholders and partners.
5. Assess the efficacy of internal communications within the Partnership to promote mutual synergies, reduce duplication and enhance the Partnership's communications and outreach externally to promote awareness-raising of the multiple benefits of forests and raise the visibility of the strategic plan and the global forest goals within other forest-related processes.
6. To carry out the above-mentioned tasks, an independent study could be carried out, in consultation with the Partnership and Forum members. The results of the study should be presented at an intersessional meeting to be organized by the Partnership (the organization-led initiative) for discussion, with a view to making proposals regarding the Partnership to the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group referred to in paragraph 30 of the present resolution.

D. Actions related to the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network

1. Assess the progress made by the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network towards achieving the objectives of the international arrangement on forests, as defined in Council resolution [2015/33](#).
2. Assess the status of existing resources for forests available from all sources, including private funding, as well as the gaps and constraints with regard to gaining access to such funds.
3. Review the performance of the Network and the impacts of its activities, the sufficiency of its resources and the challenges to and constraints on its work.
4. Propose measures to increase the efficiency and added value of the Network and strengthen its capacity to facilitate and enhance access by eligible countries to resources for forests from all sources and review the Network guidelines adopted during the thirteenth session of the Forum, in the context of the midterm review of the international arrangement on forests in 2024.
5. To carry out the above-mentioned tasks, the Forum secretariat, in consultation with members of the Forum and partners, should conduct an assessment of the performance, impacts and resource sufficiency and longevity of the Network and other measures to strengthen its work. The assessment should be presented for discussion at an intersessional meeting, the outcome of which should be submitted to the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group referred to in paragraph 30 of the present resolution.

E. Actions related to the trust fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests

1. Assess the impact of voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests on supporting the core activities of the Forum.
2. Explore options to encourage sustained and adequate contributions to the trust fund.
3. Identify the key challenges and constraints with regard to mobilizing adequate resources for the trust fund.
4. The Forum secretariat should, in consultation with members of the Forum, undertake the above-mentioned tasks and present its findings and suggestions in a background note for submission to the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group referred to in paragraph 30 of the present resolution.

F. Actions related to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

1. Gather new information from member States on their actions in implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 since the fifteenth session of the Forum in 2020, the challenges and constraints they are facing in the preparation of voluntary national reports, ways to reduce duplication and reporting burden, the suitability of setting a 6- to 12-month timeline from the publication of the Global Forest Resources Assessment for the submission of voluntary national reports and regional and global issues of concern with regard to forests, in response to a concise questionnaire developed by the Forum secretariat, as well as information gathered in 2019 and 2020 and submitted by member States to the Forum at its fifteenth session, along with voluntary national contributions and the most recent global publications and reports on forests.

2. The Forum secretariat should collate the above-mentioned information in one background note for discussion at an intersessional expert group meeting, to be held prior to the nineteenth session of the Forum, and submit the outcome document of that meeting to the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group referred to in paragraph 30 of the present resolution.

G. Actions related to the contributions of the Forum to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. Assess the contribution of the Forum to the high-level political forum on sustainable development on the interlinkages between forests and the Sustainable Development Goals, and the extent to which the contributions of the Forum are reflected in the outcomes of the high-level political forum, since the adoption of Council resolution 2015/33.

2. Identify additional opportunities for the enhanced and direct contribution of the Forum, its secretariat and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests on forest-related issues to the sessions of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, in particular when it reviews the forest-related Sustainable Development Goals, and to other relevant global bodies, including the three Rio conventions (the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹¹² the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹¹³ and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change).¹¹⁴

3. Propose measures to raise the visibility and contribution of forests at the meetings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and increase the political relevance of forests to the broader sustainable development agenda, including by highlighting the impact of other sectors on global forests and the wide range of benefits that sustainable forest management hold for the Sustainable Development Goals.

4. To carry out the above-mentioned tasks, the Forum secretariat, in consultation with members of the Forum and partners, should conduct an assessment and present its findings at an intersessional meeting for discussion and submit the outcome document of that meeting to the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group referred to in paragraph 30 of the present resolution.

H. Actions related to the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030

1. Assess the progress made in the implementation of the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030¹¹⁵ by members of the Forum, the secretariat, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, regional organizations and relevant stakeholders, and identify ways to address the challenges to furthering its implementation, including challenges with regard to achieving greater visibility of the strategic plan and the global forest goals.

2. Assess the impact of the communication and outreach activities carried out to promote the strategic plan and the global forest goals, including the International Day of Forests and the usefulness of its themes to raise awareness of the multiple benefits of forests, as well as the visibility of the work of the Forum within the United Nations system.

3. Identify additional communication options, platforms and channels that have come into prominence in recent years to better reach target audiences and with greater impacts.

4. Explore ways to make use of the capacities of members of the Forum and other players and partners at the global, regional and national levels to strengthen advocacy on the implementation of the strategic plan.

5. To carry out the above-mentioned tasks, the Forum secretariat, in consultation with members of the Forum, partners and the member organizations of the Partnership, should conduct an assessment and submit its findings to the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group referred to in paragraph 30 of the present resolution.

¹¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹¹⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 22 (E/2018/42)*, chap. I, sect. B, resolution 13/1, annex I.

I. Actions related to the involvement of regional and subregional partners

1. Assess regional and subregional entities' involvement in and contribution to the sessions of the Forum since its twelfth session.
2. Review developments regarding the establishment or strengthening of regional and subregional processes or platforms for forest policy development, dialogue and coordination to promote sustainable forest management while seeking to avoid fragmentation, in line with paragraph 28 of Council resolution [2015/33](#), as well as the progress made in implementing paragraph 27 of the resolution.
3. Identify options for the further involvement of regional and subregional partners, including with regard to the better use of the capacities provided by existing regional partners, in the work of the Forum and its future quadrennial programmes of work.
4. To carry out the above-mentioned tasks, the Forum secretariat, in consultation with regional and subregional partners, should conduct the assessments and present them for discussion at an intersessional meeting, the outcome of which should be reported to the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group referred to in paragraph 30 of the present resolution.

J. Actions related to the involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders

1. Assess the level of engagement of the major groups and other relevant stakeholders with the work of the Forum, including their contributions to the achievement of the global forest goals and targets at all levels and their interactions with the Forum and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests through networks, advisory groups and other mechanisms to raise awareness, foster information exchange and dissemination, and facilitate coordinated inputs.
2. Assess the efforts made by the major groups to autonomously establish and maintain effective coordination mechanisms at all levels for interaction and participation in the Forum and other forest-related United Nations bodies.
3. Assess the ability of major groups and other relevant stakeholders to deliver effective representation through appropriate and representative memberships and focal points, and effective consultation processes within their constituencies.
4. Identify potential financial resources that could facilitate the development and implementation of quadrennial meetings of the Major Group-led Initiative in Support of the United Nations Forum on Forests.
5. To carry out the above-mentioned tasks, the Forum secretariat, in consultation with major groups and other relevant stakeholders, should conduct the assessments and present them for discussion at an intersessional meeting, the outcome of which should be submitted to the open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc expert group referred to in paragraph 30 of the present resolution.

2022/18. 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,¹¹⁶ 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, [2018/7](#) of 12 June 2018, [2019/2](#) of 6 June 2019, [2020/9](#) of 2 July 2020 and [2021/7](#) of 8 June 2021,

Reaffirming also the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women made at the Millennium Summit,¹¹⁷ the 2005 World Summit,¹¹⁸ the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium

¹¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1)*, chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

¹¹⁷ See General Assembly resolution [55/2](#).

¹¹⁸ See General Assembly resolution [60/1](#).

Development Goals¹¹⁹ and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,¹²⁰ 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,¹²¹ the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,¹²² the third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹²³ the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹²⁴ the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem,¹²⁵ the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)¹²⁶ 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 Action¹²⁷ 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”,¹²⁸ in the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹²⁹ 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,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the fulfilment of the obligations of States parties under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹³⁰ are mutually reinforcing in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as the realization of their human rights,

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 twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, adopted by the Commission at its sixty-fourth session,¹³¹

Recalling General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in which the Assembly emphasized

¹¹⁹ See General Assembly resolution [65/1](#).

¹²⁰ See General Assembly resolution [66/288](#), annex.

¹²¹ See General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹²² See General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹²³ See General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹²⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

¹²⁵ See General Assembly resolution [S-30/1](#), annex.

¹²⁶ See General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

¹²⁷ *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.

¹²⁸ General Assembly resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

¹²⁹ *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.

¹³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹³¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2020, Supplement No. 7 (E/2020/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

that realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and called upon all entities of the United Nations development system to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the 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 UNCT SWAP “scorecard”) in particular with regard to gender-responsive performance management and strategic planning, and to enhance the collection, availability 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 Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, through a gender equality outcome, where appropriate and relevant in the country context and ensuring that gender equality expertise is available throughout the United Nations development system at all levels,

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 Sustainable Development Cooperation 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,

Recognizing the important contribution of civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, in advancing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and in supporting gender mainstreaming into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,

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 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,

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 (UN-SWAP 2.0) and the UNCT SWAP scorecard,

Noting that increased investments and attention to results continue to be needed in the implementation of UN-SWAP 2.0 and the UNCT SWAP scorecard to address persistent structural areas of weakness, including the unequal representation of women and men, resource allocation and capacity assessment, to ensure their successful implementation,

Noting also 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 multi-stakeholder efforts on the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and the realization of their human rights, and taking note of all international, regional and national initiatives, including those convened in cooperation with United Nations entities, to advance gender mainstreaming

and bridge the most critical and persistent gender equality gaps and fulfil the promise of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing also 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-General¹³² 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, taking into consideration extraordinary circumstances due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and in the recovery efforts, to accelerate gender mainstreaming in policies and programmes, including in support of the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹³³ at the global, regional and country levels;

3. *Urges* the United Nations system to further accelerate gender mainstreaming into its policies and programmes, in addressing emergencies and other global challenges, including climate change, hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, when delivering on respective mandates;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective in the process of implementation of the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits and the need for a coordinated follow-up to all major conferences and summits by Governments, regional organizations and all the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system within their respective mandates, and recognizes the need to increase cooperation among all relevant United Nations bodies, mechanisms and processes in this regard;

5. *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;

6. *Also stresses* the need for the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, as well as other existing inter-agency networks and coordinating bodies, 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 and the United Nations country team System-wide Action Plan gender equality scorecard;

7. *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;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening the capacity of UN-Women, including through adequate and sustainable funding, to carry out its mandates for normative support, coordination and operational functions, inter alia, for coordinating the United Nations system in the full and effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective and the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and of its review and appraisal at the international, regional, national and local levels, as well as its contribution to the gender-responsive

¹³² [E/2022/62](#).

¹³³ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including through systematic gender mainstreaming, the mobilization of resources to deliver results for all women and girls and the monitoring of progress with sex-disaggregated data and robust accountability systems;

9. *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 [75/233](#), commensurate with the 2030 Agenda, 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 Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, or equivalent planning framework in accordance with programme countries' priorities, are based on robust and systematic gender analysis and data disaggregation, and mainstream a gender perspective, through a dedicated gender equality outcome as well as the integration of gender equality and the empowerment of all women across all other Sustainable Development Goal-related outcome areas (twin-track approach);

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

(c) Continuing to strengthen results-based management and results-based budgeting to enable robust system-wide reporting and aggregation of gender-related results, including financial investments for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

(d) Fully implementing the System-wide Action Plan 2.0 (UN-SWAP 2.0) and enhancing the consistency and accuracy of reporting in order to achieve full annual reporting on results 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 UNCT SWAP scorecard);

(e) 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 UN-SWAP 2.0, and are reflected in the results-based frameworks;

(f) Increasing investments to address issues in critical areas of UN-SWAP 2.0 and the UNCT SWAP scorecard, including policy development, strategic planning, resource tracking and allocation, the equal and meaningful participation and representation of women and men, including organizational culture, and capacity development and assessment;

(g) 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;

(h) 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, 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;

(i) 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 Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework common budgetary frameworks;

(j) Ensuring, as appropriate, that the United Nations Sustainable Development Group guides and supports United Nations country teams on mainstreaming a gender perspective in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation 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;

(k) 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;

(l) Ensuring that United Nations entities retain a strong focus with resources on gender equality issues, and that gender equality units are able to do so with specific and dedicated resources and expertise, and that resource utilization and allocation is not diluted or compromised due to simultaneous focus on other cross-cutting thematic issues;

(m) 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, including those addressing COVID-19 response and recovery;

(n) 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;

(o) 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;

(p) 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 [75/233](#), 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;

(q) 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;

(r) 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;

(s) Continuing to make efforts and focus on preventing and taking immediate action on tackling sexual harassment to ensure that workplaces in the United Nations system and its field offices are free from discrimination, exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and violence, including sexual harassment, by, inter alia, ensuring that policies and procedures deliver impact and are resourced sufficiently;

(t) 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;

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

(v) 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 UN-SWAP 2.0;

10. *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 UN-SWAP 2.0, and encourages Member States in a position to do so to support UN-Women in this regard;

11. *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;

12. *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;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2023 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 United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

*34th plenary meeting
22 July 2022*

2022/19. Programme of action for the least developed countries for the decade 2022–2031

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, adopted during the first part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in New York on 17 March 2022, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/258](#) of 1 April 2022, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action,

Recalling also the progress achieved in the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,¹³⁴ as well as where it fell short of achieving desired progress in the set goals and targets,

Affirming that the Doha Programme of Action is a new generation of renewed and strengthened commitments by the least developed countries and their development partners grounded in the overarching goals of achieving rapid, sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, building resilience against future shocks, eradicating extreme poverty, strengthening labour markets by promoting the transition from informal to formal employment, enabling graduation from the least developed country category, facilitating access to sustainable and innovative financing, addressing inequalities, within and among countries, leveraging the power of science, technology and innovation, mainstreaming tech-driven entrepreneurship, bringing about structural transformation and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, through a reinvigorated global partnership for

¹³⁴ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.*

sustainable development based on scaled-up and ambitious means of implementation and diverse support for the least developed countries in forging the widest possible coalition of multi-stakeholder partnerships,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹³⁵ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹³⁶ the Paris Agreement,¹³⁷ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030¹³⁸ and the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III),¹³⁹

Recalling also General Assembly decision 76/551 of 20 January 2022 on the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and its resolutions [76/251](#) of 28 February 2022 on further modalities of the Fifth Conference and [76/258](#) on the Doha Programme of Action,

Recalling further its resolution [2021/19](#) of 21 July 2021 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,

Recalling 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,

Recalling also the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Geneva from 12 to 17 June 2022, and the adoption of its ministerial declaration, as well as the fifteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Barbados from 3 to 7 October 2021, at which the Bridgetown Covenant was adopted,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions [74/270](#) of 2 April 2020 on global solidarity to fight COVID-19, [74/274](#) of 20 April 2020 on international cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19 and [76/175](#) of 16 December 2021 on ensuring equitable, affordable, timely and universal access for all countries to vaccines in response to the COVID-19 pandemic,

Recognizing that the least developed countries have been severely hit by the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic owing to the fragility of their health systems, limited access to vaccines and the slow pace of vaccinations, limited coverage of their social protection systems, limited financial and other resources, and vulnerability to external shocks,

Recognizing also that the multiple and widespread impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts and climate change have brought about a deterioration in the situation of food security, energy security, global trade and market stability, which is putting the very viability of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 at great risk,

Recognizing further the contributions of migrants in mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in both their countries of origin and destination, noting with concern the significant socioeconomic consequences that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on migrant workers and refugees from least developed countries, including those in the low-wage informal economy, and noting with concern that the prospects of upward growth rate of remittances are likely to moderate in 2022 in many countries, highlighting that promoting faster, safer and cheaper remittances and reducing to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances will have positive impacts on the millions of people who depend heavily on them,

Welcoming the 2021 Ministerial Declaration of the Least Developed Countries,¹⁴⁰

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;¹⁴¹

¹³⁵ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹³⁶ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹³⁷ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

¹³⁸ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹³⁹ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

¹⁴⁰ [A/76/394](#), annex.

¹⁴¹ [A/77/73-E/2022/53](#).

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2. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, with the support of their development partners, to take actions to implement the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,¹⁴² including by developing an ambitious national implementation strategy regarding the Programme of Action and integrating its provisions into their national policies and development frameworks and conducting regular reviews with the full involvement of all key stakeholders;
3. *Also calls upon* the least developed countries, in cooperation with their development partners, to broaden their existing country-level review mechanisms and report dissemination, including those for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of poverty reduction strategy papers, nationally determined contributions, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and the existing consultative mechanisms, to cover the review of the Doha Programme of Action and extend them to all least developed countries;
4. *Calls upon* development partners and all other relevant actors to implement the Doha Programme of Action by integrating it into their respective national cooperation policy frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to the least developed countries, as set out in the Programme of Action, and the delivery of their commitments, and to consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any;
5. *Invites* the relevant United Nations regional commissions and agencies to undertake biennial reviews of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in close coordination and cooperation with subregional and regional development banks and intergovernmental organizations;
6. *Invites* resident coordinators and United Nations country teams, as well as country-level representatives of the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral institutions, to continue to collaborate with and provide support to national follow-up and monitoring;
7. *Decides* to devote adequate time in its programme of work to discussion of the sustainable development challenges facing the least developed countries in order to enhance engagement and implement commitments set out in the Doha Programme of Action;
8. *Also decides* to continue to include periodically during its annual session an agenda item on the review and coordination of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action and to conduct periodic reviews of progress made and constraints confronted by least developed countries to allow for focused interaction, and requests the Development Cooperation Forum to continue to review trends in international development cooperation, as well as policy coherence for development, including for least developed countries and graduated countries, which will be supported by reviews by the Council's functional commissions and other intergovernmental bodies and forums;
9. *Invites* the United Nations system, including the governing bodies of the United Nations funds and programmes and other multilateral organizations, including the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund and other international financial institutions, as well as the World Trade Organization, to contribute to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action and to integrate it into their programmes of work, as appropriate and in accordance with their relevant mandates, and invites those organizations to participate fully in reviews of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system to facilitate coordinated implementation and coherence in the follow-up to and monitoring of the Doha Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, broadly utilizing the coordination mechanisms available, such as the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, and keeping the Inter-Agency Consultative Group for Least Developed Countries active in this regard;
11. *Expresses deep concern* at the devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the least developed countries, takes note of the statement dated 28 April 2020 of the Group of Least Developed Countries on COVID-19¹⁴³ and commits to supporting its implementation, as appropriate, and invites development partners, international organizations and other stakeholders to support the least developed countries in their recovery efforts

¹⁴² General Assembly resolution 76/258, annex.

¹⁴³ A/74/843, annex, enclosure I.

and continued implementation of the unfulfilled agenda of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;

12. *Calls for* intensified international cooperation, including by fully implementing the International Health Regulations (2005),¹⁴⁴ to contain, mitigate and defeat the COVID-19 pandemic, including by exchanging information, scientific knowledge and best practices and by applying the relevant guidelines recommended by the World Health Organization, and by participating in and supporting ongoing discussions to draft and negotiate a World Health Organization convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, with a view to adoption under article 19 or under other provisions of the Constitution of the World Health Organization¹⁴⁵ as may be deemed appropriate by the intergovernmental negotiating body and through discussions on strengthening the implementation of and compliance with the International Health Regulations (2005);

13. *Notes with concern* the estimates that by 2030 much of the world's poor will live in least developed countries, which poses a major global threat to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, stresses the need for global support for the least developed countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as ensuring that no one is left behind, and further recognizes the importance of enhancing good governance at all levels by strengthening democratic processes, institutions and the rule of law increasing efficiency, coherence, transparency and participation, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, protecting and promoting human rights, reducing corruption and strengthening the capacity of Governments of least developed countries to play an effective role in their economic and social development;

14. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced global support to overcome the structural challenges, as well as recent devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the deteriorating situation of food security, lack of finance and energy, and increase of poverty, that they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda, 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 Doha Programme of Action, the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in the least developed countries;

15. *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;

16. *Notes* the substantive and organizational preparations for the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in Doha from 5 to 9 March 2023, at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government, in line with the mandate specified in General Assembly resolutions 73/242 of 20 December 2018, 74/232 A of 19 December 2019, 74/232 B of 11 August 2020, 75/227 of 21 December 2020 and 76/216 of 17 December 2021, urges all relevant stakeholders to actively engage in the preparatory process, and looks forward to its successful and ambitious outcome;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2023 session, under a sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries" of the item entitled "Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits", a progress report on the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action.

*34th plenary meeting
22 July 2022*

2022/20. 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,

¹⁴⁴ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

¹⁴⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 14, No. 221.

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, 2018/19 of 24 July 2018, 2019/32 of 24 July 2019, 2020/11 of 17 July 2020 and 2021/18 of 21 July 2021 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, 2017/214 of 19 April 2017, 2021/238 of 9 June 2021 and 2022/314 of 16 February 2022,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti¹⁴⁶ and its focus on the humanitarian situation and long-term socioeconomic development of Haiti;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti until the conclusion of the 2023 session, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on the long-term development strategy of Haiti to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities, building upon the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;

3. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti to submit a report on its work, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration at its 2023 session.

*34th plenary meeting
22 July 2022*

2022/21. 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-General¹⁴⁷ 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,¹⁴⁸

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,¹⁴⁹

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 2021/2 B of 21 July 2021,

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,

¹⁴⁶ [E/2022/52](#).

¹⁴⁷ [A/77/66](#).

¹⁴⁸ [E/2022/51](#).

¹⁴⁹ See [E/2022/SR.34](#).

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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 76/105 of 9 December 2021, entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”,

Recalling also relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly in connection with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council, and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples, on a case-by-case basis;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

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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;

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;

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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 2022 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),¹⁵⁰ 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 2023 session;

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

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2022/22. 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 [76/82](#) of 9 December 2021 and [76/225](#) of 17 December 2021,

Recalling also its resolution [2021/4](#) of 14 September 2020,

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,¹⁵¹

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹⁵² to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

¹⁵⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21 (E/1998/41)*, chap. III, sect. G.

