

Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

2024 session

New York, 27 July 2023 – 24 July 2024

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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).

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Agenda of the 2024 session

The 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council was held in New York from 27 July 2023 to 24 July 2024.

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2023, the Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.
5. High-level segment on reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions:
 - (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 Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries.
12. Coordination, programme and other questions:
 - (a) Reports of coordination bodies;
 - (b) Proposed programme budget for 2025;
 - (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.
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>Item</i>	<i>Plenary meeting</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2024/1.	Working arrangements for the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council	2	1st	27 July 2023	9
2024/2.	An inclusive and representative Statistical Commission to leave no one behind	18 (c)	20th	5 June 2024	10
2024/3.	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system	12 (c)	20th	5 June 2024	12
2024/4.	Promoting care and support systems for social development	19 (b)	20th	5 June 2024	19
2024/5.	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development	19 (b)	20th	5 June 2024	22
2024/6.	Fostering social development and social justice through social policies to accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the overarching goal of poverty eradication	19 (b)	20th	5 June 2024	33
2024/7.	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-sixth session	18 (a)	21st	5 June 2024	44
2024/8.	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations	9	30th	27 June 2024	47
2024/9.	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	19 (c)	37th	23 July 2024	63
2024/10.	Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration	19 (c)	37th	23 July 2024	66
2024/11.	Preventing and countering violence against children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice	19 (c)	37th	23 July 2024	68
2024/12.	Treatment of children associated with terrorist groups, including children who are recruited and exploited by those groups	19 (c)	37th	23 July 2024	71
2024/13.	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society	18 (b)	37th	23 July 2024	74
2024/14.	Science, technology and innovation for development	18 (b)	37th	23 July 2024	86
2024/15.	Outcome of the nineteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests	18 (j)	37th	23 July 2024	95
2024/16.	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twenty-third session	18 (f)	37th	23 July 2024	109
2024/17.	United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases	12 (d)	37th	23 July 2024	112
2024/18.	Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2022–2031	11 (b)	37th	23 July 2024	115

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2024/20.	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti	12 (e)	37th	23 July 2024	120
2024/21.	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations	14	38th	24 July 2024	121

Decisions

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2024/200.	Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2024 session				
	Decision A	1	1st	27 July 2023	125
	Decision B	1	3rd	26 October 2023	125
	Decision C	1	26th	25 June 2024	125
2024/201.	Election of members of the Commission on Population and Development				
	Decision A	4	3rd	26 October 2023	125
	Decision B	4	4th	5 December 2023	126
	Decision C	4	12th	9 April 2024	126
	Decision D	4	38th	24 July 2024	127
2024/202.	Election of members of the Commission for Social Development				
	Decision A	4	4th	5 December 2023	127
	Decision B	4	12th	9 April 2024	128
2024/203.	Election of members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice				
	Decision A	4 and 19 (c)	4th	5 December 2023	128
	Decision B	4 and 19 (c)	12th	9 April 2024	129
	Decision C	4 and 19 (c)	38th	24 July 2024	129
2024/204.	Nomination of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination				
	Decision A	4	4th	5 December 2023	130
	Decision B	4	12th	9 April 2024	130
2024/205.	Election of members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme				
	Decision A	4	4th	5 December 2023	130
	Decision B	4	12th	9 April 2024	130

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2024/206.	Election of members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award				
	Decision A	4	4th	5 December 2023	131
	Decision B	4	12th	9 April 2024	131
	Decision C	4	38th	24 July 2024	131
2024/207.	Election of members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS				
	Decision A	4	4th	5 December 2023	132
	Decision B	4	12th	9 April 2024	132
2024/208.	Appointment of a member of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration	4	9th	14 February 2024	132
2024/209.	Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute				
	Decision A	4 and 19 (c)	9th	14 February 2024	133
	Decision B	4 and 19 (c)	37th	23 July 2024	133
2024/210.	Election of members of the Statistical Commission	4	12th	9 April 2024	133
2024/211.	Election of members of the Commission on the Status of Women	4	12th	9 April 2024	133
2024/212.	Election of members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development				
	Decision A	4	12th	9 April 2024	134
	Decision B	4	38th	24 July 2024	135
2024/213.	Election of members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting				
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	Decision B	4	38th	24 July 2024	135
2024/214.	Election of members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	4	12th	9 April 2024	136
2024/215.	Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	4	12th	9 April 2024	136
2024/216.	Election of members of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	4	12th	9 April 2024	137
2024/217.	Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services	4	12th	9 April 2024	137
2024/218.	Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	4	12th	9 April 2024	138