¹⁵¹ [A/77/90-E/2022/66](#).

¹⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁵³ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹⁵⁴ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁵⁵ 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 55 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,

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 Initiative¹⁵⁶ and the Quartet road map,¹⁵⁷ 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 Sustainable Development Cooperation 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,

¹⁵³ See General Assembly resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹⁵⁶ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹⁵⁷ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

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,¹⁵⁸

Expressing deep concern about the rising incidence of violence, harassment, provocation, vandalism and incitement in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular by illegal armed Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians, including children, and their properties, including homes, historic and religious sites and agricultural lands, and calling for accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated in this regard,

Gravely concerned by the serious repercussions on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by Israel's construction of the wall and its associated regime inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the rights to work, to health, to education, to property, to an adequate standard of living and to freedom of access and movement,

Recalling, in that regard, the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,¹⁵⁹ 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

¹⁵⁸ [A/HRC/22/63](#).

¹⁵⁹ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and [A/ES-10/273/Corr.1](#).

well as the widespread destruction of or damage to thousands of homes and vital civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, water, sanitation and electricity networks, economic, industrial and agricultural properties, public institutions, religious sites and United Nations schools and facilities, as well as the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians, and any violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, in this regard,

Gravely concerned about the consequent prolonged and extensive negative impact of the military operations of July and August 2014, as well as the military operations between December 2008 and January 2009 and of November 2012, on economic conditions, the provision of social services and the social, humanitarian and physical living conditions of the Palestinian civilian population, including the Palestine refugee population,

Recalling, in that regard, the relevant United Nations reports, including those of the Economic and Social Council, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Human Rights Council,

Expressing deep concern about the short- and long-term detrimental impact of such widespread destruction and the hampering of the reconstruction process, by Israel, the occupying Power, on the socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, where the humanitarian crisis continues to deepen, and calling in that regard for the immediate acceleration and fulfilment of the reconstruction process in the Gaza Strip with the assistance of the donor countries, including the disbursement of funds pledged at the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014,

Gravely concerned about various reports of the United Nations and specialized agencies regarding the substantial aid dependency caused by prolonged border closures, inordinate rates of unemployment, widespread poverty and severe humanitarian hardships, including food insecurity and rising health-related problems, including high levels of malnutrition, among the Palestinian people, especially children, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

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

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and calling for the cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, and all firing of rockets,

Expressing deep concern that thousands of Palestinians, including many children and women, continue to be held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions, including unhygienic conditions, solitary confinement, excessive use of administrative detention, including of children, lack of proper medical care and widespread medical neglect, including for ill prisoners, with the risk of fatal consequences, and denial of family visits and of due process, that impair their well-being, and expressing deep concern also about any ill-treatment and harassment of Palestinian prisoners and detainees and all reports of torture,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people, including by ensuring the unimpeded provision of humanitarian assistance and the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip,

Recognizing the efforts being undertaken by the Palestinian Government, with international support, to reform, develop and strengthen its institutions and infrastructure, emphasizing the need to preserve and further develop Palestinian institutions and infrastructure, despite the obstacles presented by the ongoing Israeli occupation, and commending in this regard the ongoing efforts to develop the institutions of an independent Palestinian State, including through the implementation of the Palestinian National Policy Agenda: National Priorities, Policies and Policy Interventions (2017–2022),

Expressing concern about the risks posed to the significant achievements made, as confirmed by the positive assessments made by international institutions regarding readiness for statehood, including by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations and the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, owing to the negative impact of ongoing instability and the financial crisis being faced by the Palestinian Government and the continued absence of a credible political horizon,

Commending, in that regard, the important work being done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the donor community in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people in line with their national development and State-building plan, as well as the vital assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Affirming the need to support the Palestinian Government of national consensus in its assumption of full government responsibilities in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in all fields, as well as through its presence at Gaza's crossing points, and Palestinian national reconciliation, and emphasizing the need for the respect and preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Calling upon both parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map in cooperation with the Quartet,

Aware that development and fostering healthy economic, social and environmental conditions are difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

1. *Calls for* the full opening of the border crossings of the Gaza Strip, in line with Security Council resolution 1860 (2009), to ensure humanitarian access as well as the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods and the lifting of all movement restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people, including those restrictions arising from ongoing Israeli military operations and the multilayered closure system, and for other urgent measures to be taken to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which is dire in the Gaza Strip, and also calls for compliance by Israel, the occupying Power, with all of its legal obligations under international humanitarian law and United Nations resolutions in that regard;

2. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial contiguity, unity and integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as to and from the outside world;

3. *Also stresses* the need to preserve and develop Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, including economic and social rights;

4. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994;¹⁶⁰

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;

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

¹⁶⁰ See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

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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;

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 deplors 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 Justice 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 Initiative and the Quartet road map, 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-eighth 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 2023 session.

*34th plenary meeting
22 July 2022*

2022/23. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁶¹

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,¹⁶²

Recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women¹⁶³ 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,¹⁶⁴ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁶⁵ 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”,¹⁶⁶ and the political declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-fourth session,¹⁶⁷ 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, stressing the importance of women’s equal participation and involvement in all

¹⁶¹ See [A/77/90-E/2022/66](#).

¹⁶² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹⁶³ General Assembly resolution [48/104](#).

¹⁶⁴ *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.

¹⁶⁵ *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.

¹⁶⁶ General Assembly resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

¹⁶⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2020, Supplement No. 7 (E/2020/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

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efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and welcoming in this regard the global call by international women leaders made on 1 July 2020,

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, peaceful demonstrators and journalists, and emphasizing that civilian populations must be protected by all parties in accordance with international humanitarian law,

Strongly condemning, in this regard, the killing of the journalist Shireen Abu Akleh, and stressing the need to promptly ensure accountability,

Stressing the need for the protection of civil society actors to allow them to conduct their work freely and without fear of attacks and harassment from any party, and rejecting any attacks against civil society,

Stressing also 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,

Noting also the importance of giving high priority to the swift adoption of the Family Protection Law to ensure that women and girls are protected from gender-based violence, including domestic violence,

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 [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020,

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;

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, 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;

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6. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Palestinian Government of a national action plan for the implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) as well as of initiatives at the legislative, administrative and security levels to advance women's rights, notably in relation to family law and combating violence against women;

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 Development¹⁶⁸ 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 and psychosocial 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,¹⁶⁹ the Quartet road map¹⁷⁰ 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 full, 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 levels by, inter alia, promoting women's capacity, leadership, participation and engagement in political, economic and humanitarian decision-making and by improving the gender balance in senior civilian government positions and in security functions, while recognizing the need to protect women participating in public spaces from threats and reprisals;

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 2023 session.

*34th plenary meeting
22 July 2022*

¹⁶⁸ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁶⁹ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹⁷⁰ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

2022/24. Enhancing global geospatial information management arrangements

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [66/288](#) of 27 July 2012, by which the Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, in which Heads of State and Government recognized the importance of space-technology-based data, in situ monitoring and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, by which the Assembly adopted the document entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which recognizes the need for new data acquisition and integration approaches, to improve the availability, quality, timeliness and disaggregation of data to support the implementation of the new development agenda at all levels, benefiting from the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observations and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress,

Acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁷¹ the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway¹⁷² and the New Urban Agenda¹⁷³ unequivocally call for globally coordinated actions in new data acquisition and integration approaches and in employing geospatial information for sustainable development and disaster risk reduction, and to strengthen the availability and accessibility of geospatial data platforms,

Affirming the importance of General Assembly resolution [69/266](#) of 26 February 2015, entitled “A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development”, in which the Assembly called for greater international and multilateral cooperation on geodesy, including the open sharing of geospatial data, further capacity-building in developing countries, the creation of international standards and conventions, on a voluntary basis, and contributions to the global reference frame and regional densifications through relevant national mechanisms and regional, international and intergovernmental cooperation,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution [2011/24](#) of 27 July 2011, by which the Council established the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to the resolution, to provide a forum for coordination and dialogue among and between Member States and relevant international organizations,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution [2016/27](#) of 27 July 2016, entitled “Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management”, in which the Council decided to broaden and strengthen, in a cost-neutral manner, the mandate of the Committee of Experts as the relevant body on geospatial information consisting of government experts, and invited the Committee to report on all matters relating to geography, geospatial information and related topics,

Recalling further that, in resolution [2016/27](#), the Council stressed the need to strengthen the coordination and coherence of global geospatial information management, in capacity-building, norm-setting, data collection, data dissemination and data sharing, among others, and the importance of strengthening capacity-building in the area of geospatial information management and relevant statistical integration, especially in developing countries,

Recalling that, in resolution [2016/27](#), the Council reiterated that sustainable funding and support, particularly for the operations of the Committee of Experts focused on the Sustainable Development Goals, was needed to strengthen and ensure the continued effectiveness of the Committee, and in that regard encouraged Member States to provide voluntary contributions, and otherwise requested the Secretary-General to try to mobilize additional resources, including through the means of trust funds and other sources, as appropriate, and encouraged Member States to consider expert secondments, to support the activities of the Committee,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution [2022/3](#) of 8 June 2022, entitled “Ensuring that the work in the field of statistics and data is adaptive to the changing statistical and data ecosystem”, in which the Council

¹⁷¹ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹⁷² General Assembly resolution [69/15](#), annex.

¹⁷³ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

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recognized the importance of integrating statistical and geospatial information to provide access to high-quality, timely, reliable and appropriate data, drawing from both traditional and new data sources,

Noting with appreciation the convening of the first United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress, held in Deqing, China, in November 2018, and the Moganshan Declaration, issued at the conclusion of the Congress,

Recognizing the sustained efforts of the Committee of Experts to establish the United Nations Global Geospatial Knowledge and Innovation Centre in Deqing, China, and the United Nations Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence at the United Nations campus in Bonn, Germany, each of which will, in an open, inclusive, participatory and transparent manner, provide opportunities to develop and expand global geospatial capacity, competence and capability, and to strengthen geospatial information management arrangements in countries, especially developing countries,

Taking note of decision 11/101, adopted by the Committee of Experts at its eleventh session,¹⁷⁴ recognizing the considerable achievements and increasing importance of the Committee, whose multiple workstreams had had demonstrably positive impacts on both the global geospatial landscape and national development programmes over the past 10 years, which needed to be sustainably resourced to effectively guide and support Member States in their efforts towards building and maintaining integrated geospatial information capabilities going forward,

Recalling the request by the Council to report back, no later than in five years' time, on the implementation of resolution 2016/27 as well as on the continued efforts of the Committee of Experts to work with the Statistical Commission and with the entire United Nations system, and to integrate geospatial and statistical information systems, and in that context to examine the strengthening of institutional arrangements of the Committee,

1. *Welcomes and takes note* of the comprehensive report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management,¹⁷⁵ on the Committee's examination of strengthening the institutional arrangements of the Committee specifically, and global geospatial information management generally;

2. *Acknowledges* the achievements and progress made by the Committee of Experts in the area of global geospatial information management and its contribution to the strengthening of geospatial information management capacities and utilization in developing countries;

3. *Appreciates* the extrabudgetary funding from Member States and the efforts to mobilize additional resources, including through the means of trust funds, expert secondments and other sources, as appropriate, to support the activities of the Committee of Experts;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of the Committee of Experts, particularly for the achievement of its operations focused on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework, to strengthen and ensure its continued effectiveness and benefits to all Member States;

5. *Recognizes* that, as the global role and relevance of the Committee of Experts continues to grow and expand, implementing and sustaining the mandate of the Committee without adequate, predictable and sustainable funding and support limits the potential of the full value of the Committee's normative and implementation work;

6. *Decides* to enhance the institutional arrangements of the Committee of Experts as a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council in charge of all matters related to geospatial information, geography, land administration and related topics, in accordance with the terms of reference annexed to the present resolution;

7. *Also decides* to strengthen the work of the Committee of Experts, and requests the Secretary-General, in the context of his next budget proposal, to identify options to do so, within existing resources, including the establishment of a secretariat for the Committee, dedicated to the Committee's normative and implementation work on global geospatial information management;

8. *Confirms* the inclusion of the annual session of the Committee of Experts within the regular calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations under the Economic and Social Council, inclusive of the provision

¹⁷⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 26 (E/2022/46)*, chap. I, sect. B.

¹⁷⁵ [E/2022/68](#), annex.

of dedicated conference management services, interpretation and full support for the annual session of the Committee within existing resources.

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Annex

Terms of reference of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management¹⁷⁶

Objectives and functions

1. With a vision to position geospatial information to effectively address global challenges and specifically in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the objectives and functions of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (the Committee) will be:

(a) Operating within agreed policies and institutional arrangements, and as an interconnected global community of practice, to provide the leadership to ensure that geospatial information and resources are coordinated, maintained, accessible and able to be leveraged by Member States and society to find sustainable solutions for social, economic and environmental development;

(b) To provide a forum for coordination and dialogue with and among Member States, the regional committees and thematic networks of the Committee, and relevant international organizations, on enhanced cooperation in the field of global geospatial information management, and to make joint decisions and set directions on the production and use of geospatial information within national, regional and global policy frameworks;

(c) To propose workplans and guidelines with a view to promoting common frameworks, principles, policies, methods, mechanisms and standards for the interoperability and interchangeability of geospatial data and services;

(d) To provide a platform for the development of effective strategies on how to build and strengthen national capacity concerning geospatial information, especially in developing countries, and, in this regard, to assist interested countries in developing the full potential of geospatial information and the underlying enabling technology and services;

(e) To improve the availability, quality, timeliness and disaggregation of geospatial data and information processes to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant, consensus-driven and sustainable global development frameworks at all levels;

(f) To compile and disseminate best practices and experiences of national, regional and international bodies on geospatial information related, inter alia, to integrated geospatial information management, legal instruments, management models and technical standards, thus contributing to the establishment of national geospatial and statistical frameworks and data infrastructures, while allowing for flexibility in the development of geospatial activities according to national priorities;

(g) To ensure interdisciplinary collaboration with other national and international communities such as statisticians in measuring and describing the society, economy and the environment;

(h) To report to the Economic and Social Council on issues pertaining to its mandate.

2. In performing its functions, the Committee should make use of and build upon the existing work of other forums and mechanisms in the fields of geospatial information management, statistical development and innovation.

Membership, composition and terms of office

3. The Committee will comprise experts from all Member States. Experts from observers of the General Assembly, international organizations, academia and industry may participate as observers in the meetings of the Committee.

¹⁷⁶ Update of the terms of reference adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2011/24.

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In appointing their national representatives, Member States will seek to designate experts with specific knowledge of geospatial information management and its many interrelated fields.¹⁷⁷

4. The Committee will elect up to three Co-Chairs and one rapporteur during each session from among its members, respecting geographical balance and representation.

5. The Committee may establish, as and when needed, informal high-level, expert and working groups or subcommittees to deal with specific issues related to its work programme.

Reporting procedure

6. The Committee will report to the Economic and Social Council.

Frequency of meetings

7. The Committee will normally meet once a year for a period of three days and may hold, under exceptional circumstances, additional meetings as appropriate.

Secretariat

8. The Committee will be supported by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Geospatial Information Section of the Office of Information and Communications Technology.

Meeting documentation

9. Meeting documentation will include an agenda, the report of the session of the Committee, reports by the regional committees and thematic networks of the Committee, reports and technical notes prepared by high-level, expert and working groups or subcommittees, notes by the Secretariat and other relevant documents prepared by external experts or expert groups.

2022/25. Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 75/233 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 [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020 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 and Assembly resolutions [73/248](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/238](#) of 19 December 2019 and [76/220](#) of 17 December 2021 on operational activities for development of the United Nations system, as well as Assembly resolution [76/4](#) of 28 October 2021 on the review of the functioning of the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, including its funding arrangement,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;¹⁷⁸

2. *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](#) of 21 December 2016 and [72/279](#);

¹⁷⁷ Geospatial sciences, geomatics, surveying, geography, land administration, geodesy, cartography and mapping, remote sensing, hydrography and oceanography, land/sea and geographic information systems and environmental sciences.

¹⁷⁸ [A/77/69-E/2022/47](#) and [A/77/69/Add.1-E/2022/47/Add.1](#).

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3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue 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 resolution [75/233](#);

4. *Re-emphasizes* that adequate, predictable and sustainable funding of the resident coordinator system is essential to delivering a coherent, effective, efficient and accountable response in accordance with national needs and priorities, and recommits to providing sufficient funding for the resident coordinator system, in line with General Assembly resolution [76/4](#);

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group on the work on the Development Coordination Office,¹⁷⁹ including on the operational, administrative and financing aspects of the activities of the Office, as well as the report on the system-wide results,¹⁸⁰ looks forward to receiving on an annual basis an evidence-based, comprehensive, analytical and more detailed report to the Economic and Social Council at its operational activities for development segment, and encourages the continued use of data and examples from the work of resident coordinators on the ground in all future reporting on the implementation of the reinvigorated resident coordinator system;

6. *Welcomes* the consultative process launched by the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group on the resident coordinator system results framework, takes note of the draft results framework, and looks forward to receiving additional information for the discussions for its finalization before the 2023 operational activities for development segment;

7. *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](#), [72/279](#), [75/233](#) and [76/4](#), 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;

8. *Welcomes* the discussions at the 2022 operational activities for development segment, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide briefing notes and informal briefings on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution [75/233](#) in preparation for the General Assembly resolution on the operational activities for development of the United Nations system to be negotiated at the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly.

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¹⁷⁹ [E/2022/54](#).

¹⁸⁰ See “2022 report of the Chair of the UNSDG on the Development Coordination Office, annex 3 on system-wide results”. Available at www.un.org/ecosoc/en/2022-Operational-Activities-for-Development-Segment.

Decisions

2022/200. Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2022 session

A

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 23 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Collen Vixen KELAPILE (Botswana) as President of the Economic and Social Council for the 2022 session, and Vitavas SRIVIHOK (Thailand), Diego PARY RODRÍGUEZ (Plurinational State of Bolivia) and Jukka SALOVAARA (Finland) as Vice-Presidents of the Economic and Social Council for the 2022 session, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 22 July 2022, on the understanding that they remained representatives of members of the Council.

B

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Lachezara STOEVA (Bulgaria) as a Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council for the 2022 session, on the understanding that she remained a representative of a member of the Council.

C

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Suriya CHINDAWONGSE (Thailand) as a Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council for the 2022 session, to complete the term of office of Vitavas SRIVIHOK (Thailand).

D

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 6 May 2022, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Miia RAINNE (Finland) as a Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council for the 2022 session, to complete the term of office of Jukka SALOVAARA (Finland).

2022/201. Appointment of the members of the Committee for Development Policy

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its resolutions 1998/46 and 1998/47 of 31 July 1998, appointed the following 24 experts, nominated by the Secretary-General, as members of the Committee for Development Policy for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022: Adriana ABDENUR (Brazil), Fatuma Abdulkadir ADAN (Kenya), Sabina ALKIRE (United States of America), Debapriya BHATTACHARYA (Bangladesh), Sofia BORGES (Timor-Leste), Ha-Joon CHANG (Republic of Korea), Stefan DERCON (Belgium), Sakiko FUKUDA-PARR (Japan), Ahmed GALAL (Egypt), Arunabha GHOSH (India), Trudi HARTZENBERG (South Africa), Anne-Laure KIECHEL (France), Carlos LOPES (Guinea-Bissau), Amina MAMA (Nigeria), Jacqueline MUSIITWA (Zambia), Keith NURSE (Trinidad and Tobago), José Antonio OCAMPO GAVIRIA (Colombia), Annalisa PRIZZON (Italy), Liliana ROJAS-SUAREZ (Peru), Taffere TESFACHEW (Ethiopia), Kori UDOVICKI (Serbia), Rolph VAN DER HOEVEN (Netherlands), Natalya VOLCHKOVA (Russian Federation) and Xufeng ZHU (China).

2022/202. Election of members of the Commission on Population and Development

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decisions 1995/320 of 12 December 1995 and 2005/213 of 31 March 2005, elected, by acclamation, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC as a member of the Commission on Population and Development for a term of office beginning on 8 December 2021 and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission in 2024.

Decisions

As a result, as of the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session in 2022, the Commission on Population and Development is composed of the following 43 Member States:¹ AUSTRALIA,*** BELARUS,* BELGIUM,*** BOTSWANA,*** CANADA,** CHAD,**** CHINA,**** COMOROS,** COSTA RICA,*** CUBA,*** DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,* DENMARK,*** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** EL SALVADOR,* ETHIOPIA,*** INDIA,*** INDONESIA,**** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* ISRAEL,* JAMAICA,* JAPAN,*** KENYA,**** LEBANON,** LIBYA,** MALAYSIA,* MAURITANIA,**** MEXICO,** MOROCCO,**** NETHERLANDS,**** PAKISTAN,**** PHILIPPINES,*** PORTUGAL,**** REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,**** SAUDI ARABIA,**** SOMALIA,** TOGO,* TURKEY,**² TURKMENISTAN,** UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**** and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-sixth session in 2023.

** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-seventh session in 2024.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-eighth session in 2025.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-ninth session in 2026.

B

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decisions 1995/320 of 12 December 1995 and 2005/213 of 31 March 2005, elected, by acclamation, the GAMBIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ISRAEL, PANAMA, TAJIKISTAN and URUGUAY as members of the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission in 2023 and expiring at the close of the sixtieth session in 2027, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BELARUS, the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, EL SALVADOR, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ISRAEL, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA and TOGO.