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2024/219.	Election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board				
	Decision A	4	12th	9 April 2024	139
	Decision B	4	13th	9 April 2024	139
2024/220.	Election of members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission				
	Decision A	4	12th	9 April 2024	139
	Decision B	4	38th	24 July 2024	140
2024/221.	Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	4 and 19 (b)	20th	5 June 2024	140
2024/222.	Appointment of additional members of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti				
	Decision A	4 and 12 (e)	21st	5 June 2024	140
	Decision B	4 and 12 (e)	37th	23 July 2024	140
2024/300.	Provisional agenda of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council	2	1st	27 July 2023	141
2024/301.	Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2024 session	2	3rd	26 October 2023	141
2024/302.	Special meeting of the Economic and Social Council in Santiago, 23 and 24 January 2024	2	3rd	26 October 2023	141
2024/303.	Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda and dates of its fourteenth session	18 (h)	3rd	26 October 2023	141
2024/304.	Date of the one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters	2	9th	14 February 2024	142
2024/305.	Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters	18 (g)	9th	14 February 2024	142
2024/306.	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened thirty-second session	19 (c)	9th	14 February 2024	143
2024/307.	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-sixth session	19 (d)	9th	14 February 2024	143
2024/308.	Dates of the meeting on the transition from relief to development and of the humanitarian affairs segment	2	12th	9 April 2024	143
2024/309.	Economic and Social Council meeting on the transition from relief to development	2	12th	9 April 2024	144
2024/310.	Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council	2	12th	9 April 2024	144
2024/311.	Exceptional extension of the deadline for receiving new applications for consultative status	17	12th	9 April 2024	144
2024/312.	Report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda, dates and documentation for its fifty-sixth session	18 (c)	20th	5 June 2024	144

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2024/314.	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth and eighty-seventh sessions	19 (a)	20th	5 June 2024	149
2024/315.	Priority theme of the sixty-third session of the Commission for Social Development	19 (b)	20th	5 June 2024	149
2024/316.	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its sixty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-third session	19 (b)	20th	5 June 2024	150
2024/317.	Applications for consultative status, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations	17	20th	5 June 2024	151
2024/318.	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2024 regular session	17	20th	5 June 2024	176
2024/319.	Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2024 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up	11 (a)	20th	5 June 2024	176
2024/320.	Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly on its sixth session	18 (d)	20th	5 June 2024	176
2024/321.	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-seventh session and provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session	19 (d)	21st	5 June 2024	177
2024/322.	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board	19 (d)	21st	5 June 2024	178
2024/323.	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its seventy-third and seventy-fourth sessions	19 (f)	21st	5 June 2024	178
2024/324.	Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2025	2	21st	5 June 2024	178
2024/325.	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-third session and provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session	19 (c)	37th	23 July 2024	179
2024/326.	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-eighth session	18 (b)	37th	23 July 2024	181
2024/327.	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-eighth session	18 (e)	37th	23 July 2024	181
2024/328.	Declaration of the high-level segment of the nineteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests	18 (j)	37th	23 July 2024	182
2024/329.	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its nineteenth session and draft provisional agenda of its twentieth session	18 (j)	37th	23 July 2024	186
2024/330.	Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters	18 (g)	37th	23 July 2024	187

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2024/331.	Dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration	18 (f)	37th	23 July 2024	188
2024/332.	International expert group meeting on the theme “The rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the context of the extraction of critical minerals”	19 (g)	37th	23 July 2024	188
2024/333.	Venue and dates of the twenty-fourth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	19 (g)	37th	23 July 2024	188
2024/334.	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twenty-third session and provisional agenda of its twenty-fourth session	19 (g)	37th	23 July 2024	189
2024/335.	Applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council	17	37th	23 July 2024	189
2024/336.	Applications for consultative status, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations	17	37th	23 July 2024	190
2024/337.	Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4	17	37th	23 July 2024	202
2024/338.	Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4	17	37th	23 July 2024	211
2024/339.	Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4	17	37th	23 July 2024	213
2024/340.	Withdrawal of the consultative status of three non-governmental organizations at the organizations’ request	17	37th	23 July 2024	219
2024/341.	Dates and provisional agenda of the 2025 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	17	37th	23 July 2024	219
2024/342.	Improving the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	17	37th	23 July 2024	220
2024/343.	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2024 resumed session	17	37th	23 July 2024	221
2024/344.	African countries emerging from conflict	12 (f)	37th	23 July 2024	221
2024/345.	Sustainable development in the Sahel	12 (g)	37th	23 July 2024	221
2024/346.	Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its sixty-fourth session	12 (a)	37th	23 July 2024	221
2024/347.	Proposed programme budget for 2025	12 (b)	37th	23 July 2024	221
2024/348.	Consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on 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	16	38th	24 July 2024	221

Resolutions

2024/1. Working arrangements for the 2024 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 2023 forum on financing for development follow-up³ that the ninth forum would be held from Monday, 22 April, to Thursday, 25 April 2024,

1. *Decides* on the following working arrangements for the 2024 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 Tuesday, 30 January 2024;
- (b) The coordination segment will be held on Wednesday, 31 January, and Thursday, 1 February 2024;
- (c) The one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters will be held on Friday, 22 March 2024;
- (d) Dedicated management meetings will be held on Tuesday, 9 April 2024, to conduct elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary bodies of the Council and related bodies;
- (e) The youth forum will be held from Tuesday, 16 April, to Thursday, 18 April 2024;
- (f) The multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will be held on Thursday, 9 May, and Friday, 10 May 2024;
- (g) The operational activities for development segment will be held from Tuesday, 14 May, to Thursday, 16 May 2024;
- (h) The meetings of the management segment will be held on Wednesday, 5 June, and Thursday, 6 June 2024; and on Tuesday, 23 July, and Wednesday, 24 July 2024;
- (i) The meeting on the transition from relief to development will be held on Tuesday, 18 June 2024;
- (j) The humanitarian affairs segment will be held from Wednesday, 19 June, to Friday, 21 June 2024;
- (k) The high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council will be held from Monday, 8 July, to Friday, 12 July 2024;
- (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 Monday, 15 July, to Thursday, 18 July 2024;

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

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

³ See [E/FFDF/2023/3](#).

2. *Also decides* that the organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2024 to July 2025 will be held on Thursday, 25 July 2024.

*1st plenary meeting
27 July 2023*

2024/2. An inclusive and representative Statistical Commission to leave no one behind

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution [1566 \(L\)](#) of 3 May 1971, in which the Council recognized the importance of the coordination function of the Statistical Commission and the need to achieve an integrated system in the collection, processing and dissemination of international statistics, and the interest of the Statistical Commission and the Statistical Office⁴ in matters related to the use of computers in the United Nations system, and requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in cooperation with the specialized agencies, concerted action to assist the developing countries in strengthening their statistical systems,

Recalling also its resolution 2006/6 of 24 July 2006, in which it encouraged the strengthening of statistical capacity of the relevant international agencies and recognizing the collaboration of the United Nations system, including the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the regional commissions and international agencies, to support national efforts in building and strengthening national statistical capacity, in particular of developing countries,

Recalling further its resolution [2020/5](#) of 18 June 2020, in which it recognized the need to strengthen coordination of the statistical programmes in the United Nations system, and the request to the Committee of the Chief Statisticians of the United Nations System to more effectively strengthen coordination of statistical programmes within the United Nations system, guided by and in support of the work of the Statistical Commission,

Reaffirming, as stated in its resolution [2022/3](#) of 8 June 2022, 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,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations statistical and data-related system, with a view to stressing that the work in the field of statistics and data is adaptive to the changing statistical and data ecosystem, 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 at the global level responsible for the management of statistical information and governance of statistics and data,