The Council also elected, by acclamation, ARGENTINA as a member of the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission in 2022 and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session in 2026.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the fifty-seventh session in 2023, the Commission on Population and Development is composed of the following 42 Member States:³ ARGENTINA,*** AUSTRALIA,** BELGIUM,** BOTSWANA,** CANADA,* CHAD,*** CHINA,*** COMOROS,** COSTA RICA,** CUBA,** DENMARK,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,* ETHIOPIA,** GAMBIA,**** INDIA,** INDONESIA,*** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),**** ISRAEL,**** JAPAN,** KENYA,*** LEBANON,* LIBYA,* MAURITANIA,*** MEXICO,** MOROCCO,*** NETHERLANDS,*** PAKISTAN,*** PANAMA,**** PHILIPPINES,** PORTUGAL,*** REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** SAUDI ARABIA,*** SOMALIA,* TAJIKISTAN,**** TÜRKIYE,* TURKMENISTAN,* UKRAINE,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,*** URUGUAY**** and ZAMBIA.*

* Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-seventh session in 2024.

** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-eighth session in 2025.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-ninth session in 2026.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the sixtieth session in 2027.

¹ As of the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Population and Development in 2022, the following four vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission: one vacancy from Eastern European States and three vacancies from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session in 2022 and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session in 2026.

² On 31 May 2022, the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations advised the Secretariat that “Türkiye” was to be used as the short form of the country name.

³ As of the first meeting of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development in 2023, the following five vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission: one vacancy from Eastern European States and two vacancies from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session in 2026, and one vacancy from African States and one vacancy from Eastern European States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-seventh session in 2023 and expiring at the close of the sixtieth session in 2027.

C

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decisions 1995/320 of 12 December 1995 and 2005/213 of 31 March 2005, elected, by acclamation, NIGERIA as a member of the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission in 2023 and expiring at the close of the sixtieth session in 2027.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the fifty-seventh session in 2023, the Commission on Population and Development is composed of the following 43 Member States:⁴ ARGENTINA,^{***} AUSTRALIA,^{**} BELGIUM,^{**} BOTSWANA,^{**} CANADA,^{*} CHAD,^{***} CHINA,^{***} COMOROS,^{**} COSTA RICA,^{**} CUBA,^{**} DENMARK,^{**} DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,^{*} ETHIOPIA,^{**} GAMBIA,^{****} INDIA,^{**} INDONESIA,^{***} IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),^{****} ISRAEL,^{****} JAPAN,^{**} KENYA,^{***} LEBANON,^{*} LIBYA,^{*} MAURITANIA,^{***} MEXICO,^{**} MOROCCO,^{***} NETHERLANDS,^{***} NIGERIA,^{****} PAKISTAN,^{***} PANAMA,^{****} PHILIPPINES,^{**} PORTUGAL,^{***} REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,^{**} RUSSIAN FEDERATION,^{***} SAUDI ARABIA,^{***} SOMALIA,^{*} TAJIKISTAN,^{****} TÜRKIYE,^{*} TURKMENISTAN,^{*} UKRAINE,^{*} UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,^{**} UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,^{***} URUGUAY^{****} and ZAMBIA.^{*}

* Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-seventh session in 2024.

** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-eighth session in 2025.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the fifty-ninth session in 2026.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the sixtieth session in 2027.

2022/203. Nomination of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the annex to its resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, nominated, by acclamation, for election by the Assembly as members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023 and FRANCE for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.⁵

B

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the annex to its resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, nominated, by acclamation, for election by the Assembly as members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, ARGENTINA, CHINA, LIBERIA, MOROCCO, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and TUNISIA for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CHINA, COMOROS, LIBERIA, MAURITANIA, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and URUGUAY.

The Council also nominated, by acclamation, BELGIUM for election by the General Assembly as a member of the Committee for Programme and Coordination to fill an outstanding vacancy, beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2024.⁶

⁴ As of 21 July 2022, the following four vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission on Population and Development: one vacancy from Eastern European States and two vacancies from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission in 2026, and one vacancy from Eastern European States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-seventh session in 2023 and expiring at the close of the sixtieth session in 2027.

⁵ As of 1 January 2022, one vacancy for election by the General Assembly remains to be filled on the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a member from Western European and other States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

⁶ As of 1 January 2023, one vacancy for election by the General Assembly remains to be filled on the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a member from Asia-Pacific States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

C

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the annex to its resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, nominated, by acclamation, the PHILIPPINES for election by the Assembly as a member of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

2022/204. Election of members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/201 of 17 December 1981, elected, by acclamation, BULGARIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO as members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Committee for the United Nations Population Award is composed of the following seven Member States whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2024:⁷ BULGARIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, INDONESIA, LEBANON, LIBERIA, MAURITANIA and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

B

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/201 of 17 December 1981, elected, by acclamation, PORTUGAL as a member of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024.

As a result, as of 13 April 2022, the Committee for the United Nations Population Award is composed of the following eight Member States whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2024:⁸ BULGARIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, INDONESIA, LEBANON, LIBERIA, MAURITANIA, PORTUGAL and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

2022/205. Election of members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 1995/223 of 5 May 1995, elected, by acclamation, the NETHERLANDS as a member of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

The Council also elected, by acclamation, NORWAY for the remainder of the term of office of DENMARK, beginning on 1 January 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2023.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is composed of the following 22 Member States: BELARUS,* BOTSWANA,*** CAMEROON,** CANADA,** CHINA,*** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,*** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,*** EL SALVADOR,* GERMANY,* GUYANA,** INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)** JAPAN,*** KENYA,* NETHERLANDS,*** NORWAY,**

⁷ As of 1 January 2022, the following three vacancies remain to be filled on the Committee for the United Nations Population Award: two vacancies for members from Latin American and Caribbean States, and one vacancy for a member from Western European and other States, all for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2022.

⁸ As of 13 April 2022, two vacancies remain to be filled on the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024.

Decisions

RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** SWITZERLAND,*** THAILAND,* TUNISIA,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND*** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

B

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 1995/223 of 5 May 1995, elected, by acclamation, BRAZIL, KENYA, LIBYA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BELARUS, EL SALVADOR, GERMANY, INDIA, KENYA, TUNISIA, THAILAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is composed of the following 18 Member States:⁹ BOTSWANA,** BRAZIL,*** CAMEROON,* CANADA,* CHINA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** GUYANA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* JAPAN,** KENYA,*** LIBYA,*** NETHERLANDS,** NORWAY,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SWITZERLAND,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

C

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 1995/223 of 5 May 1995, elected, by acclamation, GERMANY as a member of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is composed of the following 19 Member States:¹⁰ BOTSWANA,** BRAZIL,*** CAMEROON,* CANADA,* CHINA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** GERMANY,*** GUYANA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* JAPAN,** KENYA,*** LIBYA,*** NETHERLANDS,** NORWAY,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SWITZERLAND,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

⁹ As of 1 January 2023, the following four vacancies remain to be filled on the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS: two members from Asia-Pacific States and one member each from Eastern European States and Western European and other States, all for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

¹⁰ As of 1 January 2023, the following three vacancies remain to be filled on the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS: two members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Eastern European States, all for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

2022/206. Election of members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 60/180 of 20 December 2005 and 63/145 of 18 December 2008 and Council resolution 2015/1 of 4 March 2015, elected, by acclamation, LATVIA as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term of office beginning on 8 December 2021 and expiring on 31 December 2022, or until the country ceased to be a member of the Council.

B

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 60/180 of 20 December 2005 and 63/145 of 18 December 2008 and Council resolution 2015/1 of 4 March 2015, elected, by acclamation, PORTUGAL as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term of office beginning on 16 February 2022 and expiring on 31 December 2022, or until the country ceased to be a member of the Council.

C

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/180 of 20 December 2005 and Council resolution 2015/1 of 4 March 2015, elected, by acclamation, PERU as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023, or until the country ceased to be a member of the Council.¹¹

D

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/180 of 20 December 2005 and Council resolution 2015/1 of 4 March 2015, elected, by acclamation, BRAZIL, DENMARK, ITALY and NIGERIA as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023, or until the countries ceased to be members of the Council.¹²

2022/207. Election of a member of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹³ elected Richard Muscat (Malta), by secret ballot, as a member of the International Narcotics Control Board from among the candidates nominated by Governments, for a term of office beginning on 8 December 2021 and expiring on 1 March 2025, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Viviana Manrique Zuluaga (Colombia).

As a result, as of 2 March 2022, the International Narcotics Control Board is composed of the following 13 members: César T. ARCE RIVAS* (Paraguay), Sevil ATASOY** (Turkey), Cornelis DE JONCHEERE** (Netherlands), David T. JOHNSON** (United States of America), Galina KORCHAGINA** (Russian Federation), Bernard LEROY* (France), LU Lin** (China), Richard P. MATTICK** (Australia), Richard MUSCAT* (Malta), Jagjit PAVADIA* (India),

¹¹ As of 1 January 2023, the following six vacancies on the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission remain to be filled by the Council: one vacancy each from African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States and Western European and other States and two additional States members of the Council, all for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

¹² As of 1 January 2023, the following two vacancies on the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission remain to be filled by the Council: one vacancy each from Asia-Pacific States and Eastern European States for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

Nirinomenjanahary Larissa RAZANADIMBY** (Madagascar), Jallal TOUFIQ* (Morocco) and Zukiswa ZINGELA* (South Africa).

* Term of office expires on 1 March 2025.

** Term of office expires on 1 March 2027.

2022/208. Election of members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 2006/267 of 15 December 2006, elected, by secret ballot, ISRAEL as a member of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a term of office beginning on 8 December 2021 and expiring on 31 December 2024.

As a result, as of 1 January 2022, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development is composed of the following 43 Member States: AUSTRIA,** BELARUS,** BELGIUM,* BOTSWANA,* BRAZIL,** BURUNDI,** CAMEROON,** CANADA,* CHINA,* CUBA,* DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,* ECUADOR,* EGYPT,* ETHIOPIA,* FINLAND,** GAMBIA,** GUATEMALA,** GUINEA,** HUNGARY,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* ISRAEL,** JAPAN,** KENYA,* LATVIA,* LIBERIA,* MADAGASCAR,* NEPAL,* OMAN,* PANAMA,* PARAGUAY,** PERU,** PHILIPPINES,** PORTUGAL,** ROMANIA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,** SOUTH AFRICA,** SWITZERLAND,** THAILAND,* TURKEY,* TURKMENISTAN,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2022.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

B

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 2006/267 of 15 December 2006, elected, by acclamation, ALGERIA, BELIZE, BOTSWANA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DJIBOUTI, ECUADOR, EGYPT, HUNGARY, INDIA, LATVIA, OMAN, ROMANIA, RWANDA, TAJIKISTAN, TURKEY, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and UZBEKISTAN as members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BOTSWANA, BELGIUM, CANADA, CHINA, CUBA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, HUNGARY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), KENYA, LATVIA, LIBERIA, MADAGASCAR, NEPAL, OMAN, PANAMA, ROMANIA, THAILAND, TURKEY, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development is composed of the following 41 Member States:¹⁴ ALGERIA,** AUSTRIA,* BELARUS,* BELIZE,** BOTSWANA,** BRAZIL,* BURUNDI,* CAMEROON,* CHINA,** COLOMBIA,** CUBA,** DJIBOUTI,** ECUADOR,** EGYPT,** FINLAND,* GAMBIA,* GUATEMALA,* GUINEA,* HUNGARY,** INDIA,** ISRAEL,* JAPAN,* LATVIA,** OMAN,** PARAGUAY,* PERU,* PHILIPPINES,* PORTUGAL,* ROMANIA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* RWANDA,** SAUDI ARABIA,* SOUTH AFRICA,* SWITZERLAND,* TAJIKISTAN,** TÜRKIYE,** TURKMENISTAN,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and UZBEKISTAN.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

¹⁴ As of 1 January 2023, two vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for members from Western European and other States for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

2022/209. Election of members of the Commission for Social Development

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 2002/210 of 13 February 2002, elected, by acclamation, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BURUNDI, COLOMBIA, EGYPT, GHANA, HAITI, INDIA, PERU, PORTUGAL, SAUDI ARABIA and UKRAINE as members of the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-second session of the Commission in 2023 and expiring at the close of the sixty-fifth session in 2027, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, CHAD, COLOMBIA, GUATEMALA, IRAQ, ISRAEL, MOROCCO, PORTUGAL, QATAR, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA and UKRAINE.

The Council also elected LUXEMBOURG as a member of the Commission for Social Development for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-third session of the Commission in 2025.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the sixty-second session in 2023, the Commission for Social Development is composed of the following 41 Member States:¹⁵ AFGHANISTAN,** AUSTRIA,** BANGLADESH,** BRAZIL,** BURUNDI,** CHINA,** COLOMBIA,** COSTA RICA,** CUBA,* DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,* DJIBOUTI,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,* ECUADOR,** EGYPT,** ETHIOPIA,* FINLAND,** GHANA,** GUINEA,** HAITI,** INDIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* JAPAN,* LIBYA,* LUXEMBOURG,** NIGERIA,* NORTH MACEDONIA,* PARAGUAY,* PERU,** POLAND,** PORTUGAL,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,** SWITZERLAND,** TAJIKISTAN,** TÜRKIYE,* TURKMENISTAN,** UGANDA,** UKRAINE,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-second session in 2024.

** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-third session in 2025.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-fifth session in 2027.

2022/210. Election of members of the Commission on the Status of Women

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 2002/234 of 24 July 2002, elected, by acclamation, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECHIA, the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, LIECHTENSTEIN, MOZAMBIQUE, PORTUGAL, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SAUDI ARABIA, SPAIN and UKRAINE as members of the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-eighth session of the Commission in 2023 and expiring at the close of the seventy-first session in 2027, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, CUBA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GERMANY, MALAYSIA, SOUTH AFRICA, TOGO and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the sixty-eighth session in 2023, the Commission on the Status of Women is composed of the following 45 Member States: AFGHANISTAN,** ALGERIA,** ARGENTINA,** AUSTRIA,** BRAZIL,* CABO VERDE,** CHINA,** COLOMBIA,* COSTA RICA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CUBA,** CZECHIA,** DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,** DENMARK,* DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** EGYPT,** INDIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ISRAEL,** JAPAN,** LATVIA,** LEBANON,** LIECHTENSTEIN,** MAURITANIA,** MEXICO,* MONGOLIA,* MOROCCO,** MOZAMBIQUE,** NIGERIA,** PAKISTAN,** PANAMA,** PHILIPPINES,* PORTUGAL,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*

¹⁵ As of the first meeting of the sixty-second session of the Commission for Social Development in 2023, the following five vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission: one for a member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-second session in 2024; one for a member from Eastern European States and one for a member from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-third session in 2025; and one for a member from African States and one for a member from Western European and other States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-second session in 2023 and expiring at the close of the sixty-fifth session in 2027.

SAUDI ARABIA,**** SENEGAL,* SOMALIA,* SPAIN,**** SWITZERLAND,* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,*** TUNISIA,*** TÜRKIYE,** UKRAINE**** and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-eighth session in 2024.

** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-ninth session in 2025.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the seventieth session in 2026.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the seventy-first session in 2027.

2022/211. Election of members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its resolution 1981/50 of 20 July 1981, elected, by acclamation, ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, CAMEROON, CHILE, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ERITREA, INDIA, ISRAEL, LIBERIA, NICARAGUA, PAKISTAN, TURKEY, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHER IRELAND, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZIMBABWE as members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for a four year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BAHRAIN, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CHINA, CUBA, ESTONIA, ESWATINI, GREECE, INDIA, ISRAEL, LIBYA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, the SUDAN, TURKEY and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, ARMENIA and GEORGIA as members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations is composed of the following 19 Member States whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2026: ALGERIA, ARMENIA, BAHRAIN, CAMEROON, CHILE, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ERITREA, GEORGIA, INDIA, ISRAEL, LIBERIA, NICARAGUA, PAKISTAN, TÜRKIYE, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZIMBABWE.

2022/212. Election of members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, elected, by acclamation, Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze (Russian Federation), Santiago Manuel Fiorio Vaesken (Paraguay), Ludovic Hennebel (Belgium), Joo-Young Lee (Republic of Korea), Karla Vanessa Lemus de Vásquez (El Salvador), Julieta Rossi (Argentina) and Preeti Saran (India) as members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Aslan Khuseinovich Abashidze (Russian Federation), Asraf Ally Caunhye (Mauritius), Peters Sunday Omologbe Emuze (Nigeria), Ludovic Hennebel (Belgium), Karla Vanessa Lemus de Vásquez (El Salvador), Preeti Saran (India), Heisoo Shin (Republic of Korea), Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes (Colombia) and Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão (Brazil).

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, Asraf Ally Canhye (Mauritius) and Peters Sunday Omologbe Emuze (Nigeria) as members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of the following 18 members: Aslan Khuseinovich ABASHIDZE** (Russian Federation), Mohamed Ezzeldin ABDEL-MONEIM* (Egypt), Nadir ADILOV* (Azerbaijan), Mohammed AMARTI* (Morocco), Asraf Ally CAUNHYE** (Mauritius), Laura-Maria CRĂCIUNEAN-TATU* (Romania), Peters Sunday Omologbe EMUZE** (Nigeria), Santiago Manuel FIORIO VAESKEN** (Paraguay), Ludovic HENNEBEL** (Belgium), Joo-Young LEE** (Republic of Korea), Karla Vanessa LEMUS DE VÁSQUEZ** (El Salvador), Mikel MANCISIDOR* (Spain), Seree NONTHASOOT* (Thailand),

Lydia Carmelita RAVENBERG* (Suriname), Julieta ROSSI** (Argentina), Preeti SARAN** (India), SHEN Yongxian* (China) and Michael WINDFUHR* (Germany).

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

2022/213. Election of members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

A

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its resolution 2000/22 of 28 July 2000 and its decisions 2001/316 of 26 July 2001 and 2016/205 of 12 November 2015, elected, by acclamation, Vital BAMBANZE (Burundi), Ali HAJLARI (Islamic Republic of Iran), Keith M. HARPER (United States of America), Li Nan (China), Bornface MUSEKE MATE (Namibia) and Tove SØVNDAHL GANT (Denmark) as members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Vital BAMBANZE (Burundi), Grigory E. LUKIYANTSEV (Russian Federation), Bornface MUSEKE MATE (Namibia), Irma PINEDA SANTIAGO (Mexico), Sven-Erik SOOSAAR (Estonia), Tove SØVNDAHL GANT (Denmark), Lourdes TIBÁN GUALA (Ecuador) and ZHANG Xiaoan (China).

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, Suleiman MAMUTOV (Ukraine) and Rodrigo Eduardo PAILLALEF MONNARD (Chile) as members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

B

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/22 of 28 July 2000 and Council decisions 2001/316 of 26 July 2001 and 2016/205 of 12 November 2015, the Vice-President of the Council (Bulgaria) informed the Council that, in accordance with resolution 2000/22, the President of the Council (Botswana) had appointed the following eight members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023: Hindou Oumarou IBRAHIM (Chad), Aluki KOTIERK (Canada), Hannah MCGLADE (Australia), Darío MEJÍA MONTALVO (Colombia), Naw Ei Ei MIN (Myanmar), Hanieh MOGHANI (Islamic Republic of Iran), Geoffrey ROTH (United States of America) and Valentina SOVKINA (Russian Federation).

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues is composed of the following 16 members: Vital BAMBANZE (Burundi), Ali HAJLARI (Islamic Republic of Iran), Keith M. HARPER (United States of America), Hindou Oumarou IBRAHIM (Chad), Aluki KOTIERK (Canada), Li Nan (China), Suleiman MAMUTOV (Ukraine), Hannah MCGLADE (Australia), Darío MEJÍA MONTALVO (Colombia), Naw Ei Ei MIN (Myanmar), Hanieh MOGHANI (Islamic Republic of Iran), Bornface MUSEKE MATE (Namibia), Rodrigo Eduardo PAILLALEF MONNARD (Chile), Geoffrey ROTH (United States of America), Valentina SOVKINA (Russian Federation) and Tove SØVNDAHL GANT (Denmark).

2022/214. Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, elected, by acclamation, CHINA, CUBA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, JAPAN, MOZAMBIQUE, NORWAY, TAJIKISTAN and TURKEY as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CHINA, CUBA, DENMARK, ESTONIA, ITALY, NORWAY, PARAGUAY, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, YEMEN and ZIMBABWE.

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, BULGARIA and CZECHIA as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

The Council elected, by acclamation, AUSTRIA for the remainder of the term of office of BELGIUM, beginning on 1 January 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2023, and GREECE and LUXEMBOURG for the remainder of the terms of office of FRANCE and MONACO, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2024.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund is composed of the following 36 Member States: ALGERIA,** ARGENTINA,* AUSTRALIA,** AUSTRIA,* BANGLADESH,** BULGARIA,*** CHAD,** CHINA,*** COMOROS,** COSTA RICA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CUBA,*** CZECHIA,*** DENMARK,*** ECUADOR,*** ETHIOPIA,* GERMANY,** GREECE,** GRENADA,** JAPAN,*** KAZAKHSTAN,* LEBANON,** LIBERIA,* LUXEMBOURG,** MOZAMBIQUE,*** NETHERLANDS,* NORWAY,*** POLAND,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RWANDA,** SLOVAKIA,* SWEDEN,* TAJIKISTAN,*** TÜRKIYE,*** UNITED ARAB EMIRATES** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

**2022/215. Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/
United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services**

A

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, elected, by acclamation, CHINA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, JAPAN, NORWAY, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, SLOVAKIA, TURKEY and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BULGARIA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CZECHIA, JAPAN, KUWAIT, NORWAY, PERU, SOMALIA, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council elected, by acclamation, BELGIUM, ICELAND and IRELAND for the remainder of the terms of office of FINLAND, NEW ZEALAND and SPAIN, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2023, and CANADA and DENMARK for the remainder of the terms of office of GREECE and the NETHERLANDS, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2024.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services is composed of the following 35 Member States:¹⁶ ALGERIA,* BANGLADESH,* BELGIUM,* CAMEROON,** CANADA,** CHAD,** CHINA,*** COLOMBIA,*** COSTA RICA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CUBA,* DENMARK,** ECUADOR,*** GERMANY,** GUATEMALA,* ICELAND,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* IRELAND,* JAPAN,*** KAZAKHSTAN,** KENYA,** LESOTHO,** MYANMAR,** NIGERIA,* NORWAY,*** QATAR,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,*** REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SLOVAKIA,*** SWEDEN,** TÜRKIYE,*** UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

B

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, elected, by acclamation, ETHIOPIA as a member of the Executive

¹⁶ As of 1 January 2023, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a member from African States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services is composed of the following 36 Member States: ALGERIA,* BANGLADESH,* BELGIUM,* CAMEROON,** CANADA,** CHAD,** CHINA,*** COLOMBIA,*** COSTA RICA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** CUBA,* DENMARK,** ECUADOR,*** ETHIOPIA,*** GERMANY,** GUATEMALA,* ICELAND,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* IRELAND,* JAPAN,*** KAZAKHSTAN,** KENYA,** LESOTHO,** MYANMAR,** NIGERIA,* NORWAY,*** QATAR,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,*** REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SLOVAKIA,*** SWEDEN,** TÜRKIYE,*** UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

2022/216. Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

A

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 and Council resolution 2010/35 of 25 October 2010, elected, by acclamation, BURKINA FASO, CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ERITREA, JAPAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, QATAR, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, TAJIKISTAN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and ZIMBABWE as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CHINA, DENMARK, ESWATINI, ICELAND, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, LEBANON, LITHUANIA, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, the NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SIERRA LEONE.

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, BULGARIA and LATVIA as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women is composed of the following 31 Member States:¹⁷ AFGHANISTAN,* AUSTRALIA,* BANGLADESH,* BULGARIA,** BURKINA FASO,** CAMEROON,* CHINA,** COLOMBIA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,* EGYPT,* ERITREA,** GAMBIA,* GUYANA,* INDIA,* JAPAN,** KENYA,* LATVIA,** MONACO,* PANAMA,** PARAGUAY,** POLAND,* QATAR,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** SOUTH AFRICA,* TAJIKISTAN,** THAILAND,* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,** TURKMENISTAN,* UKRAINE* and ZIMBABWE.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

¹⁷ As of 1 January 2023, the following 10 vacancies remain to be filled on the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women: under the regional category, one member from African States and three members from Western European and other States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023; under the category in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289, four members from the top 10 voluntary core contributing countries; and, under the category in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of Assembly resolution 64/289, two members from the top 10 voluntary core contributing countries not members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

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At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 and Council resolution 2010/35 of 25 October 2010, elected, by acclamation, FRANCE, GABON, NEW ZEALAND and SWITZERLAND as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/289 and Council resolution 2010/35, the Council also elected, by acclamation, IRELAND and ITALY for the remainder of the terms of office of AUSTRALIA and MONACO, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2024.

In accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289 and Council resolution 2010/35, the Council elected, by acclamation, FINLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women is composed of the following 39 Member States:¹⁸ AFGHANISTAN,* BANGLADESH,* BULGARIA,** BURKINA FASO,** CAMEROON,* CHINA,** COLOMBIA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,* EGYPT,* ERITREA,** FINLAND,** FRANCE,** GABON,** GAMBIA,* GERMANY,** GUYANA,* INDIA,* IRELAND,* ITALY,* JAPAN,** KENYA,* LATVIA,** NEW ZEALAND,** NORWAY,** PANAMA,** PARAGUAY,** POLAND,* QATAR,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** SOUTH AFRICA,* SWITZERLAND,** TAJIKISTAN,** THAILAND,* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,** TURKMENISTAN,* UKRAINE,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and ZIMBABWE.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

2022/217. Election of members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/266 of 7 March 2011, elected, by acclamation, AUSTRALIA, ETHIOPIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MAURITANIA, PANAMA and SPAIN as members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2023.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRALIA, BURUNDI, CUBA, MADAGASCAR, SPAIN and TURKMENISTAN.

As a result, as of 1 January 2023, the 18 members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme elected by the Economic and Social Council are as follows: AUSTRALIA,*** CHINA,* ETHIOPIA,*** FRANCE,** GHANA,** INDIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** JAPAN,* LESOTHO,* MAURITANIA,*** MEXICO,* PANAMA,*** POLAND,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SPAIN,*** SWEDEN** and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

¹⁸ As of 1 January 2023, the following two vacancies remain to be filled on the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women: under the category in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution 64/289, two members from the top 10 voluntary core contributing countries not members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

2022/218. Election of members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its resolutions 1982/67 of 27 October 1982 and 1985/71 of 26 July 1985, elected, by acclamation, ECUADOR, NIGERIA and TURKEY as members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023, and KYRGYZSTAN for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024.

As a result, as of 13 April 2022, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting is composed of the following 28 Member States:¹⁹ BRAZIL,** CAMEROON,* CHAD,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* ECUADOR,* EGYPT,* GAMBIA,* GERMANY,* GUATEMALA,* ITALY,* KAZAKHSTAN,** KENYA,** KYRGYZSTAN,** MAURITANIA,** MEXICO,** MOROCCO,** NETHERLANDS,* NIGERIA,* NORTH MACEDONIA,** PHILIPPINES,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,* TURKEY,* UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2023.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

2022/219. Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the appointment of Jonathan LUCAS (Seychelles) and Omar RIFAI (Jordan) as members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

As a result, as of 21 July 2022, the seven elected members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute are as follows: Carlos CASTRESANA FERNÁNDEZ (Spain), Suzanne HAYDEN (United States of America), Joel Antonio HERNÁNDEZ GARCÍA (Mexico), Carolina LIZÁRRAGA HOUGHTON (Peru), Jonathan LUCAS (Seychelles), Youngju OH (Republic of Korea) and Omar RIFAI (Jordan).

2022/300. Provisional agenda of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 23 July 2021, the Economic and Social Council adopted the provisional agenda of its 2022 session.²⁰

2022/301. Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2022 session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided that the division of responsibilities in the Bureau of the Council for the 2022 session would be as follows: the President, Collen Vixen KELAPILE (Botswana), would be responsible for 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 special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters, as well as any joint meetings and other forums and special meetings that may be convened should the need arise; the Vice-President to be elected from among Asia-Pacific States would be responsible for the coordination segment; the Vice-President, Jukka SALOVAARA (Finland), would be responsible for the operational activities for development segment; the Vice-President, Diego PARY RODRÍGUEZ (Plurinational State of Bolivia), would be responsible for the humanitarian affairs segment; and the Vice-President,

¹⁹ As of 13 April 2022, the following six vacancies remain to be filled on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting: one vacancy from Asia-Pacific States, one vacancy from Latin American and Caribbean States and three vacancies from Western European and other States, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2023; and one vacancy from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024.

²⁰ [E/2022/1](#).

Lachezara STOEVA (Bulgaria), would be responsible for the management meetings, including the elections to fill the vacancies in the subsidiary and related bodies of the Council.

2022/302. Change in dates of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council at the 2022 session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided to change the dates of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, and that it would be held from 5 to 7 and 11 to 15 July 2022.

2022/303. Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to grant special consultative status to the following 264 non-governmental organizations:

A Chance in Life, Inc.
Achievers Mission Foundation
Action contre les violations des droits des personnes vulnérables
Action pour le développement du Sahel (ADESA)
Adhyatma Vigyan Satsang Kendra, Jodhpur
Adivasi Yuva Seva Sangh
Africa Women Innovation and Entrepreneurship Forum
Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform
African Heritage Women in Education and Empowerment
African Sisters Education Collaborative
Ajemalebu Self Help (AJESH)
Al Gora Community Development Association
Al-Shafa'a Humanitarian Organization
All-Ukrainian Charitable Organization "All-Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS"
Asia-Pacific Entrepreneur Associate Chamber of Commerce
Asociación Cultural para el Desarrollo Integral (ACDI)
Asociación Latinoamericana para los Derechos Humanos
Associação dos Agentes de Saúde do Estado da Bahia
Association des 3 hérissons
Association espoir pour les jeunes Batwa/Hope for Youth Batwa
Association femmes leadership et développement durable (AFLED)
Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants
Association of Disabled People of Uzbekistan
Association of Iranian Short-Statured Adults
Association pour le développement économique et social du Lac (ADESOL)
Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale (AQOCI)
Association voix libres
ASTM International
Australasian Explosives Industry Safety Group, Incorporated
Autonomous Non-Profit Organization for Promoting the Implementation of Education, Science and Culture Programs "Academic Mobility Center"
Awtad Organization for Combating Corruption
Bangladesh American Society of Muslim Aid for Humanity, Inc.
Batonga Foundation
Belady US: An Island for Humanity
Bella Foundation for Child and Maternal Care
Betty Anyanwu-Akeredolu Foundation
Bishop Dennis Ng Victory Ministries Foundation, Limited
Calvary Foundation International

Decisions

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids
Campus Salute, ONLUS
Canadian Women's Foundation/Fondation canadienne des femmes
Cecilia Nkemakolam Foundation
Centre for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAW)
Centro Studi ed Iniziative Culturali "Pio La Torre"
Cercle d'action pour le développement des personnes handicapées, enfants et femmes – international
Children of War Foundation
China Chamber of International Commerce
Citizen Outreach Coalition
Coalition des volontaires pour la paix et le développement
Commonwealth Association of Architects
Community Economic and Environmental Rights Initiative
Conflict Dynamics International, Inc.
Convention pour le bien-être social
Coordination africaine des droits de l'homme pour les armées (CADHA)
Cosmos Ndukwe Foundation
Croissant vert Sénégal
Dels Foundation
Denis Miki Foundation
Development Assistance International, Inc.
Development Educational Foundation – Ghana
Dimdim Humanitarian Relief Foundation
Divine Act Charitable Trust
Dr. Denis Mukwege Foundation
Dr. Vivian Uduchi Medical Foundation, Limited by Guarantee
Dynamique Gender, ONGD international
El Hak Foundation for Freedom of Expression and Human Rights
Elternkreis Wien, Verein zur Förderung der Selbsthilfe für Angehörige von Suchtkranken
Emerging Leaders for Clean Energy/Leaders émergents pour l'énergie propre
Eminence Associates for Social Development
Emirates Motorsport Organization
Emma & Grace Education Foundation
Entrepreneurs Council of India
Environmental and Rural Mediation Center
Etihad Peace Minorities Welfare Foundation
Europäisch-Arabische Initiative für Wiederaufbau und Entwicklung (kurz EARD)/European-Arab Initiative for Reconstruction and Development (EARD)
Europe and Central Asia Comparative Education Society, Non-Profit Organization
Every Casualty Worldwide
FABE International Foundation
Faithful Path International Ministries
Family Health Options Kenya
Fédération des organisations non gouvernementales au Togo (FONGTO)
Fédération européenne des emplois de la famille
Fédération internationale des véhicules anciens
Feekr Organization for Dialogue and Human Rights Defense
Fin de la Esclavitud, Asociación Civil
Fondation Durane
Fonds pour les femmes congolaises
Force juvénile pour un avenir rassurant
Forsports Foundation
Forum des femmes autochtones du Cameroun (FFAC)
Forum for Women, Law and Development
Freedom for Immigrants

Decisions

Friends of the Danbury Museum & Historical Society Authority, Inc.
Fundación Bancaria Caixa d'Estalvis i Pensions de Barcelona, "la Caixa"
Fundación MarViva
Fundación para la Promoción de los Derechos de Accesibilidad y Visibilidad – Visibilia
Fundación Sonrisas de Bombay
Gambia House
GIN-SSOGIE, NPC
Girl Vow, Inc.
Glimmer of Hope Organization
Global Alliance of SMEs, Inc.
Global Center on Cooperative Security, Inc.
Global Confederation for Promotion and Development, Inc.
Global Fishing Watch, Inc.
Global Integrated Education Volunteers Association
Global Interactions, Inc.
Global Peace and Development Association
Grae Matta Foundation
Green Earth Organization
Green Mentoring and Solutions, Private Limited
Home Makers Women Development Initiative
Hope for a Better Future (H4BF)
Human Rights and Grassroots Development Society
Human Rights for All, Pty Limited
Human Rights Solidarity Organization
ICV Group, Inc.
Independent International Legal Advocates
Indigenous Advanced Education and Skills Council
Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation Registered Trustees (IMPACT)
Institute of Leadership and Development
International Association of Geophysical Contractors
International Coalition of Fisheries Associations, Inc.
International Communities Organisation, Limited
International Disability and Development Consortium
International Foundation Witnesses of Ashoora
International Medical Corps
International Medical Crisis Response Alliance, Direct Operation
International Silambam Committee
International Women's Development Agency, Inc.
Iranian Anti-Tobacco Association
Iraqi Journalists' Rights Defense Association
Jeju Olle Foundation
Jeunesse et emplois verts pour une économie verte
Judicial Administrative Drug Rehabilitation Association of China
Justice & Rights Initiative
Korean Disability Forum
Krida Vikas Sanstha, Nagpur
Last Mile Health
LG Electronics Union
Liberty and Rights Advocacy Organisation
Mac-Jim Foundation
Machshava Tova
Madinaty
Male Champions of Change, Limited
Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients
Men End FGM Foundation

Decisions

MenEngage Global Alliance
Merry Year International
Michael and Francisca Foundation
Ministère de l'évangile pour tous – Centres évangéliques inter viens et vois
Moon Village Association (MVA)
mothers2mothers South Africa, Association Incorporated under Section 21
Nadam Foundation
National Association of Seadogs
National Campaign for Sustainable Development Nepal
National Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Response
National Ocean Policy Coalition
National Peace Corps Association
New Barrackpore Samaj Bandhu Welfare Organization
Niger Delta Womens Forum, Limited by Guarantee
No Food Waste
North America Photography Association
Observatoire de gestion de la formation et administration scolaire
Observatorio Mexicano de Derechos Humanos, AC
Omonijuku Foundation
Onelife Initiative for Human Development
Organisation européenne non gouvernementale des sports (ENGSO)
Orr Shalom for Children and Youth at Risk, Ltd., PBC
Our Lady of Perpetual Help Initiative
Pan African Girl Child Education Foundation
Pan American Union of Engineers (UPADI)
Parents' Union On Net
Pastoralist Child Foundation, Inc.
Peace and Conflict Science Institute (PACS Institute)
Peace Track Initiative
Persatuan Pakatan Berintegriti Sabah/Sabah Integrity Alliance Association (SINAR)
Pesticide Action Network India
Physicians for Responsible Opioid Prescribing, Inc.
Places for People Group, Limited
Plant Trust
Plateforme océan et climat
Population Matters
Poverty Reduction Initiative
Prime Diamond Initiative for Community Health
Prime Initiative for Green Development
Proactive Gender Initiatives
Progetto Alfa Cultural Association
Protsahan India Foundation
Public Association "Green Crescent Society"
Public Association "Zhasylai"
Public Interest Incorporated Foundation "The Foundation for Global Children"
Purposeful Productions
Rawsam Human Development Center
Red Solidaria Década contra la Impunidad, AC
Regis Jesuit High School Corporation
Rescue Mission for Street Life, Limited by Guarantee
Réseau d'association de ma ville
Réseau des femmes pour les droits environnementaux au Mali
RET Germany, eV
Rwanga Foundation (RF)
SAF-Teso

Safe Care Trust International
SAFE Coalition for Human Rights
Sanya Public Diplomacy Institute
Sargakshetra Charitable Trust
Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association
Shree Maruti Gram Vikash Trust
Sierra Leone Autistic Society
Sınırlı Sorumlu Kalkınma Atölyesi Bilim, Kültür, Eğitim, Araştırma, Uygulama, Üretim ve İşletme Kooperatifi
Society for Cognition of Science and Art for Quality Welfare, Sustenance, Livelihood and Economic
Development of the Poor (SCOSAQ)
Society without Violence, Non-Governmental Organization
Solidarité des jeunes filles pour l'éducation et l'intégration socioprofessionnelle (SOJFEP)
Solidarity Health Foundation (SHF-CIG)
Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus, Inc. (ASC)
Spoon Foundation
Spreeha Bangladesh Foundation
Stichting Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice
Sudanese Green Crescent Society (SGCS)
Sugur Development Agency, an Indigenous NGO (SDA)
Talklove Africa Foundation
Technology Motivation Empowerment Organization
Teere
Telluride Flights Worldwide Children's Relief Fund
The Amal Alliance, Inc.
The Bridge Foundation for Youth Leadership
The Elders Foundation
The Environmental Association for Universities and Colleges
The Green Hat International, NPO
The HALO Trust
The Individual Initiative for Human Rights
The International Humanitarian Society for Development without Borders
The Volunteer Connection
The World Community Service Centre
Themis – Gender, Justice and Human Rights
Tripla Difesa Onlus Guardie – Sicurezza Sociale e Ecozoofila
Union Nations Federation
United World against Diabetes
Universal Versatile Society Nagathana, Ta./Dist.: Washim
Value Health Africa
Vision International for Needed Children, Inc.
Vision mondiale de la santé (VIM'S)
Vision Spring Initiatives, Ltd./Gte.
Volunteer Partnerships for West Africa
Walking in Solidarity Group
Wedad International Foundation
WO=MEN – Dutch Gender Platform
Women Access to Relief and Development Actions
Women against Violence and Exploitation Foundation
Women for a Change, Cameroon
Women for Peace and Democracy – Nepal
Women in Distress Organisation
Women's Centers International
WomenOne, Ltd.
World Association for Sexual Health
World Eco-Design Conference

Decisions

World Fund for Development and Planning (WFDP)
World LPG Association
World Vision National Research and Resource Management, Nepal
Your Hope Line
Youth Alive Foundation
Youth Leaders Foundation
Youth Parliament for SDG
Zeleni Polumjesec (Green Crescent)

(b) 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:

Canterbury Business Association, Incorporated (special, 2015) to Canterbury & New Zealand Business Association, Incorporated
Foundation for Preventing Youth Violence (FPYV) (special, 2009) to The Blue Tree Foundation
Foundation for the Child and the Family (special, 2004) to Marianna V. Vardinoyannis Foundation
Gain International (special, 2016) to Unto, Inc.
Hope for Education (special, 2017) to Campus Watch
Observatoire international pour la non violence – Communes des nations pour la paix (special, 2014) to Observatoire international – communes des nations pour la paix pour le développement en commun des communes pour la non-violence section anti-terroriste
UNESCO Centre of Catalonia (special, 2007) to Associació CATESCO/Catalonia for Education, Science and Culture Organization

(c) Also noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the quadrennial reports submitted by the following 323 non-governmental organizations:²¹

Abantu for Development/People for Development (2015–2018)
Academy of Mining Sciences
Action communautaire femme et enfant
Action jeunesse pour le développement
Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie
Action pour le développement humain au Congo
Africa culture internationale
Africa Unite
African Aid Organization
African British Returnees International, Ltd. (2015–2018)
African Development Association
African Women's Development & Communication Network (FEMNET)
Agence de développement économique et culturel Nord-Sud
Agence pour le développement intégré au Congo
Agency for Health and Food Security
Aging Research Center
Al Manarah – Association for Arab Persons with Disabilities
Alan Guttmacher Institute
All India Christian Council
Alliance for Africa, Ltd./Gte.
Alliance globale contre les mutilations génitales féminines
Anaja – l'Éternel a répondu
Apne Aap Women World Wide (India) Trust
Arab Commission for Human Rights
Arab Penal Reform Organization
Ariel Foundation International
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact

²¹ The reports listed are for the period 2016–2019 unless otherwise indicated in parentheses.