Emphasizing the need for technological innovations to systematically modernize statistical offices and national statistical and data systems and to promote practices for the generation of information aligned with principles that ensure, inter alia, coherence, comparability, data privacy and confidentiality, and the importance of building partnerships,

Noting that the Statistical Commission is expected 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,

Taking note of the expanding scope of national statistical systems, in which chief statisticians are frequently asked to serve as data stewards for data ecosystems in general,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it was agreed to intensify the efforts to strengthen statistical capacities of national statistical offices and data systems in developing countries, particularly African countries, least

⁴ Subsequently renamed the Statistics Division.

developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries, to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable, disaggregated data and the commitment was made to developing broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product,

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

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 71/313 of 6 July 2017, in which the Assembly adopted a global framework of indicators, developed by the Statistical Commission, to monitor progress, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders as the follow-up and review mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

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

Recognizing that an enlargement of the membership of the Statistical Commission will bring wider representation and inclusivity,

1. *Recognizes* the value of official statistics, which constitute a foundation for fact-based decision-making;
2. *Acknowledges* that data is increasingly available and can be used to measure progress and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁵
3. *Also acknowledges* that high-quality, timely and reliable data and statistics, in conjunction with other data sources and innovative methods, such as new and emerging technologies, can create added value and benefits for society;
4. *Underlines* that the Statistical Commission is a body in which the heads of national data and statistical systems meet to discuss and agree on technical aspects of their data and statistical systems;
5. *Welcomes* the essential role that the Statistical Commission plays in coordinating the development of international standards, methods and guidelines on data and statistics which are widely accepted, including by Member States, the United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the Secretariat, including the regional commissions, as well as the Bretton Woods institutions and international organizations;
6. *Affirms* that the Statistical Commission should seek to promote the active participation of all Member States and relevant stakeholders, including international organizations, the private sector, academia and civil society, in discussions on issues related to data and statistics;
7. *Recognizes* the need to enlarge the membership of the Statistical Commission for enhanced inclusivity;
8. *Decides* to increase the number of members of the Statistical Commission from 24 to 54 members, to be elected by the Economic and Social Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution;
9. *Also decides* that the enlargement shall take effect progressively, in three steps, from the beginning of the fifty-seventh session of the Statistical Commission, in 2026, until the fifty-ninth session, in 2028;
10. *Further decides* that the enlargement shall take effect according to the following pattern of membership in the Statistical Commission:
 - (a) 8 members from African States, 6 members from Asia-Pacific States, 6 members from Latin American and Caribbean States, 5 members from Eastern European States and 9 members from Western European and other States at the fifty-seventh session, in 2026;

⁵ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

(b) 11 members from African States, 9 members from Asia-Pacific States, 8 members from Latin American and Caribbean States, 5 members from Eastern European States and 11 members from Western European and other States at the fifty-eighth session, in 2027;

(c) 14 members from African States, 11 members from Asia-Pacific States, 10 members from Latin American and Caribbean States, 6 members from Eastern European States and 13 members from Western European and other States at the fifty-ninth session, in 2028;

11. *Requests* that the Bureau of the Statistical Commission review, assess and report on the progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the present resolution at the fifty-eighth session, including by making recommendations in this regard, while preserving the technical nature of the Commission;

12. *Notes* that the Bureau will continue to consist of one representative from among States members of the Statistical Commission from each of the five regional groups;

13. *Calls upon* members of the Statistical Commission to play an active role, sharing knowledge with the global community and acting as advocates for data and statistics;

14. *Welcomes* that the Statistical Commission will play a central coordinating role in the global data and statistics system in order to promote comparability, harmonization and cooperation between Member States and relevant stakeholders with the aim of making data and statistics reliable and accessible for the good of society.

*20th plenary meeting
5 June 2024*

2024/3. 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,⁶ 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, [2021/7](#) of 8 June 2021, [2022/18](#) of 22 July 2022 and [2023/11](#) of 7 June 2023,

Reaffirming also the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women made at the Millennium Summit,⁷ the 2005 World Summit,⁸ the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals⁹ and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,¹⁰ 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,¹¹ the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,¹² the third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹³ the twenty-first, twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹⁴ the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem,¹⁵

⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1)*, chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

⁷ See General Assembly resolution [55/2](#).