Asociación Civil Hecho por Nosotros
Asociación de Federaciones y Asociaciones de Empresarias del Mediterráneo (2015–2018)
Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul
Association de l'intervention pour les mères
Association des étudiants tamouls de France
Association des jeunes engagés pour l'action humanitaire (AJEAH)
Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali
Association du développement et de la promotion des droits de l'homme
Association Dunenyó
Association Elmostakbell pour le développement
Association for Reproductive and Family Health (ARFH) (2015–2018)
Association for Social and Environmental Development
Association for the Prevention of Torture
Association Genèse
Association "Graines de paix"
Association internationale de la libre pensée
Association internationale pour l'égalité des femmes
Association locale pour le développement intégral
Association malienne de savoir construire (AMSC)
Association mauritanienne pour la promotion des droits de l'homme
Association nationale de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme
Association of Global South Studies (AGSS) (2015–2018)
Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights
Association of War-Affected Women (2015–2018)
Association of World Reindeer Herders (2015–2018)
Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.
Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi
Association pour le développement humain en Mauritanie
Association Saemaul Undong Burundi
Association togolaise "Femmes et sida" (ATFS)
Association "Un enfant un cartable" du Burkina Faso
Associazione Bambini Senza Sbarre, ONLUS
Athletes United for Peace (2015–2018)
Baltic Sea Forum, eV
Beautiful Mind
Belgrade Centre for Human Rights (2015–2018)
Bridge to Türkiye
Bunyard Literacy Community Council (2015–2018)
Bureau pour la croissance intégrale et la dignité de l'enfant
Carter Center, Inc.
Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir (2009–2012)
Center for Development of Civil Society (2014–2017)
Center for Family Studies
Center for International Human Rights
Centre for Social Research
Centro UNESCO de Donostia-San Sebastián
Cercle de recherche sur les droits et les devoirs de la personne humaine
Cesvi Fondazione
Chabad – International Jewish Educational and Cultural Network
Chamber of Computer Logistics People Worldwide
Change Human's Life
Chicago TASC, Inc.
Children of China Pediatrics Foundation, PSC
China Green Foundation (2015–2018)
Christian Associations of Italian Laborers (USA), Inc. (ACLI)

Decisions

Christian Conference of Asia
CityNet: Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements (2015–2018)
College of the Atlantic
Comité/Club UNESCO universitaire pour la lutte contre la drogue et les autres pandémies (CLUCOD)
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA) (2015–2018)
Compagnons d’action pour le développement familial
Confederación Latinoamericana de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito (2015–2018)
Congress of Aboriginal Peoples
Coordination française du lobby européen des femmes
Corporación Excelencia en la Justicia
Corps de réflexion et de planification pour l’utilité sociale (CORPUS)
Council for International Development (2015–2018)
“Coup de pouce” Chaîne de l’espoir Nord-Sud (CDP-CENS)
Covenant House (2015–2018)
Covenant International University and Seminary, Inc.
David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies (2015–2018)
Dayemi Foundation
Days for Girls International
Development and Relief Foundation
Digital Opportunity Trust
Droit à l’énergie SOS futur
Dutch Council for Refugees/VluchtelingenWerk Nederland
Earth Charter Associates, Ltd.
Earth Day Network, Inc.
East Eagle Foundation
Eastern African Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women
Ensemble contre la peine de mort
Environic Foundation International
Environmental Development Action in the Third World
Euromontana – European Association for Mountain Areas (2015–2018)
European Centre for Law and Justice/Centre européen pour le droit, la justice et les droits de l’homme (2015–2018)
Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
Federación Estatal de Lesbianas, Gays, Transexuales y Bisexuales (FELGT)/Lesbian, Gay, Transgender and Bisexual State Federation
FESTHES “Festival pour la santé”
Fondation des œuvres pour la solidarité et le bien-être social, ONG (FOSBES)
Fondation Ngangambi
Fondation Ostad Elahi: éthique et solidarité humaine
Fondazione GEM
Fondazione Giovanni e Francesca Falcone/Giovanni e Francesca Falcone Foundation
Fondazione Rosselli
Food & Water Watch
FORUT – Solidaritetsaksjon for Utvikling
Foundation ECPAT International (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes)
Foundation for Human Horizon
Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief
Foundation for Subjective Experience and Research
France volontaires
Frontline AIDS, Ltd.
Fundación BBVA para las Microfinanzas
Fundación Instituto Psicopedagógico Uruguayo
Fundación Lobbying Social

Fundamental Human Rights & Rural Development Association
General Research Institute on the Convention on the Rights of the Child
Global Action on Aging (2015–2018)
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
Global Eco-Village Network
Global Health Foundation
Global Policy Forum
Globe Aware
Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda, IAP
Health and Environment Program (HEP)
Hong Kong Federation of Women
Housing Works, Inc.
ICW Global: Comunidad Internacional de Mujeres viviendo con VIH-SIDA, Asociación Civil
Ideosync Media Combine
IDP Foundation, Inc.
Impact for Change and Development, Limited by Guarantee
Indian Development Foundation
Initiative d'opposition contre les discours extrémistes
Initiative féministe euroméditerranéenne (IFE-EFI)
Institut Jules-Destrée
Institute for Multicultural Communications, Cooperation and Development, Inc.
Institute for the Development in Education, Arts and Leisure
Institute of International Social Development
Institute of Noahide Code (2015–2018)
Institute of Social Studies Trust
Instituto Igarapé
Inter-American Statistical Institute
Intercambios, Asociación Civil
Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Social Solidarity Economy
International Alliance of Patients' Organizations (2014–2017)
International Association against Painful Experiments on Animals
International Association for Media and Communication Research
International Association of Homes and Services for the Ageing (2015–2018)
International Association of Penal Law
International Commission of Catholic Prison Pastoral Care
International Confederation for Family Support (2015–2018)
International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
International Council on Social Welfare
International Electrotechnical Commission
International Federation for Housing and Planning (2015–2018)
International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture (ACAT) (2015–2018)
International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations
International Institute of Humanitarian Law (2015–2018)
International Lactation Consultant Association
International Muslim Women's Union (2015–2018)
International Organization for Promoting Public Diplomacy, Science, Education and Youth Cooperation
"Eurasian Commonwealth"
International Organization for Victim Assistance
International Planned Parenthood Federation (East and South-East Asia and Oceania region) (IPPF ESEAOR)
(2015–2018)
International Press Institute (2013–2016)
International Radio Emergency Support Coalition (IRESC)
International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
International Risk Governance Council (IRGC)
International Thai Foundation, Ltd. (2015–2018)

International Veterinary Students Association (IVSA) (2015–2018)
Inter-Press Service International Association (2015–2018)
Isät lasten asialla, ry
Islamic Human Rights Commission (2015–2018)
Islamic Women’s Institute of Iran
Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR) (2013–2016)
Jeunesse horizon
Juristes pour l’enfance
Kenya Alliance for the Advancement of Children
Kindernothilfe/Help for Children in Need
Korea Green Foundation (2015–2018)
L’observatoire mauritanien des droits de l’homme et de la démocratie (2015–2018)
La manif pour tous
LDC Watch
Le conseil des jeunes congolais de l’étranger (CJCE)
Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped
Les enfants de Frankie
Life Ethics Educational Association (2015–2018)
Luxembourg Income Study
Manavata
Martial Arts Academy
Match International Centre
Médecins sans frontières (international) (2012–2015)
Medico International (2014–2017)
Mother Child Education Foundation
Mouvement des jeunes pour le réveil et le développement
Mouvement international d’apostolate des milieux sociaux indépendants
Muhammadiyah Association (2015–2018)
Mukono Multi-Purpose Youth Organisation
National Council of Women in Great Britain
National Right to Life Educational Trust Fund (2015–2018)
National Union of the Association of Protection of Motherhood, Childhood and Families (2015–2018)
Nature Conservancy
New Generation in Action
NGO Coordination post Beijing Switzerland
NGO Sustainability, Inc.
Ngoma Club
Nigeria Model United Nations Society
Norwegian Refugee Council
ONG ACHE Internacional
Observatorio Mexicano de la Crisis, Asociación Civil
Odhikar: Coalition for Human Rights
Open Data Watch, Inc.
Ordre des avocats à la Cour de Paris
Organisation camerounaise pour la protection de l’arbre
Organisation mondiale des experts-conseils arbitres
Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale
(OCAPROCE internationale)
Organisation technique européenne du pneumatique et de la jante, ADF
Organizzazione Mondiale degli Agricoltori (2015–2018)
Partnership for Human Rights
Partnership for Indigenous Peoples Environment
Partnership for Justice, Ltd./Gte.
Peace Education Foundation
Peace Parks Foundation

PFI Foundation
Plateforme pour le développement durable des Caraïbes (PLAC 21)
Population Connection
Population Council
Prison Fellowship International (2015–2018)
Profesionales por la Ética
Profugo
Promotion du développement économique et social (PDES)
Public Fund “Medialife”
Public Health Institute
Redemption Research for Health and Educational Development Society
Redress Trust (2011–2014)
Regroupement des jeunes africains pour la démocratie et le développement – section Togo
Relief International
Research Centre for Feminist Action/Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
Réseau européen pour l'égalité des langues
Réseau unité pour le développement de Mauritanie
RESO-Femmes
Rural Development Organization
Seventh-day Adventist Church in Canada
Shoq Te Ndryshem & Te Barabarte
Simon Wiesenthal Center (2015–2018)
Sino-American Cultural Council, Inc.
Sister to Sister International
Smile Foundation
Society for Development and Community Empowerment (2015–2018)
Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child
Sodalitas – Association for the Development of Entrepreneurship in Civil Society (2015–2018)
Solidarité agissante pour le développement familial (SADF)
Sonke Gender Justice Network (2015–2018)
Sri Ramanuja Mission Trust
Stichting Confederation of European Maritime Technology Societies
Stichting Global Reporting Initiative
Stichting HealthNet International – Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
Stichting International Center for Ethnobotanical Education, Research & Service
Stichting Soham Baba Mission
Stiftung Brot für Alle
Sveriges Kvinnolobby
Swisscontact, Schweizerische Stiftung für technische Entwicklungszusammenarbeit
Temple of Understanding (2011–2014)
The Bread of Life Development Foundation
The Peacemaker Corps Foundation
The Salamander Trust
The Sasakawa Peace Foundation
Tlachinollan: Grupo de Apoyo a los Pueblos Indios de la Montaña
Tort for Torture Victims Centre (TTVC)
Tour opération et initiatives
Tourner la page
Transparency International (2015–2018)
Trennungsväter, eV (2015–2018)
Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (2015–2018)
Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats
(TEMA Foundation)
Umut Foundation
Union internationale des huissiers de justice et officiers judiciaires

Universalis Matter
Unnayan Onneshan
VDE Prüf- und Zertifizierungsinstitut, GmbH
Victim Support Europe (2015–2018)
Victorious Youths Movement (2015–2018)
Vie montante international (VMI)
Vikash
Vision GRAM-International
Voice of Change International
VR Foundation, Inc.
WASH United, gGmbH (2015–2018)
Wild Migration, Limited
Women Advocates Research and Documentation Center (2015–2018)
Women and Children First UK
World Association for Supported Employment
World Childhood Foundation, Inc.
World Conference of Religions for Peace (2015–2018)
World Futures Studies Federation (2015–2018)
World Space Week Association
World Veterans Federation
World Vision International
World Wide Web Foundation
Worldwide Organization for Women (2015–2018)
Young Professionals Forum
Youth Organisations for Drug Action
Youth Service America
Yugoslav Youth Association against AIDS: Youth of JAZAS
Zaka Rescue and Recovery

(d) Took note of the withdrawal by the organizations Democracy Reporting International, gGmbH, and Arab Program for Human Rights Activists of their applications for consultative status;

(e) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 65 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 the Committee:

Advocacy, Research, Training and Services Foundation (ARTS Foundation)
Al-Mada Organization for Development and Strategic Studies
Al-Rafah – Welfare Association in Kafr Bara, RA
Anti-Corruption Foundation
Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos – La Matanza
Association assalam pour le développement social
Association pour la promotion des droits humains (APDH)
Baloch Voice Association
Beijing Volunteer Service Federation
Canadian Human Rights International Organization (CHRIO)
Central Board of Computer & Technical Education
Centre for Environmental Justice, Limited by Guarantee
Child Foundation (USA)
Congrès national des Arméniens occidentaux (CNAO)
Drug Free Pakistan Foundation
Engraced Royale International Foundation
Ensar Vakfi
French Refugee Council
Green Voice International
Harvard International Relations Council, Inc.

Hugh O'Brian Youth Leadership
Institute of Rural Management
International Child Rights Center
International Commission on Violence against Women and Girls, Inc.
International Economic Organization World Distribution Federation (WDF)
International Organisation to Preserve Human Rights, Ltd.
Internet sans frontières
Justice Foundation for Development & Human Rights
Kaarvan Crafts Foundation
Kurdistan Institute for Human Rights
Le collectif de la paix au Sri Lanka
Lebanon Support
Les femmes Michif Otipemisiwak
MAA International, Ltd.
Médecins du monde/Dokters van de Wereld
National Agro Foundation
National Youth Organization of Pakistan, Inc.
Objective – TV and Broadcasting Company
Palestinian Working Woman Society for Development/Al-Mar'a Al-Amelah Al-Felstinia Lel-Tanmia
Penny Appeal
PowHer New York, Inc.
Rahma Relief Foundation
Réseau des droits humains du Kurdistan (RDHK)/Kurdistan Human Rights Network (KHRN)
RET Americas, Inc.
Senaapathy Kangayam Cattle Research Foundation
Serve Happiness Foundation
Sex & Samfund
Sheikha Al Thani for Underprivileged Children
Shurat HaDin, RA
Sinergia
Skills and Empowerment Foundation
Society of Social Psychiatry and Mental Health
Solidarité féminine pour la paix et le développement intégral
Solidarités international
Sri Lanka Press Institute
Tax Justice Network
The Global Initiative to End all Corporal Punishment of Children, Limited
The Institute for Zionist Strategies, RA
The YP Foundation
Together for Girls, Inc.
Turan Information Agency, Limited Liability Company
United National Organization of Human Rights
United Sikhs
Women of Vision
Youth of United Nations Association of Tanzania

(f) Also decided to close without prejudice the request for reclassification made by Widows for Peace through Democracy.

2022/304. Withdrawal of the consultative status of nine non-governmental organizations

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status of the following nine non-governmental organizations:

Al-Birr & Al-Tawasul Organization
Al Zubair Charity Foundation

Global Health Foundation
International Peace and Development Organization
Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development
Sanad Charity Foundation
Society Studies Centre "MADA" ("MADA" SSC)
Sudanese Women General Union
Women Research Center

2022/305. Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, 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 following 219 non-governmental organizations, and requested the Secretary-General to advise the concerned organizations of their suspension:

Abiodun Adebayo Welfare Foundation
Acclaim Otago, Incorporated
Action on Disability and Development
Africa Child Policy Forum
African Association of Remote Sensing of the Environment
African Australian Network Limited
African Canadian Legal Clinic
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)
Agricultural Missions, Inc.
Aid for AIDS International, Inc.
Airline Ambassadors International, Inc.
Al Zubair Charity Foundation²²
Albert B. Sabin Vaccine Institute, Inc.
Alliance nationale des consommateurs et de l'environnement (ANCE)
American Arabic Academy of Science and technology, LLC
American Association of University Women
American Middle East Christians Congress
Amizade, Ltd.
Art of Living Foundation
Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
Asociación Hispano-Nigeriana para el Desarrollo Industrial y Comercial
Asociación Mujeres Unidas para el Microcrédito
Asociația Obștească "Centrul Ecologic – Recuperare, Reciclare, Reintegrare"
Assemblea delle Donne per lo Sviluppo e la Lotta contro l'Esclusione Sociale (ASDO)
Associação Alfabetização Solidária
Association aide aux femmes et enfants
Association jeunesse action developpement
Association Norlha
Association of Pacific Rim Universities
Association pour le développement de la société civile angolaise (ADSCA)
Association tunisienne des droits de l'enfant
Bakhter Development Network (BDN)
Bangladesh Friendship Education Society
Bharat Sevashram Sangha

²² The Council, on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, also decided to withdraw the consultative status of the organization (see decision 2022/304).

“Böyük İpək Yolu” Beynəlxalq Gənclər İttifaqı
Canadian Federation of Agriculture
Canterbury Refugee Council, Inc.
Captive Daughters
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc.
Center for Women’s Global Leadership
Centre d’accompagnement des filles désœuvrées
Centre for Advanced Study on Courts and Tribunals
Centro UNESCO di Firenze
Centrul de Resurse Juridice
Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Production of the Argentine Republic
Chibuzor Human Resource Development Organization
Children International
Climate Action Network Association, eV
Climate Change Excellence Africa (Climate XL Africa)
Climate Institute
Community Centred Conservation (C3)
CCS Disability Action, Incorporated
Démocratie dans le monde (DDM)
Development Promotion Group
Diversity Living Services
Ecoagriculture International, Inc.
Egyptian AIDS Society
Engineers without Borders – USA, Inc.
ERGO – Európai Regionális Szervezet
ESIB – The National Union of Students in Europe
Fédération internationale des organisations de donateurs de sang
Fondation connaissance et Liberté/Fondasyon Konesans ak Libète
Fondation Monseigneur Emmanuel Kataliko
Fondation One Drop/One Drop Foundation
Fondation Tamukwidi Matiti Donatien
Fonds pour le développement énergétique durable
Forum des organisations de solidarité internationale issues des migrations (FORIM)
Forum européen pour les Roms et les gens du voyage (FERV)
Foundation for Sustainable Development
Fountain House, Inc.
France terre d’asile
Franklyn Town Community Development Project, Limited
Frathekk Foundation, Common Initiative Group (FRAFO-CIG)
FreeMuslim Association, Inc.
Fundación Avina
Fundación Grupo Sólido para la Promoción de los Valores
Geneva Infant Feeding Association
Global 2000 International
Global Energy Initiative, Inc.
Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
Global Social Observatory
Global Sourcing Council, Inc.
Global Workers Justice Alliance
Güçsüzler Yurdu Sakinleri Koruma Yardımlaşma Dayanışma Eğitim ve Kültür Demeği
HackerNest
Humanic Relief – Menschen Hilfswerk
Hunter College Center for Community and Urban Health
IDEAS Centre
Indian Trust for Rural Heritage and Development

Indigenous Information Network
Initiative for Environment, Health and Social Development
Innovation: Africa
Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
Institute for Interreligious Dialogue
Instituto Internacional de Ciencias Políticas (IICP-IISP)
International Circle of Faith Chaplaincy Corps, Ltd./Gte.
International Council on Clean Transportation, Inc.
International Federation of Multimedia Associations
International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development
International Planned Parenthood Federation (South Asia region)
International Police Association
International Youth Hostel Federation
Isis – International Women’s Information and Communication Service
Islamic Relief USA
Islands First, Inc.
Ius Primi Viri International Association
Japan Association for Refugees
JCall – European Jewish Call for Reason
Jeevan Jyothi Charitable Trust
Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice
Karna-Subarna Welfare Society
Kaushalya Gramodyog Sansthan
Kehitysyhteistyjärjestöjen EU-yhdistys, ry (KEHYS)/EU-plattformen för finländska biståndsorganisationer, rf (KEHYS)
Kerman Raad
Klumpfußprojekt Mali – ein Verein zur Klumpfußbekämpfung in Mali, Westafrika
Korean Assembly for Reunion of Ten Million Separated Families
Kuwaiti Association for Learning Differences
Latin American Mining Monitoring Programme
Lawyers without Borders
Local Action Organization
Los Angeles Community Action Network
Malankara Social Service Society
Mali Rising Foundation
Médecins du monde (international)
Message Welfare Society
Microclinic International
Missing Children Global Network, Inc.
Mission des sociétés d’assurances pour la connaissance et la prévention des risques naturels
Mosquitia Asla Takanka (MASTA)/Unidad de la Mosquitia
Mother Care Foundation NGO (MOCAF)
Mountain Institute
Mountain Women Development Organization (MWDO)
Mundo sin Guerras
Municipal Art Society of New York
My Chosen Vessels, Inc.
Narayan Sewa Sansthan, Inc.
National Advocates for Pregnant Women, Inc.
National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women’s Clubs, Inc.
National Centre for Sustainable Development
National Coalition against Racial Discrimination
National Council of Social Welfare
National Educational, Social and Traditional Knowledge Foundation (NESTFoundation)
National Engineers Week Foundation

Decisions

Nesakkarangal Charitable Trust
Ngamiland Council of Non-Governmental Organisations
NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq (NCCI)
NGO Health Committee, Inc.
Nimbus Foundation
ONG Aesadev Togo
Pacific Disability Forum
Painted Children UK, Limited
Palestine Sports for Life
Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms “MADA”
Pan European Forest Certification Council
Partnership for Global Justice
Partnership Opportunities for Women Empowerment Realization, Ltd./Gte.
People with Disabilities Uganda
Phamous Vision
Plan International (UK)
Porini Welfare Association
Press Council
Project One, Inc.
Promotion des Yaelima de Dekese
Rainy River District Women’s Shelter of Hope
Reality of Aid Network
Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres (REPEM)
Rehab Group
Restoration and Healing
Right to Play
Rural Development Foundation Global, Ltd.
Sakyadhita
Sanad Charity Foundation²³
Saratoga Foundation for Women Worldwide, Inc.
Service for Peace, Inc.
Shah Maqem Trust
Shah Satnam Ji Green-S Welfare Force Wing
Singapore Institute of International Affairs
Société coopérative des agriculteurs du Cameroun – AGRIPO
Society Studies Centre “MADA” (“MADA” SSC)²⁴
Somali Women Civil War Survivors
Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA)
Sudanese Organization for Combating Violence against Women & Child (SAO)
SustainUS, Inc.
Talented Girl Students Trust (TGST)
The Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (UK)
The International Alliance of Carer Organizations, Incorporated
The Iraqi Society for Emergency Medicine
The MILLA Project, Inc.
The National YWCA of Korea
The Sindh Graduates Association
True Worth Foundation
Unión Latinoamericana de Ciegos
Universal Networking Digital Language Foundation

²³ The Council, on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, also decided to withdraw the consultative status of the organization (see decision 2022/304).

²⁴ The Council, on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, also decided to withdraw the consultative status of the organization (see decision 2022/304).

University of Michigan
US Green Building Council, Inc.
US Human Rights Network, Inc.
US Women Connect
USA Mali Charitable Association of NYC
US-Africa Synergy, Inc.
USC Canada
Victims of Crisis Aid Society
Volontari nel Mondo – FOCSIV
Wahine Maori Queensland, Inc.
WASH Network (SL)
Women Deliver, Inc.
Women’s Forum Fighting against the Violence on Women/Stree Atyachar Virodhi Parishad
Woods Hole Research Center
World Education Foundation (WE Foundation)
World Family Organization
World Heart Federation
World Hunger Education Service
World Mission Good Seed
World Organization of Governance and Competitiveness
Young African Leaders Initiative, Limited
Young Men’s Hebrew Association of the City of New York
Youth for Community, Academic and Development Services (YOCADS)
Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action

2022/306. 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 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2021/223 of 20 April 2021, to reinstate the consultative status of the following 48 non-governmental organizations, which had submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:

Abantu for Development/People for Development
African British Returnees International, Ltd.
Asociación de Federaciones y Asociaciones de Empresarias del Mediterráneo
Association for Reproductive and Family Health (ARFH)
Association of Global South Studies (AGSS)
Association of World Reindeer Herders
Athletes United for Peace
Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
China Green Foundation
CityNet: Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA)
Confederación Latinoamericana de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito
Council for International Development
Covenant House
David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies
Euromontana – European Association for Mountain Areas
France libérés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
Global Action on Aging
International Association of Homes and Services for the Ageing
International Confederation for Family Support
International Federation for Housing and Planning
International Institute of Humanitarian Law
International Muslim Women’s Union

International Planned Parenthood Federation (East and South-East Asia and Oceania region) (IPPF ESEAOR)
International Thai Foundation, Ltd.
International Veterinary Students Association (IVSA)
Inter-Press Service International Association
Islamic Human Rights Commission
Korea Green Foundation
Life Ethics Educational Association
Muhammadiyah Association
National Right to Life Educational Trust Fund
National Union of the Association of Protection of Motherhood, Childhood and Families
Organizzazione Mondiale degli Agricoltori
Prison Fellowship International
Simon Wiesenthal Center
Sodalitas – Association for the Development of Entrepreneurship in Civil Society
Sonke Gender Justice Network
Transparency International
Trennungsväter, eV
Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation
Victim Support Europe
Victorious Youths Movement
WASH United, gGmbH
Women Advocates Research and Documentation Center
World Conference of Religions for Peace
World Futures Studies Federation
Worldwide Organization for Women

2022/307. Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2021/223 of 20 April 2021, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the following 139 non-governmental organizations, and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of that decision:

5th Pillar
Advocates for International Development
Afromedianet
Al-Fidaa Foundation
Alliance for Nuclear Accountability
American Conservative Union
Asayesefid/White Cane
Asian Centre for Organization Research and Development
Asociación Civil ONGD Educación, Ambiente y Territorio
Association de défense des droits de l'homme
Association des consommateurs de télécommunication de Côte d'Ivoire
Association d'intérêt régional (AIR)
Cameroun terre nouvelle
Centre for Budget and Policy Studies
Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES)/Center for the Study of State and Society
Child Concern
Child Helpline International
China Society of Administrative Reform
Coalition gaie et lesbienne du Québec
Conference of European Churches
Conservation Force, Inc.
Corrections India

Decisions

Council for American Students in International Negotiations
Cross-Cultural Solutions
Daytop Village Foundation, Inc.
Dignity International
East and Central African Association for Indigenous Rights, Inc.
Ensemble luttons contre le sida
Eqüit Institute
Ethiopian Social Assistance Committee
Eurasia Reiyukai
Fairfood International
Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International, eV
Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, Inc.
Feed the Children, Inc.
Fielding Graduate University
Fondation Guilé
Fondation Humanus/Humanus International
Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention of the United States of America
Free Africa Foundation (Ghana)
Fundación País Libre
Gadejuristen
Galkayo Medical Centre (GMC)
Ganja Agribusiness Association
Give to Colombia
Global Exchange
Global New Car Assessment Programme
Groupe d'action pour la survie, la santé et l'éducation de la mère et de l'enfant (GASSEME)
Groupement d'appui aux initiatives économiques des femmes
Groupement romand d'études des addictions (GREA)
GSI
Gulf Research Center Foundation
Health and Humanitarian Aid Foundation
Human Rights Defence Centre
Hunt Alternatives Fund
Hydroaid – Water for Development Institute
Inclusion International – International League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicaps
Independent Advocacy Project, Ltd./Gte.
Information Habitat: Where Information Lives (IHWIL)
Initiatives: Women in Development
International Administrative Science Association
International Art & Technology Cooperation Organization
International Association for Volunteer Effort
International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
International Chamber of Shipping
International Council for Adult Education
International Driving Tests Committee
International Forum for Child Welfare
International Islamic Committee for Woman and Child
International Network for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
International Road Safety
International Social Security Association
International Trademark Association
Isfahan Human Rights and Development Organization
Islamic Chamber Research and Information Center (ICRIC)
Jana Utthan Pratisthan (JUP)/Academy for Public Upliftment

Decisions

Japan Fellowship of Reconciliation/Nihon Yuwa-kai
Japan Overseas Cooperative Association
JASMAR Human Security Organization
Kids Can Free the Children
Lassalle-Institut
League of Persons with Disabilities
Mandat international
Mentor Foundation
Minaret of Freedom Institute
Mountain Area Information Network
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Home Builders of the United States
National Organization for Marriage Education Fund
National Women's Welfare Society Darwha, District Yavatmal
Network Movement for Justice and Development
New Human Rights
New Seminary
Niger Talents
NVO "Preporod"
Oil Change International
ONG Carbone Guinée
Peace Family and Media Association
Peramangk Heritage Association, Incorporated
Perhaps Kids Meeting Kids Can Make a Difference
Plan Suomi Säätiö
Pukar Foundation
Queensland Association of Independent Legal Services, Inc.
Resources for the Future, Inc.
Reyhaneh Nabi Art & Cultural Center
Rural Women Environmental Protection Association
Safari Club International Foundation
Samoa Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organization, Incorporated
Service and Research Institute on Family and Children
Several Sources Foundation
Society for the Protection of Unborn Children
Southern Diaspora Research and Development Center, Inc.
Specified Non-Profit Corporation "Health and Global Policy Institute"
Sri Lanka Anti-Narcotics Association
St. Joan's International Alliance
Stichting African Sky
Sucardif Association
Sudanese Women General Union²⁵
Support Humanity Organization
Support to Deprived Peoples (SDP)
Surfrider Foundation Europe
The Arab Anti-Corruption Organisation
The Founders Development Organization Badin
Toplumsal Haklar ve Araştırmalar Derneği (TOHAD)
Trakya Kalkınma Derneği
Trust for Sustainable Livelihoods
Turkish Philanthropy Funds

²⁵ The Council, on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, also decided to withdraw the consultative status of the organization in its decision 2022/304.

Ukrainian World Congress
Umid Support to Social Development Public Union
United Deeds/Actions concertées
Users and Survivors of Psychiatry in Kenya (USP-K)
Visión para el Desarrollo
Wittenberg Center for Alternative Resources
Women Support Center
Women Watch Afrika, Inc.
World Fellowship of Buddhists
World Togolese Foundation, Inc.
WorldTeach, Inc.

2022/308. Dates and provisional agenda of the 2022 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the 2022 regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 24 January to 2 February and on 14 February 2022, and its resumed session from 17 to 25 May and on 7 June 2022;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda of the 2022 session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE 2022 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 of the 2023 session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

2022/309. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2021 resumed session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2021 resumed session.²⁶

2022/310. Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its eleventh session and provisional agenda and dates of its twelfth session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 2021, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its eleventh session;²⁷
- (b) Decided that the twelfth session of the Committee of Experts would be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 3 to 5 August 2022;
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Committee of Experts as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWELFTH 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 global geospatial information management arrangements.
4. Determining the future geospatial information ecosystem.
5. Contribution of regional committees to the global geospatial information agenda.
6. Contribution of thematic networks to the global geospatial information agenda.
7. Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.
8. Global geodetic reference frame.
9. Geospatial information for sustainable development.
10. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information.
11. Application of geospatial information related to land administration and management.
12. Geospatial information and services for disasters.
13. Marine geospatial information.
14. Policy and legal frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.
15. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.
16. Collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

²⁶ [E/2022/32 \(Part I\)](#).

²⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 26 (E/2022/46)*.

17. Programme management report.
18. Provisional agenda and dates of the thirteenth session.
19. Report of the Committee of Experts on its twelfth session.

2022/311. Agenda of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 8 December 2021, the Economic and Social Council decided to include in the agenda of its 2022 session, under item 18 entitled “Economic and environmental questions”, the sub-item entitled “Human settlements”.

2022/312. Procedure for taking decisions of the sessional bodies and the subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic at the 2022 session of the Council

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2021/213 of 24 February 2021 and noting that, while the situation with regard to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its related impact on meetings at United Nations premises seemed to be improving, there remained limitations on meetings within the United Nations premises and uncertainties around international travel to meetings and sessions, decided that the sessional bodies and the subsidiary organs of the Council, where, following informal consultations, in the view of their presiding officer, a plenary meeting of the sessional body concerned or the subsidiary organ concerned was not practicable owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, might apply, *mutatis mutandis*, the procedure set out in decision 2020/205 of 3 April 2020, entitled “Procedure for taking decisions of the Economic and Social Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”, during the 2022 session of the Council.

2022/313. Change in dates of sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council at its 2022 session

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Bulgaria), recalling its decisions 2020/205 of 3 April 2020, 2021/213 of 24 February 2021, 2021/224 of 8 June 2021, 2022/308 of 1 November 2021 and 2022/312 of 16 February 2022, and taking note of the letter dated 19 January 2022 from the Vice-Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council and the letter dated 26 January 2022 from the Chair of the Statistical Commission addressed to the President of the Council:

- (a) Noted the constraints related to the continuing impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the working arrangements of the Council and sessions of its subsidiary bodies;
- (b) Decided that the fifty-third session of the Statistical Commission would be held from 28 February to 2 March and on 4 March 2022;
- (c) Also decided that the regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 17 to 26 May and on 7 June 2022 and the resumed session would be held from 29 August to 7 September and on 15 September 2022.

2022/314. Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, 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, [2018/19](#) of 24 July 2018, [2019/32](#) of 24 July 2019, [2020/11](#) of 17 July 2020 and [2021/18](#) of 21 July 2021 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, 2013/209 of 15 February 2013, 2014/207 of 30 January 2014, 2014/210 of 23 April 2014, 2014/221 of 13 June 2014, 2017/214 of 19 April 2017 and 2021/238 of 9 June 2021, and having considered the letter dated 24 November 2021 from the Permanent Representative of Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council,²⁸ decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti.

2022/315. Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the continuing impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the working arrangements for the sessions of the Council and of its subsidiary bodies:

(a) Decided that, if feasible, the twenty-fourth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held from 4 to 7 April 2022, in New York, and otherwise would be held in informal meetings in a scaled-down format using a virtual platform in April 2022, with the decisions of the Committee adopted through a silence procedure and the final modalities decided by the Co-Chairs of the Committee following consultations with the members of the Committee;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Committee, as proposed by the Committee of Experts and as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH 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 issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
 - (a) Procedural issues for the Committee, including options for Committee consultations;
 - (b) Taxation and the Sustainable Development Goals;
 - (c) Issues related to the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (d) Update of the United Nations Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (e) Transfer pricing;
 - (f) Taxation of the extractive industries;
 - (g) Environmental taxation;
 - (h) Dispute avoidance and resolution;
 - (i) Taxation issues related to the digitalized and globalized economy;
 - (j) Digitalization and other opportunities to improve tax administration;
 - (k) Increasing tax transparency;
 - (l) Taxation and coronavirus disease (COVID-19): pandemic and post-pandemic issues;
 - (m) Wealth and solidarity taxes;
 - (n) Indirect taxes;
 - (o) Health taxes;
 - (p) Relationship of tax, trade and investment agreements;

²⁸ [E/2022/11](#).

- (q) Capacity-building;
 - (r) Other matters for consideration.
4. Provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee.
 5. Arrangements for adopting the report of the Committee on its twenty-fourth session.

2022/316. Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2021/218 of 24 February 2021, entitled “Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime”, in which it decided to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to be held in December 2021, at which time the Commissions should carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate beyond 2021:

(a) Reaffirmed the efficiency of the working group as the forum for dialogue among Member States and between Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on improving the governance and financial situation of the Office;

(b) Also reaffirmed the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of crime prevention and criminal justice and as the governing body of the crime programme of the Office;

(c) Expressed once again its continued concern about the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and also expressed its awareness of the urgent need to continue to address that situation in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner;

(d) Reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009²⁹ and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009,³⁰ as well as Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 54/10 of 25 March 2011,³¹ 54/17 of 13 December 2011,³² 56/11 of 15 March 2013,³³ 58/1 of 17 March 2015³⁴ and 60/3 of 17 March 2017,³⁵ and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 20/1 of 13 April 2011,³⁶ 20/9 of 13 December 2011,³⁷ 22/2 of 26 April 2013,³⁸ 24/1 of 22 May 2015³⁹ and 26/1 of 26 May

²⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2009/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 2011, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2011/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³² *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 8A (E/2011/28/Add.1)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³³ *Ibid.*, 2013, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2013/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 2015, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2015/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 2017, *Supplement No. 8 (E/2017/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 2011, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2011/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 10A (E/2011/30/Add.1)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 2013, *Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2013/30 and E/2013/30/Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 2015, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2015/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

2017,⁴⁰ and decided to renew the mandate of the working group for an unlimited period of time, with a possibility of reviewing its mandate and working methods upon the request of Member States;

(e) Decided that the working group would be led by a Bureau comprising one Chair, one First Vice-Chair and three Vice-Chairs, representing the five regional groups, that the offices would rotate annually on the basis of regional distribution and that members of the Bureau would be jointly nominated by the Bureaux of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and endorsed at the plenary sessions of the two Commissions;⁴¹

(f) Also decided that the dates of meetings⁴² should be determined by the Bureau of the working group, in consultation with the Secretariat, and that the working group would continue to hold a formal meeting at least once a year that would include a dialogue with the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(g) Further decided that the items under consideration by the working group would be grouped into two parts, namely, an operational part, covering governance and financial matters, and a programmatic part, under which updates would be provided on programme and project implementation stemming from the mandates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(h) Decided that the operational part would include:

(i) Matters related to the budget and financial situation, human resources and evaluation and oversight;

(ii) Discussions on the implementation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Strategy 2021–2025, other strategies of the Office and other possible subsequent strategic documents, on the contributions of the Office to supporting Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴³ and its contributions to United Nations reforms, on the implementation of mandates contained in the budget-related resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and on the organizational arrangements for the intergovernmental meetings;

(i) Also decided that the programmatic part would cover the mandated areas of work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including:

(i) Work related to the five thematic areas, namely, addressing and countering the world drug problem, preventing and countering organized crime, preventing and countering corruption and economic crime, preventing and countering terrorism, and crime prevention and criminal justice, including the implementation of relevant thematic resolutions;

(ii) The regional strategic visions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as field-based programmes;

(iii) Cross-cutting and other issues, such as, among others, research, gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of youth;

(j) Reiterated the request that the relevant documentation be provided to the working group not later than 10 working days before a meeting;

(k) Also reiterated the importance of the development by Member States of an indicative annual workplan, taking into account inputs from the Secretariat, in order to guide the work of the working group;

(l) Called upon Member States to provide extrabudgetary resources to support the organization and conduct of, and follow-up to, the meetings of the working group, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 2017, *Supplement No. 10 (E/2017/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

⁴¹ The chairing arrangements would provide that, at the end of the calendar year, the First Vice-Chair of the working group would be expected to assume the office of Chair of the working group for the forthcoming year, to foster continuity.

⁴² Meetings would be organized in a format that would facilitate participation by field offices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

⁴³ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

2022/317. Organization of the thematic discussions at future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the following would be the themes of the thematic discussions to be held during the thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, respectively:

(i) “Strengthening the use of digital evidence in criminal justice and countering cybercrime, including the abuse and exploitation of minors in illegal activities with the use of the Internet”;

(ii) “Enhancing the functioning of the criminal justice system to ensure access to justice and to realize a safe and secure society”;

(iii) “Promoting international cooperation and technical assistance to prevent and address organized crime, corruption, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and other forms of crime, including in the areas of extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery”;

(iv) “Addressing new, emerging and evolving forms of crime, including crimes that affect the environment, smuggling of commercial goods and trafficking in cultural property and other crimes targeting cultural property”;

(b) Encouraged the Commission to conduct those thematic discussions within the framework of the implementation of the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Kyoto, Japan, from 7 to 12 March 2021,⁴⁴ thereby contributing to the consideration of the annual themes⁴⁵ of the Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

2022/318. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened thirtieth session

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened thirtieth session.⁴⁶

2022/319. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-fourth session

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2022, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-fourth session.⁴⁷

2022/320. Extension of the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in 2022

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 13 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, in which it set the annual deadline of 1 May for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Council, its decision 2021/223 of 20 April 2021, in which it decided to extend the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports in 2021 until 1 July 2021, and its decision 2022/313 of 16 February 2022, in which it decided that the 2022 resumed session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 29 August to 7 September and on 15 September

⁴⁴ General Assembly resolution 76/181, annex.

⁴⁵ The annual themes for 2022 and 2023 are, respectively, “Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” and “Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels”.

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2021, Supplement No. 10A (E/2021/30/Add.1)*.

⁴⁷ *Ibid., Supplement No. 8A (E/2021/28/Add.1)*.

2022, decided, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent, to extend the deadline for the submission of quadrennial reports by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Council until 1 July 2022.

2022/321. Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 21 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the President (Botswana), took note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.⁴⁸

2022/322. Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2022 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 28 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) That the theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2022 session would be “Strengthening humanitarian assistance: good practices and mobilizing action in the application of international humanitarian law, the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and in response to the climate crisis”;

(b) That it would convene three panel discussions under the segment;

(c) To take note of the proposed topics for the three panel discussions under the segment:

(i) “Humanitarian assistance and lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic: working together to ensure that children and women are not left behind”;

(ii) “Reaching people in need, supporting humanitarian assistance for all in times of conflict and promoting good practices in the application of international humanitarian law”;

(iii) “Humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis: escalating risks, challenges and actions”.

2022/323. Economic and Social Council meeting on the transition from relief to development

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 28 April 2022, the Economic and Social Council decided, with regard to the meeting on the transition from relief to development, that:

(a) The theme of the meeting would be “Recurrent crises and sustainable solutions: building resilience and addressing rising food insecurity and displacement”;

(b) The meeting would be held, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [75/290](#) A of 25 June 2021, in New York on 20 June 2022.

2022/324. Report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda and dates of its fifty-fourth session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-third session;⁴⁹

(b) Decided that the fifty-fourth session of the Commission would be held in New York from 28 February to 3 March 2023;

⁴⁸ [A/76/639-E/2022/10](#).

⁴⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 4 (E/2022/24)*.

Decisions

(c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH 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
3. Demographic and social statistics:
 - (a) Demographic statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) Refugee statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons and Statelessness Statistics
 - (c) Work and employment statistics;
Documentation
Report of the International Labour Organization
 - (d) Household surveys.
Documentation
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys
4. Economic statistics:
 - (a) National accounts;
Documentation
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts
 - (b) Business and trade statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics
 - (c) Finance statistics;
Documentation
Report of the International Monetary Fund
 - (d) International Comparison Programme;
Documentation
Report of the World Bank

- (e) Statistics on science, technology and innovation;

Documentation

Joint report of the Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

- (f) Short-term economic statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Network of Economic Statisticians

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

Report of the Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the United Nations System

- (b) Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata;

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange sponsors

- (c) Statistical capacity development;

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 Economic and Social Council;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (f) National quality assurance frameworks;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks

- (g) Integration of statistical and geospatial information;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information

- (h) Big data;

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics

- (i) Regional statistical development;

Documentation

Report of the Economic Commission for Africa

- (j) Management and modernization of statistical systems;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (k) Data stewardship.

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on Data Stewardship

7. Programme questions (Statistics Division).

8. Provisional agenda and dates of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda of the fifty fifth 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-fourth session.

2022/325. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-seventh session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-sixth session⁵⁰ and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixty-seventh session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTY-SEVENTH 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

⁵⁰ Ibid., *Supplement No. 7* (E/2022/27).

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”:
 - (a) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives:
 - (i) Priority theme: innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;
 - (ii) Review theme: challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls (agreed conclusions of the sixty-second session);

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls

Report of the Secretary-General on challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls

Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

Note by the Secretariat containing a discussion guide for the ministerial round tables

- (b) Emerging issues, trends, focus areas and new approaches to questions affecting the situation of women and girls, including equality between women and men;
- (c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

Documentation

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

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women and responses thereto

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.
6. Provisional agenda of the sixty-eighth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-seventh session.

2022/326. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-ninth, eightieth and eighty-first sessions

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventy-ninth, eightieth and eighty-first sessions for transmittal to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session.⁵¹

⁵¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/77/38).*

2022/327. Priority theme of the sixty-first session of the Commission for Social Development

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council decided that the priority theme of the sixty-first session of the Commission for Social Development would be “Creating full and productive employment and decent work for all as a way of overcoming inequalities to accelerate the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.

2022/328. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-first session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its sixtieth session;⁵²

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixty-first session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTY-FIRST 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: Creating full and productive employment and decent work for all as a way of overcoming inequalities to accelerate the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the priority theme

(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;

(iii) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

(iv) Family issues, policies and programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

Report of the Secretary-General on policies and programmes involving youth

⁵² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 6 (E/2022/26).

Report of the Secretary-General on the fourth review and appraisal 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:
- (a) Proposed programme plan for 2024;
- (b) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme plan for 2024

5. Provisional agenda of the sixty-second session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-first session.

2022/329. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fifth session and provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-fifth session;⁵³
- (b) Also took note of Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;⁵⁴
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH 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;

⁵³ Ibid., *Supplement No. 8 (E/2022/28)*.

⁵⁴ Ibid., 2012, *Supplement No. 8A (E/2012/28/Add.1)*, chap. I, sect. B.

- (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.
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.
 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 resolutions [75/290 A](#) and [75/290 B](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
 10. Preparations for the midterm review, to be held in 2024, of progress made in implementing all international drug policy commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem.
 11. Provisional agenda of the sixty-seventh session of the Commission.
 12. Other business.
 13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-sixth session.

2022/330. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2021.⁵⁵

2022/331. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-sixth session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-fifth session;⁵⁶
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-sixth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH 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-sixth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the session

⁵⁵ E/INCB/2021/1.

⁵⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 5 (E/2022/25)*.

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, education and sustainable development.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on population, education and sustainable development

Report of the Secretary-General on programmes and interventions for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the context of population, education 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

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2022: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Note by the Secretariat on the programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs⁵⁷

5. Provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-sixth session.

2022/332. Cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution [2016/25](#) of 27 July 2016 and its decision 2017/260 of 7 July 2017, as well as General Assembly resolutions [52/188](#) of 18 December 1997, [65/234](#) of 22 December 2010 and [73/303](#) of 28 June 2019, decided that the Commission on Population and Development would revert to its traditional five-year cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁵⁸ and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁵⁹ as part of a multi-year work programme aligned with the main theme of the Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council, and invited the Assembly to hold a commemorative event in years when the Commission conducts a comprehensive review of the Programme of Action.