⁸ See General Assembly resolution [60/1](#).

⁹ See General Assembly resolution [65/1](#).

¹⁰ See General Assembly resolution [66/288](#), annex.

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

¹² See General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹³ See General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹⁴ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex, [FCCC/CP/2019/13/Add.1](#), decision 3/CP.25, annex, and [FCCC/CP/2022/10/Add.3](#), decision 24/CP.27.

¹⁵ See General Assembly resolution [S-30/1](#), annex.

the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)¹⁶ 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 Action¹⁷ 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”,¹⁸ in the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹⁹ 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 Women²⁰ 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,²¹

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 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

¹⁶ See General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

¹⁷ *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.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

¹⁹ *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.

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

²¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2020, Supplement No. 7 (E/2020/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

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 launch of the United Nations System-wide Gender Equality Acceleration Plan, with the aim for all parts of the United Nations, and at all organizational levels, to deliver, together with Member States, accelerated and concrete results on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls across the world, as well as on their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting further 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,

Noting the adoption in 2022 by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination of the gender equality marker standard, which introduces a common methodology and format for tracking the contribution of United Nations activities to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

Welcoming the membership of UN-Women in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and its contribution to mainstreaming gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls into the planning and implementation of humanitarian response,

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-General²² 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, drawing lessons, including from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its recovery efforts, to accelerate gender mainstreaming into policies and programmes in responding to other health emergencies, as well as in support of the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development²³ at the global, regional and country levels;

3. *Also urges* the United Nations system to further accelerate gender mainstreaming into its policies and programmes, in addressing emergencies and other global challenges, including poverty, conflict, climate change, hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and water scarcity 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. *Underlines* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into the policies and programmes related to innovation and technological change, and to education in the digital age, with the aim of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

6. *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;

7. *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;

8. *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;

²² [E/2024/58](#).

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

9. *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 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;

10. *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 or updated, are 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, and taking into consideration the United Nations System-wide Gender Equality Acceleration Plan;

(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 implement, by December 2025, a harmonized, quality-assured gender equality marker 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 and inter-agency pooled funds;

(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, including capacity-building, reskilling and upskilling, 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) Implementing substantive training, including mandatory training, for senior management, creating a leadership cadre that can better advance gender equality across the United Nations system;

(m) 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;

(n) 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 recovery and other emergencies;

(o) 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;

(p) 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;

(q) 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;

(r) 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;

(s) 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;

(t) 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;

(u) 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;

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

(w) 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;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations system entities, within their respective mandates, and encourages international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders, to support Member States, upon their request, in their efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

12. *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;

13. *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;

14. *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;

15. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution [77/335](#) of 1 September 2023, in which the Assembly noted that there is yet to be a woman Secretary-General, and strongly encouraged Member States to bear this in mind during the next and in subsequent selection processes, when nominating candidates for the position of Secretary-General;

16. *Notes* that only four women have been elected as President of the General Assembly since the foundation of the United Nations, and strongly encourages Member States to nominate women as candidates for the position of President of the General Assembly, and encourages Presidents-elect to continue to strive for both gender and geographical balance within the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2025 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.

*20th plenary meeting
5 June 2024*

2024/4. Promoting care and support systems for social development

The Economic and Social Council,

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 leaving no one behind and reaching 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,

Noting 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,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development²⁴ and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session²⁵ constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels, encouraging the continued global dialogue on social development issues, and reaffirming also all previous resolutions on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development,

Recognizing that the three core themes of social development, namely, poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that an enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals and targets, including target 5.4, which recognizes and values unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate,

Taking note of all relevant international human rights instruments and relevant international labour conventions, which contain provisions relevant to persons providing and receiving care and support,

Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action²⁶ and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,²⁷ and the outcome documents of their review conferences, as well as the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing,²⁸ and recognizing that the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution [77/317](#) of 24 July 2023 and Human Rights Council resolution [54/6](#) of 11 October 2023,²⁹

Taking note also of international, regional and national initiatives as well as multi-stakeholder initiatives related to care and support systems, including those that aim to guarantee the recognition, reduction and redistribution of unpaid care work and the reward and representation of care and domestic workers, to increase commitments toward economic and social justice and rights for all, including by promoting the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons,

²⁴ *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.