⁵⁷ The preparation of the proposed programme budget for 2023 is scheduled to be finalized in the first half of 2022.

⁵⁸ *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.

⁵⁹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

2022/333. Dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the twenty-second session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 27 to 31 March 2023;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Institutional aspects of the 2023 theme of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development.
4. Peer exchange with voluntary national review countries and voluntary local review cities on experiences and promising practices in implementing Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17.
5. Institutional mechanisms for providing economic, financial and structural support to address climate change, reduce the use of fossil fuels and protect biodiversity.
6. Application of the United Nations principles of effective governance for sustainable development for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
7. Reinventing public sector workforce training and institutional learning towards changing mindsets in the public sector.
8. Public financial management in times of emergency and implications for the credibility of budgets.
9. Stimulating public sector innovation through digital technology and measuring the impact of digital government.
10. Responding to the effects of climate change in institution-building efforts in fragile countries and countries emerging from conflict.
11. Provisional agenda of the twenty-third session of the Committee.
12. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its twenty-second session.

(c) Decided that documentation in support of the provisional agenda should continue to be prepared through the established working methods of the Committee.

2022/334. Review of the functional commissions and expert bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council took note of the summary of the Vice-President of the Council on the review of the functional commissions and expert bodies of the Council mandated by General Assembly resolution [75/290 A](#) of 25 June 2021, as contained in the letter dated 27 May 2022 from the Vice-President addressed to all Member States, invited the President and Bureau of the Council, the Chairs and bureaux of the functional commissions and expert bodies of the Council, all Member States and the Secretariat to implement, to the extent possible within existing mandates and resources, the recommendations contained in the summary, and decided to review the implementation of the recommendations at its 2026 session.

2022/335. Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2022 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow up

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations entitled “Follow-up and review of the financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

contained in the report of the Council forum on financing for development follow-up⁶⁰ to the 2022 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council.

2022/336. Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its resumed fifth session

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its resumed fifth session.⁶¹

2022/337. Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions.⁶²

2022/338. Report of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute to the Economic and Social Council

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 8 June 2022, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 1989/56 of 24 May 1989, by which the Council adopted the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, and noting that, pursuant to paragraph 3 (e) of article IV of the statute, the Board of Trustees of the Institute should report periodically to the Council through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, decided, without prejudice to the existing reporting mandate through the Commission, to invite the Director of the Institute to make an oral report to the Council every second year on the activities of the Institute under the biennial item entitled “United Nations research and training institutes”, beginning at the 2023 session of the Council.

2022/339. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda of its thirty-second session

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-first session;⁶³
- (b) Reaffirmed Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;⁶⁴
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the thirty-second session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-SECOND 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;

⁶⁰ See [E/FFDF/2022/3](#).

⁶¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/77/25)*.

⁶² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 2 (E/2022/22)*.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 10 (E/2022/30).

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 2012, Supplement No. 10 and corrigenda ([E/2012/30](#), [E/2012/30/Corr.1](#) and [E/2012/30/Corr.2](#)), chap. I, sect. D.

- (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;
 - (c) Working methods of the Commission;
 - (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.
5. Thematic discussion on enhancing the functioning of the criminal justice system to ensure access to justice and to realize a safe and secure society.
 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 resolutions [75/290 A](#) and [75/290 B](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
 11. Provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the Commission.
 12. Other business.
 13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-second session.

2022/340. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-sixth session

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-fifth session;⁶⁵
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 2022, *Supplement No. 11* ([E/2022/31](#)).

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.

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3. Science and technology for development: priority themes:

- (a) Technology and innovation for cleaner and more productive and competitive production;

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- (b) Ensuring safe water and sanitation for all: a solution by science, technology and innovation.

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-seventh session of the Commission.
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-seventh session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-sixth session.

2022/341. Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its seventeenth session and provisional agenda of its eighteenth session

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Forum on its seventeenth session;⁶⁶
- (b) Noted that the eighteenth session of the Forum would be held at Headquarters from 8 to 12 May 2023;
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the eighteenth session of the Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Technical discussions on the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030:
 - (a) Thematic priorities for the biennium 2023–2024, in support of the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030;
 - (b) Contributions of members of the Forum to implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030:
 - (i) New announcements of voluntary national contributions;
 - (ii) Updates on voluntary national contributions and their follow-up related to the thematic priorities;
 - (c) Contributions of and enhanced cooperation with partners to achieving the thematic priorities:
 - (i) Contributions of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, its member organizations and the United Nations system to achieving the thematic priorities, and progress on the workplan of the Partnership;

⁶⁶ Ibid., *Supplement No. 22 (E/2022/42)*.

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- (ii) Contributions of regional and subregional organizations and processes to achieving the thematic priorities;
 - (iii) Contributions of major groups and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and philanthropic community, to achieving the thematic priorities, and progress on major group workplans;
 - (d) Interlinkages between the global forest goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goals under review by the 2023 high-level political forum on sustainable development, the work towards the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other international forest-related developments;
 - (e) Implementation of the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, including activities regarding the International Day of Forests in 2023;
 - (f) Means of implementation, including operations and resources of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network;
 - (g) Monitoring, assessment and reporting:
 - (i) Global core set of forest-related indicators;
 - (ii) Preparations for the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025.
 - (h) Update on the preparations for the 2024 midterm review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests, including the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030.
4. Trust fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests.
 5. Emerging issues.
 6. Date and venue of the nineteenth session of the Forum.
 7. Provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Forum.
 8. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its eighteenth session.

2022/342. Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the continuing impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the working arrangements for the sessions of the Council and of its subsidiary bodies:

(a) Decided that, preferably and if feasible, the twenty-fifth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held from 18 to 21 October 2022, in Geneva, and otherwise would be held in informal meetings in a scaled-down format using a virtual platform in October 2022, with the decisions of the Committee adopted through a silence procedure and the final modalities decided by the Co-Chairs of the Committee following consultations with the members of the Committee;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee, as proposed by the Committee of Experts and as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH 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 issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
 - (a) Procedural issues for the Committee;
 - (b) Taxation and the Sustainable Development Goals;

- (c) Issues related to the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (d) Update of the United Nations Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (e) Transfer pricing;
 - (f) Taxation of the extractive industries;
 - (g) Environmental taxation;
 - (h) Dispute avoidance and resolution;
 - (i) Taxation issues related to the digitalized and globalized economy;
 - (j) Taxation of cryptoassets;
 - (k) Digitalization and other opportunities to improve tax administration;
 - (l) Increasing tax transparency;
 - (m) Wealth and solidarity taxes;
 - (n) Indirect taxes;
 - (o) Health taxes;
 - (p) Relationship of tax, trade and investment agreements;
 - (q) Capacity-building;
 - (r) Other matters for consideration.
4. Provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the Committee.
 5. Arrangements for adopting the report of the Committee on its twenty-fifth session.

2022/343. Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2023

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution [75/290](#) A of 25 June 2021 on the review of the implementation of Assembly resolution [72/305](#) on the strengthening of the Council and the review of the implementation of Assembly resolutions [67/290](#) on the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and [70/299](#) on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level, bearing in mind the importance of timely preparations and planning for the 2023 session of the Council, and noting that a final decision on the working arrangements for the 2023 session of the Council was expected to be adopted at the organizational meeting of the 2023 session, on 25 July 2022, recommended the proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Council contained in the annex to the present decision for possible approval at its 2023 session.

Annex

Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council at its 2023 session

<i>Meetings and segments</i>	<i>Proposed dates</i>
Organizational session of the 2023 session	(Monday) 25 July 2022
Partnership forum	(Tuesday) 31 January 2023
Coordination segment	(Wednesday and Thursday) 1 and 2 February 2023

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<i>Meetings and segments</i>	<i>Proposed dates</i>
Development Cooperation Forum	(Tuesday and Wednesday) 14 and 15 March 2023
Special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters	(Friday) 31 March 2023
Dedicated management meeting for elections	(Wednesday) 5 April 2023
Youth forum	(Wednesday and Thursday) 19 and 20 April 2023
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	(Monday–Thursday) 24–27 April 2023 ^a
Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals	(Wednesday and Thursday) 3 and 4 May 2023
Operational activities for development segment	(Tuesday–Thursday) 23–25 May 2023
(First) management segment	(Wednesday and Thursday) 7 and 8 June 2023
Meeting on the transition from relief to development (Geneva)	(Tuesday) 20 June 2023
Humanitarian affairs segment (Geneva)	(Wednesday–Friday) 21–23 June 2023
High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council	(Monday–Friday) 10–14 July 2023
High-level segment, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development	(Monday–Thursday) 17–20 July 2023
(Second) management segment	(Tuesday and Wednesday) 25 and 26 July 2023 ^b

^a The dates of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up in 2023 were agreed upon in the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the forum in 2022 (see [E/FFDF/2022/3](#)). In the event that the observance of Eid al-Fitr is confirmed to be on 24 April 2023, the forum will be held from Tuesday, 25 April, to Friday, 28 April 2023.

^b The organizational session of the 2024 session will be held on Thursday, 27 July 2023.

2022/344. Applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the following non-governmental organizations:

Diakonia
 Inimõiguste Instituut
 National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee”
 Non C’è Pace Senza Giustizia
 Syrian American Medical Society Foundation
 Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.

2022/345. Applications for consultative status and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to grant special consultative status to the following 209 non-governmental organizations:

7amleh – The Arab Centre for the Advancement of Social Media
Adelphi Research, gemeinnützige GmbH
Adharshila
African Confederation of Co-operative Savings and Credit Association
Agence européenne pour l’information et le conseil des jeunes (ERYICA)
Agence mondiale pour la bonne gouvernance
Ágora Ciudadanos Cambiando México
Agricoltori Solidarietà e Sviluppo (ASeS)
AHAM Education, Inc.
Aleradah Organization for Talented People with Disability
All Africa Community Development and Environmental Protection Agency
American Zionist Movement, Inc.
Arengukoostöö Ümarlaud
Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE)
Asociación Campaña Colombiana contra Minas (CCCM)
Association du Centre des études et des recherches en sciences sociales
Association for the Rights of Children in Southeast Asia, Inc. (ARCSEA)
Association on Development of Civil Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan “ARGO”
Association “Sphère”
Atlantic Council for International Cooperation/Conseil atlantique pour la coopération internationale
Aurosikha Welfare Centre for Rural & Social Development
Australian Graduate Women, Inc.
Bell Global Justice Institute
Canadian Autism Spectrum Disorder Alliance
CEDAW Committee of Trinidad and Tobago
Center for Gender Economics Initiative
Centre de formation professionnelle femmes et jeunes
Centre for Health Sciences Training Research and Development International (CHESTRAD)
Centre international de conseil, de recherche et d’expertise en droits de l’homme (CICREDHO)
Centrs Marta
Charitable Organization – Charitable Fund “League of Tolerance”
Chernobyl-Hibakusha Support, Kansai
Children and Young People with Disability Australia
Citizens Intervention & Accountability Network
Collaborative for Children
Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP)
Confederation of NGOs of Rural India
Congregation Pirchei Shoshanim, a New Jersey Nonprofit Corporation
Conseil promotionnel pour l’action des jeunes en Afrique
Co-operation Arena for Sustainable Development in Africa – Kenya (CASDA)
Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Bras
Darwin Animal Doctors, Inc.
Derechos Infancia México, AC
Diakonia
Dignity Initiative
Direction for Children and Youth
Drug Policy Network South East Europe
Dynamique des femmes juristes
ECPAT Sverige
Empowering Women for Excellence Initiative

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Engineers without Borders
Equipo Latinoamericano de Justicia y Género, Asociación Civil (ELA)
European Federation of Therapeutic Communities
European Network for the Work with Perpetrators of Domestic Violence, eV
Evangelização Geral de Ajuda aos Necessitados
Eye Care Foundation
Family for Every Child
Fondation Conteurs sans frontières, prévention en faveur des enfants et recherche fondamentale sur la cécité
Fondazione Ernesto Illy
Food and Livestock Initiative, asbl (FLI)
For All Moonkind, Inc.
Foreningen Tryggere Ruspolitikk
Fundación para el Desarrollo de Políticas Sustentables
Fundación Retorno a la Libertad
Fundación Secretariado Gitano
Generations for Peace
Geology for Global Development
Global Alliance for Surgical, Obstetric, Trauma, and Anaesthesia Care
Global Alliance Office on Drugs and Crime (GAODC)
Global Care Rescue Mission
Global Initiative on Substance Abuse
Global Rights for Women
Global Water Challenge
Groupe des experts et juristes en droits humains et en droits des peuples autochtones
Helen Woodward Animal Center
Hepatitis Australia, Inc.
Hope Worldwide Pakistan
Human Rights for Kids
Humanitarian Tracker
Hunt Hill Farm Trust, Inc.
IFMA Foundation
Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine
Independent Living Center for Persons with Disabilities, Kathmandu
“İnformasiya Təşəbbüslərinə Dəstək” İctimai Birliyi
INHR
Inimöguste Instituut
Inštitut za raziskave in razvoj “Utrip”
Institute for Financial Management and Research
Instituto Brasileiro de Qualidade de Vida (IBQV)
Instituto Caminho do Meio
Instituto RIA
International Association of Youth and Students for Peace, Inc.
International Longevity Centre Canada
International Society for the Study of Drug Policy
Int’l Centre for Peace Charities and Human Dev.
Islamic Medical Association of North America, Inc.
Ivy League Consult, Limited
Jaaniv Foundation
Janmitra Nyas
Japanese Liaison Council of Second-Generation Atomic Bomb Survivors
Jeunes en action pour le développement durable
Jordan Youth Innovation Forum
Junior Medical Academy
KTDA Foundation, Limited
La grande puissance de Dieu

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La Protección de la Infancia, Inc.
Leadership Development Association Albania
Les amis de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'humanité (ADDHU)/Friends of Humankind Rights
Lift Saxum, Ltd./Gte.
Ligue camerounaise des droits de l'homme
Maasai Indigenous Projects
Mathare Environmental Conservation Youth Group
MedWish International
Mulabi Association Latin American Work Group for Sexual Rights, Civil Association
Nanjing World Youth Development Service Center
National Council for Science and the Environment
National Human Rights Civic Association "Belarusian Helsinki Committee"
National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ)
Native and Tribal Human Rights in Action
New Nigeria Foundation
News Network
Ngece Rinjeu Foundation
Nikan Mammut Charity Foundation
Non C'è Pace Senza Giustizia
Ocean Conservancy, Inc.
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.
One Voice Initiative for Women and Children Emancipation
Operation Eyesight Canada
Organisation suisse d'aide aux réfugiés
Pallium India
Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
Parents Forum
Parker Peace Foundation
Partnership for Policy Integrity, Inc.
Peace Direct
Peaceland Foundation
People for Equality and Relief in Lanka, Inc.
People's Action for Learning Network (PAL)
Photo Start
Plataforma de Organizaciones de Infancia
Pop Culture Hero Coalition, Inc.
Precious Gems
PROSAMI
Protection for Legal & Human Rights Foundation
Public Health Foundation of India
Public Organization "Institute for the Study of Dependencies, Drug Policy Issues and Monitoring the Drug Situation"
Réseau accès aux médicaments essentiels
Réseau camerounais des organisations des droits de l'homme
Réveil communautaire d'assistance aux victimes
Ribbon Rouge Foundation
Rise International, Inc.
Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors, Inc.
Royal National Lifeboat Institution
Rozaria Memorial Trust
Scholas Occurrentes
Servare et Manere
SEWA Bharat
Shikshit Yuva Sewa Samiti
Shining Hope for Communities, Inc.

SMART Recovery International, Inc.
Social Services Trust
Software Freedom Law Center (SFLC.in)
Sonmaz Mashall Cultural Relations Public Union
South Asian Association of Pediatric Dentistry
South Asian Legal Clinic (Ontario)
Sristi Foundation
Stichting HIV Justice
Stichting The Ocean Cleanup
Stichting World Benchmarking Alliance Foundation
Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA)
Students for Sensible Drug Policy Australia, Inc.
Sustainable Development Policy Institute
Syrian American Medical Society Foundation
Szülök Háza Alapítvány
Takween Organization for Social & Economic Development
Teach for All, Inc.
Thai Green Crescent
The Dalgarno Institute
The Donkey Sanctuary
The Eagle Eye Behavioural Reorientation Initiative
The Emmanuel Ivorgba Foundation
The George Institute for Global Health
The Global Schoolhouse Initiative
The Great Rift Centre for Research & Development
The Healthy Real Initiative for Valued Entrepreneurship, Warri, Delta State
The Mathile Institute for the Advancement of Human Nutrition
The Red Crescent National Society of the Kyrgyz Republic, Public Association
The Senema Love Foundation
The Women's Crisis Centre
Treatment Action Group
Trustees and Friends of Agricultural Research at the Volcani Center
Unión Española de Asociaciones y Entidades de Atención al Drogodependiente (UNAD)
Verband der TÜV, eV
Vie médicale
Viešoji įstaiga "NVO teisės institutas"
Visible Impact
Wealth by Health Steps for Change Foundation
Wellcome Trust
Wheel of Hope Initiative
Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.
Women's Entrepreneurship Day Organization, Inc.
World Blockchain Organization, Inc.
World Bong-Gong Foundation
World Federation of Neurology
World Ocean Council
World Renew
Yamba Malawi, Inc.
Yerwa Aid and Relief Foundation
Ženska mreža Hrvatske

(b) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of 604 quadrennial reports submitted by the following non-governmental organizations:⁶⁷

ABC Tamil Oli
Abdul Momen Khan Memorial Foundation (Khan Foundation)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Victoria)
ACE
Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
Action of Human Movement (AHM)
Action solidaire pour un développement entretenu à la base
Adelphi Consult, GmbH
Adolescent Health and Information Projects
Adventist Development and Relief Agency
Advocates for Youth
æCentre
Afectividad y Sexualidad
African Artists for Development
African Citizens Development Foundation
African Computer and Technology Literacy Awareness Program, Inc. (ACTLAP)
African Development Assistance Consult
African Green Foundation International
African Trade Center, Ltd./Gte.
African Woman and Child Feature Service
Agence de développement économique et social
Agence internationale pour le développement
Agrenska Foundation/Grosshandlare Axel H. Agrens Donationsfond
Aid Organization
AIDS Vaccine Advocacy Coalition
Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work
Albert Kunstadter Family Foundation
Albert Schweitzer Institute
Al-Hasaniya Moroccan Women's Project
All India Movement for Seva
All-China Environment Federation
Alliance Creative Community Project
Alliance des avocats pour les droits de l'homme
Alliance pour la solidarité et le partage en Afrique – Jeunesse pour intégration culturelle et sociale
Al-Mahdi Institute
Alsalam Foundation
American Association of Jurists
American Bar Association
American Heart Association, Inc.
American Jewish Committee
American Society of the Italian Legions of Merit
AMFORHT
Amis des étrangers au Togo (ADET)
Anchor of Salvation International Ministries
Anglican Consultative Council
Apostolic Ministerial International Network
Arab African American Women's Leadership Council, Inc.
Arab Mexican Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Civil Association
Arab Organization for Human Rights

⁶⁷ The reports listed are for the period 2017–2020 unless otherwise indicated in parentheses.

Archbishop E. Kataliko Actions for Africa (KAF)
Ashiana Collective Development Council
Asia Injury Prevention Foundation
Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center
Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil
Asociación Cubana de Limitados Físico-Motores
Asociación de Antiguas Alumnas del Colegio Madres Irlandesas
Asociación Gilberto, AC
Asociación Nacional Cívica Femenina
Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana “Profamilia”
Asociația “Fondul Internațional de Cooperare și Parteneriat al Mării Negre și Mării Caspice”
Asociația Tehnopol Galați
Associação Brasileira dos Organizadores de Festivais de Folclore e Artes Populares
Association AMOR
Association Adala-Justice
Association camerounaise pour la prise en charge de la personne âgée (ACAMAGE)
Association culturelle des Tamouls en France
Association d’aide à l’éducation de l’enfant handicapé (AAEEH)
Association de lutte contre la pauvreté
Association de solidarité, aide et action enfance Mali “ASAA/EM Jigiya Ton”
Association des relais communautaires d’Oshwé
Association for Integrated Development – Comilla (AID-Comilla)
Association for Promotion Sustainable Development
Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children
Association for Rural Area Social Modification, Improvement and Nestling
Association for Women’s Rights in Development
Association internationale des médecins pour la promotion de l’éducation et de la santé en Afrique
Association M’zab – Prévention routière et développement
Association marocaine de planification familiale
Association mauritanienne pour la promotion de la famille
Association mauritanienne pour la santé de la mère et de l’enfant
Association Miman
Association mouvement pour la défense de l’humanité et abolition de la torture (MDHAT)
Association nationale des échanges entre jeunes
Association of Christian Counsellors of Nigeria
Association of Former International Civil Servants for Development
Association of the Bar of the City of New York
Association Points-Cœur
Association pour la promotion de la lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes et la participation au développement de la femme africaine
Association pour l’action sociale et le développement
Association pour l’éducation et la santé de la femme et de l’enfant (AESFE)
Association respect Cameroun
Association sénégalaise pour la promotion des énergies renouvelables “KokkiEnergie”
Association Thendral
Association tunisienne de la santé de la reproduction
Association “Un monde avenir”
Associazione Amici dei Bambini
Associazione Casa Famiglia Rosetta (ACFR)
Associazione per i Diritti Umani e la Tolleranza
Asylum Access
Atheist Alliance International
Auspice Stella
Australian Lesbian Medical Association
Autonomous Non-Profit Organization Ethnocultural Association Elleyada

Ballerina Management Institute
Bangladesh Mahila Parishad
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
Barinu Institute for Economic Development
Barrackpore Elderly Care Society
Bäuerliche Erzeugergemeinschaft Schwäbisch Hall, wV
Be Active, Be Emancipated (BABE)
Befa Women and Child Care Foundation
Ben Newman Hope Care Foundation
Benin Environment and Education Society
Better World
Biedrība “Donum Animus”
Books to Africa International
Build Africa
Bureau d’informations formations échanges et recherches pour le développement (BIFERD)
Burlison Institute, Inc.
Büro zur Umsetzung von Gleichbehandlung, eV (BUG)
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace
Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict (CIVIC)
Campanha Latino-Americana pelo Direito à Educação, Brasil (CLADE Brasil)
Campus Watch
Canadian Centre on Disability Studies
Canadian Council for Refugees
Canadian Council of Churches
Canadian Voice of Women for Peace
Carré géo & environnement
Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir
Caucasian Feminist Initiative
Caucasian Jews World Congress
Center for Development Support Initiatives
Center for Inquiry
Center for Media & Peace Initiative, Inc.
Center for Migration Studies of New York
Center for Practice-Oriented Feminist Science (PROFS)
Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc.
Center for the Global Study of Social Enterprise, a NJ Nonprofit Corporation
Center for the Human Rights of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry
Centre africain de recherche industrielle (CARI)
Centre d’action pour le développement rural
Centre d’éducation et de développement pour les enfants mauriciens
Centre d’études diplomatiques et stratégiques
Centre d’information et de promotion de l’image d’une nouvelle Afrique (CIPINA)
Centre des dames mourides
Centre for Community Economics & Development, Consultants Society
Centre for Convention on Democratic Integrity, Ltd./Gte.
Centre for Corrections and Human Development
Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research
Centre for the Sustainable use of Natural and Social Resources (CSNR)
Centre for Women Studies and Intervention
Centre for Youth and Literacy Development
Centro de Estudio y Formación Integral de la Mujer
Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer
Centro de Salud Familiar “La Fe”, Inc.
Centro Integrado de Estudios e Programas de Desenvolvimento Sustentável

Decisions

Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale
Chia-Funkuin Foundation
Chikka Federation of India
Child Foundation
China Arms Control and Disarmament Association
China Environmental Protection Foundation
China Family Planning Association
China Soong Ching Ling Foundation
China-Africa Business Council
Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Christian Children's Fund
Cities of Peace, Inc.
Coalition against Trafficking in Women
Combite pour la paix et le développement
Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil
Comisión Unidos vs. Trata
Comité d'action pour les droits de l'enfant et de la femme
Commission on Voluntary Service and Action, Inc.
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
Community Education Services (CES) Canada
Community Empowerment and Development Initiative, Warri
Community Research and Development Centre
Concerned Women for America (CWA)
Conglomeration of Bengal's Hotel Owners
Congregation of Our Lady of Mount Carmel – Carmelite NGO
Congregation of the Mission
Congressional Black Caucus Political Education & Leadership Institute
Consortium for Street Children
Consultation, Evaluation, Education, Inc.
Consumers International
Cooperativa Tecnico Scientifica di Base (COBASE)
Coordination nationale des associations des consommateurs
Corporación Centro de Estudios de Derecho, Justicia y Sociedad
Corporación Colombia Unida por el Respeto al Adulto Mayor (COR PRO Adulto Mayor)/Corporation
Colombia United for the Respect of the Elder
Corporación Red Nacional de Mujeres Comunes, Comunitarias, Indígenas y Campesinas de la República de
Colombia
Corporate Accountability International
Creators Union of Arab
Cultural Survival
Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation
Death Penalty Focus
December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat
Department of Political Science and Public Administration of the University of Athens Alumni Association
DESSI International
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, eV
Dhaka Ahsania Mission
Dhruvh – Social Awareness Forum
Diligent Care for Creative Intelligence Development
Disability Organisations Joint Front
Disability Rights Fund, Inc.
DIYNGO Community Based Organization
Doha International Family Institute (DIFI)
Drishti Foundation Trust
Drug Policy Australia, Limited

Dui Hua Foundation
Dynamic Youth Development Organization
Eakok Attomanobik Unnayan Sangstha
Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative
East Africa Consortium International
Eastern Alliance for Safe and Sustainable Transport
EastWest Institute
Ecoforum of NGOs of Uzbekistan
Education above All Foundation
Ekta Welfare Society
El Ghad Essihi pour le développement et la protection de l'environnement en Mauritanie
Emmaus International Association
Enosh – The Israeli Mental Health Association
Entrepreneurship Development and Support Initiative
Environment Conservation Organization – Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature (ECO-FAWN)
Equal Rights for Persons with Disabilities International, Inc. (ERPDI)
Equality Now
Équilibres et populations
Equis: Justicia para las Mujeres
ERAN – Israel's Association for Emotional First Aid via the Telephone, in memory of Dr. A. Zaslany
EUROGEO
Europe Business Assembly, Limited
Europe External Programme for Africa
European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights
European Federation of Psychologists Associations
European Law Students' Association (ELSA)
European Network on Independent Living, Limited
European Union of the Deaf
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Family Educational Services Foundation
Fazaldad Human Rights Institute
Fédération bruxelloise des institutions pour toxicomanes
Fédération européenne des centres de recherche et d'information sur le sectarisme (FECRIS)
Fédération internationale des coalitions pour la diversité culturelle/International Federation of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity
Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO)
Federation of Cuban Women
Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine (FPU)
Felix Varela Center
Feminist Majority Foundation
Finance Center for South-South Cooperation, Limited
First Ladies' Initiative
Fondation espoir et vie
Fondation européenne pour le développement durable des régions
Fondation Kalipa pour le développement
Fondation Mohammed VI pour la recherche et la sauvegarde de l'arganier
Fondation pour la promotion de la santé et le développement de la recherche (FOREM)
Fondazione Opera Campana dei Caduti
Fondazione Proclade Internazionale, ONLUS
Fondazione San Patrignano
Foreningen for Human Narkotikapolitikk
Forum Droghe Associazione Movimento per il Contenimento dei Danni
Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
Foundation for Environmental Stewardship

Foundation for Responsible Media
Foundation for the Rights of Future Generations
Foundation of International Servant leadership Exchange Association
Foundation Sozopol
Freann Financial Services, Limited
Freemuse: The World Forum on Music and Censorship (2016–2019)
Fridtjof Nansen Institute
Friends of ISTAR
Fundação Abrinq pelos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente
Fundação Museu do Futuro
Fundación Acción Pro Derechos Humanos
Fundación de Ayuda y Promoción de las Culturas Indígenas Rosa Collelldevall
Fundación Familias Monoparentales Isadora Duncan
Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo
Fundacja Instytut na rzecz Kultury Prawnej Ordo Iuris
General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists
Generations United
Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue
Genève pour les droits de l’homme: formation internationale
Gestos Soropositividade Comunicação e Gênero
Gherush92 – Committee for Human Rights
Girls Education Mission International
Girls Learn International, Inc. (GLI)
Global Environmental Action (GEA)
Global Fund for Widows
Global Health and Awareness Research Foundation (GAF)
Global Helping to Advance Women and Children
Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health
Global NeuroCare
Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption
Global Welfare Association
Grameen Development & Poverty Alleviation Sangstha (GDPAS)
Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America
Guinée humanitaire
Gusenghwe, Inc.
Habitat International Coalition
Haiti Cholera Research Funding Foundation, Inc.
Haiti Mission
Halley Movement for Social and Community Development
Heal the Land Initiative in Nigeria
Health in Action, Limited
Health of Mother Earth Foundation
Healthy Caribbean Coalition, Inc.
Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light
Heavenly Shower of Peace Church of God
HEDA Resource Centre
Heritage Foundation (2015–2018)
Holt International Children’s Services, Inc.
Homosexuelle Initiative Wien
Hong Kong Women Professionals and Entrepreneurs Association
Huairou Commission: Women, Homes and Community
Human Development Society, the Gambia
Human Dignity (HD)
Human Rights Advocates, Inc.
Human Rights Consortium

Human Rights Information and Training Center (2016–2019)
Humanitaire plus
Humanitarian Ambassadors
Humanitarian Care Malaysia Berhad
Humanitarian Foundation of Canada
Ideal World Foundation
Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society
Indian Dreams Foundation
Indian Movement “Tupaj Amaru”
Indigenous World Association
Inga Foundation
Initiative for Youth Awareness on Climate Change
Initiative pour le développement de l’Afrique (IDA)
Initiative: Eau
Initiatives of Change International
Institut für Klimaschutz, Energie und Mobilität – Recht, Ökonomie und Politik, eV (IKEM)
Institute for NGO Research
Institute for Policy Studies
Institute for Practical Idealism
Institute for Security Studies
Institute of Cultural Affairs International
Institute of International Law
Institute of Sustainable Development
Inter-American Housing Union
International Academy of Architecture
International Air Transport Association
International Association for Advancement of Space Safety
International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care, Inc.
International Association for the Advancement of Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges (IAAI)
International Association of Applied Psychology
International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics
International Association of Judges
International Association of University Presidents
International Association of Women in Radio and Television
International Centre for Leadership Development Nigeria
International Commission of Jurists
International Confederation of Christian Family Movements
International Council for Caring Communities, Inc.
International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment
International Council for the Day of Vesak (ICDV)
International Council of Academies of Engineering and Technological Sciences, Inc. (CAETS)
International Council of Management Consulting Institutes, Inc.
International Development Enterprises (India)
International Disability Alliance
International Doctors for Healthier Drug Policies, CIC
International Emergency and Development Aid
International Federation for Home Economics
International Federation for Peace and Sustainable Development (IFPSD)
International Federation of Building and Wood Workers
International Federation of Catholic Medical Associations
International Federation of Consular Corps and Associations
International Federation of Hard-of-Hearing Young People
International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
International Human Rights Protector’s Group

Decisions

International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Institute of Space Law
International Justice Mission
International Mayor Communication Centre, Limited
International Movement for Advancement of Education Culture Social and Economic Development
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDELE)
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Port Community Systems Association, EEIG
International Road Transport Union
International Seafood Sustainability Foundation, Inc.
International Shinto Foundation (ISF)
International Society for the Study of Trauma and Dissociation
International Union of Parents and Teachers
International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
Int'l Centre for Women Empowerment & Child Dev.
IOGT-NTO
Iranian Elite Research Center
Irene Menakaya School Onitsha
Isiziba Community-Based Organisations of South Africa
ISKCON Communications International
Islamic Relief
Italian Centre of Solidarity
J. P. Foundation, Inc.
Jaime Guzman Errazuriz Foundation
James Madison University
Japan Asia Cultural Exchanges (JACE)
Jeunes volontaires pour l'environnement
Jus Cogens
Justice for Girls Outreach Society (JFG)
Kadın ve Demokrasi Derneği
Karlen Communications
Kathak Academy
Kevoy Community Development Institute
KinderEnergy, Inc.
Kırmızı Biber Derneği
Korea Disaster Relief
Korea Food for the Hungry International
Korea Women's Associations United (KWAU)
Korean Council for Local Agenda 21
Kuwaiti Society for Autism
Landsrådet for Norges barne-og ungdomsorganisasjoner
Latin American and Caribbean Continental Organization of Students
Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees
Law Association for Asia and the Pacific
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
Le monde des possibles
Le pont
Leadership Initiative for Transformation & Empowerment
League of Women Voters of the United States
Learning for a Sustainable Future
Legal Resources Centre
Les amis du projet Imagine

Decisions

Les rencontres du Mont-Blanc – Forum international de l'économie sociale/The Mont-Blanc Meetings –
International Forum of the Social Economy
Let's Breakthrough, Inc.
Lift Up Care Foundation
Lightup Foundation
Living Bread International Church, Inc.
L'Organisation non gouvernementale des cercles nationaux de réflexion sur la jeunesse (ONG CNRJ)
Maawandoon, Inc.
Maher
Makhzoumi Foundation
Man Up Campaign US, Inc.
Mandala Transformation Foundation, Inc.
Marie Stopes International
Marin Experimental Teaching, Training and Advising Center
Mata Amritanandamayi Math
Medical Women's Association of Nigeria
Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development
Millennium Network for Community Development Initiative
MINBYUN – Lawyers for a Democratic Society
Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc., Education Fund
MiRA Resource Center for Black Immigrant and Refugee Women
Miroslava International Alliance
Modern Advocacy, Humanitarian, Social and Rehabilitation Association
Montage Initiative, Inc.
Moorish Holy Temple of Science/Moorish Science Temple
Moremi Initiative for Women's Leadership in Africa
Mosaic
Mothers Legacy Project
Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies
Nagorik Uddyog
National Association of Cuban Economists
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Women of Malta
National Council on Family Relations
National Organization for Global Education, Inc.
National Tropical Botanical Garden
National Union of Jurists of Cuba
National Youth Council of Russia
Native Women's Association of Canada
Negev Coexistence Forum
Neighbourhood Community Network
Network for Women's Rights in Ghana
Network of Women's Non-Governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran
New Era Educational and Charitable Support Initiative
New Humanity
New Zealand Family Planning Association, Inc.
Newline Social Organization
Niger Delta Budget Monitoring Group
Nigerian Institute of Homeopathy
Non-Commercial Partnership on Assistance in Promoting Social Programs in the Healthcare Area "Equal Right
to Life"
Nonviolence International
Norwegian People's Aid
Nour Foundation

Decisions

Novant Health, Inc.
Observatorio Regional para la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe, AC
Onhappy Corporation
Organisation des jeunes pour le monde d'avenir
Organisation des laïcs engagés du Sacré-Cœur pour le développement de Kimbondo
Organisation for Gender, Civic Engagement & Youth Development (OGCEYOD)
Organisation internationale pour la sécurité des transactions électroniques (OISTE)
Organisation mauritanienne pour la lutte contre l'extrémisme et pour l'appui à l'unité nationale
Organisation mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale
Orji Uzor Kalu Foundation
Orphelins, déplacés et incarcérés de Côte d'Ivoire (ORDIN-CI)
Osservatorio per la Comunicazione Culturale e l'Audiovisivo nel Mediterraneo e nel Mondo
Outreach Social Care Project
Pakistan Council for Social Welfare and Human Rights
Pan African Institute for Entrepreneurship and Community Development, Ltd./Gte.
Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association
Partnership for Change
Passionists International
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
Pax Romana – International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International
Movement of Catholic Students
Peace and Development Organization
Peace Child International
Peace Corps of Nigeria
Peace Foundation Pakistan
Peace Worldwide
Peacebuilders International
People of Good Heart
People's Development Initiatives (PDI)
Pirate Parties International Headquarters
Pitirim Sorokin – Nikolai Kondratieff International Institute
Pleaders of Children and Elderly People at Risk "PEPAINGO"
Population Media Center, Inc.
Prajachaitanya Yuvajana Sangam
Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz International Prize for Water
Project 1948 Foundation
Public Organization "Public Advocacy"
Public Services International
Qatar Foundation for Social Work
RADION International Foundation
Rebirth Charity Society
Refugee Council of Australia
Regards de femmes
Regional Institute of Health, Medicine and Research
Regional Public Charitable Organization "Drug Abuse Prevention Centre"
Rehabilitation Engineering Society of North America
Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
Reporters sans frontières international/Reporters without Borders International
Reporters sans frontières international/Reporters without Borders International (2013–2016)
Réseau communautaire pour le pauvre
Réseau des femmes africaines pour la gestion communautaire des forêts
Réseau guinéen des organisations des personnes handicapées pour la promotion de la Convention internationale
sur les droits des personnes handicapées (ROPACIDPH)
Réseau national des organisations féminines pour la démocratie, la décentralisation, le développement durable
et les droits humains du Mali (Réseau Wasssa)

Responding to Climate Change, Limited
Results Educational Fund, Inc.
RET International
Roads of Success
Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights
Rokpa International
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung – Gesellschaftsanalyse und Politische Bildung, eV
Rotary International
Royal Academy of Science International Trust
Rural Health Care Foundation
Rural Reconstruction Nepal
Rural Women's Network Nepal
S. M. Sehgal Foundation (India)
Sadguru Sadafaldeo Vihangam Yoga Sansthan
SAE International
Safe Campaign, LLC
Saudi Green Building Forum
Save Our Needy Organization
Save the Children International
Save the Earth Cambodia
Scholars at Risk Network
Science of Spirituality, Inc.
SEALOEarth Corporation
Sense International, India
SERAC-Bangladesh
Settlement Services International Incorporated
Seventh Generation Fund for Indigenous Peoples, Inc.
Shushilan
Sign of Hope, eV/Hoffnungszeichen, eV
Simply Help, Inc.
Sisterhood Is Global Institute
Sisters Inside, Inc.
Sisters of Charity Federation
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur
Slum Child Foundation
Small and Medium-Scale Entrepreneurship Fundamentals Foundation
Social & Healthy Action for Rural Empowerment
Social Economic and Governance Promotion Centre (SEGP)
Sociedad Cubana para la Promoción de las Fuentes Renovables de Energía y el Respeto Ambiental (Cubasolar)
Society for International Development
Society for Protection of Street & Working Children
Society for the Widows and Orphans
Society to Heighten Awareness of Women and Children Abuse
Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer (MAHAK)
Somali Help-Age Association
Somali Youth Development Foundation (SYDF)
Soroptimist International Great Britain and Ireland, Limited (SIGBI)
South Caucasus Office on Drugs and Crime
Stichting Both Ends
Stichting KidsRights
Stichting Samenwerkingsverband IKV – Pax Christi
Stichting War Child
Strategic Humanitarian Services
Strategy for Mentoring Initiative and Leadership Empowerment
Sulabh International Centre for Action Sociology

Decisions

Summer Institute of Linguistics
Sunfull Movement
Suomen YK-liitto, Ry
Support Home of God Project (SuhoG Project)
Susila Dharma International Association
Swasti
Swedish NGO Foundation for Human Rights
Syrian Environment Protection Society (SEPS)
Tamil Uzhagam
The Blue Tree Foundation
TRIAL International
Villes de France
Yelen
Zéro pauvre Afrique

(c) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 28 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:

Aarohan
Avocats sans frontières – France
Bright Light Volunteers International
Development of Institution & Youth Alliance Ghotki (DIYA)
Formation Awareness and Community Empowerment Society Pakistan (FACES) Pakistan
Gender & Empowerment Organization
Gracia Raina Foundation
Hestia Hellas, AMKE
Individual Land Trust
InnovativeCommunities.Org Foundation
International Foundation for Sustainable Development
International Non-Olympic University
International Union for Sustainable Development
Justice Centre Hong Kong, Limited
Montagnard Indigenous People Christian Organization (MIPCO)
Norwegian Church Aid
Organisation mondiale pour les femmes et les enfants
Pakistan International Human Rights Organization
Plateforme internationale contre l'impunité
QHR Foundation
Relief Human Rights Organization
Saksham Bharti
World Bicycle Industry Association
World Federation of Free Trade Zones Co., Limited
World Learning, Inc.
World Psychiatric Association
Yeşilay Bulgaria Association
Zhongguancun Belt and Road Industrial Promotion Association

(d) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the request by the non-governmental organization Goal to withdraw its application for consultative status.

2022/346. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2022 regular session

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2022 regular session.⁶⁸

2022/347. Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its sixty-second session

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Economic and Social, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Bulgaria), took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its sixty-second session.⁶⁹

2022/348. Proposed programme budget for 2023

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Economic and Social, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Bulgaria), took note of the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for 2023 (relevant fascicles of A/77/6).

2022/349. African countries emerging from conflict

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decisions 2020/232 of 22 July 2020 and 2021/242 of 21 July 2021, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2023 session for its consideration a report on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support for South Sudan by the United Nations system.

2022/350. Sustainable development in the Sahel

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2020/2 of 10 December 2019 on support to the Sahel region and its decisions 2020/231 of 22 July 2020 and 2021/243 of 21 July 2021:

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support for South Sudan and the Sahel region by the United Nations system;⁷⁰

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 2023 session on how the United Nations system is implementing integrated, coherent and coordinated support to achieve sustainable development in the Sahel region, within existing resources, under the sub-item entitled “Sustainable development in the Sahel” of the item entitled “Coordination, programme and other questions”.

2022/351. Dates of the youth forum in 2023

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account its decision 2022/343 of 21 July 2022, by which it recommended proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Council in 2023, decided to recommend that the duration of the 2023 youth forum be extended by one day and that the forum be held from 18 to 20 April 2023.

2022/352. International expert group meeting on the theme “Truth, transitional justice and reconciliation processes”

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme “Truth, transitional justice and reconciliation processes”.

⁶⁸ [E/2022/32 \(Part II\)](#).

⁶⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/77/16)*.

⁷⁰ [E/2022/63](#).

2022/353. Venue and dates of the twenty-second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council decided that the twenty-second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 28 April 2023.

2022/354. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twenty-first session and provisional agenda of its twenty-second session

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twenty-first session;⁷¹
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Permanent Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-SECOND 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 “Indigenous peoples, human health, planetary and territorial health and climate change: a rights-based approach”.
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 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) Dialogue on indigenous platforms established within United Nations entities;
 - (g) Thematic dialogues.
6. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council, the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and emerging issues.
7. Provisional agenda of the twenty-third session of the Permanent Forum.
8. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its twenty-second session.

⁷¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2022, Supplement No. 23 (E/2022/43).*

2022/355. United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2022, 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, [2018/13](#) of 2 July 2018, [2019/9](#) of 7 June 2019, [2020/22](#) of 22 July 2020 and [2021/27](#) of 22 July 2021 on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases:

(a) Took 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 Diseases⁷² and the recommendations contained therein, including to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2023 on progress made in implementing Council resolution [2013/12](#);

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report to the Council to inform the discussions at its 2023 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”, taking note of the discussion on the periodicity of the consideration of the sub-item.

⁷² [E/2022/59](#).