²⁵ General Assembly resolution [S-24/2](#), annex.

²⁶ *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.

²⁷ *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.

²⁸ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

²⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/78/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

Recognizing that the provision of care and support comprises, inter alia, meeting the physical, psychological and emotional needs of care receivers, which contributes to the enjoyment of their rights, and respect for their dignity, agency and well-being,

Recognizing also that support is an integral part of being able to live independently and being included in the community, and recognizing further the importance of increasing the resilience of older persons, persons with disabilities and persons living with mental health conditions by ensuring legal and social protection, adopting employment measures, providing better care and support services and promoting long-term care and support at home and in the community, facilitating access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, especially new and emerging ones, including information and communications systems, mobility aids, assistive devices and other assistive technologies with a view to guaranteeing their empowerment, autonomy and independence,

Acknowledging that strengthening intergenerational relations, through such measures as promoting intergenerational living arrangements and encouraging extended family members to live in close proximity to each other, has been found to promote the best interests of the child, as well as the autonomy, security and well-being of older persons, and that initiatives to promote involved and positive parenting and to support the role of grandparents have been found to be beneficial in advancing social integration and solidarity among generations, as well as in promoting and protecting the human rights of all family members,

Recognizing that women and girls, including adolescent girls, undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, which further exacerbates gender inequality by limiting women's agency to decide how to spend their time and their ability to participate in decision-making processes and occupy leadership positions, and that it poses significant constraints on women's and girls' education and training and women's economic opportunities, and that this kind of entrenched inequality and social exclusion is an obstacle to broad-based and sustained growth, and recognizing further the need to adopt a comprehensive and intergenerational approach in the design and implementation of care and support policies, including by accounting for it in national statistics, and economic and social policymaking,

Recognizing also that women often make up a large portion of the workforce in self-employment and part-time or temporary work and continue to bear most of the responsibility for unpaid care and support work, having, as a result, lower rates of labour force participation and shorter formal working careers, which limits their ability to contribute to social security schemes, and contributes to the feminization of poverty, and noting in this regard that mechanisms to build social protection which value and account for periods of unpaid work over their life course, including care and support systems, can help to address this situation,

Stressing the need to recognize and value paid care work and care workers as essential workers and the need to adopt measures that combat gender stereotypes related to care and support, as well as those related to, inter alia, race, disability, ethnicity, age and migratory status, to reduce occupational segregation for care work, while recognizing the need to improve working conditions and reduce precarious employment in paid care work,

Acknowledging the accelerated global demographic trend of ageing of the population, which will result in an increased need for health-care and social services and require more care work and support, and stressing the need to promote and strengthen the estimation of the caregiving contribution of older persons to care and support systems, including recognition of unpaid care for family members, in particular by older women, and to ensure that national statistics in this regard inform policymaking,

Noting that those providing domestic care and support constitute a significant proportion of the workforce and that, globally, care work is carried out in most cases by women, many of whom are migrants or persons who are in particularly vulnerable situations, exposing them to discrimination in respect of conditions of employment and of work,

Acknowledging that States should render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and should ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children, and noting that children's development depends on the existence of, and access to, a set of adequate family-oriented, community and State care policies and adequate living conditions, including basic infrastructure and the provision of sufficient, safe and nutritious food, to support healthy growth and development, and access to quality education, including early childhood education, as well as stimulating environments and social interactions with attentive caregivers,

Recognizing the need to adopt measures to reduce, redistribute and value unpaid care and domestic work by promoting the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within the household and by prioritizing, inter alia, sustainable infrastructure, social protection policies and accessible, affordable and quality social services, including care and support services, child care and maternity, paternity or parental leave, as well as the need for adequate maternity leave and protection for working mothers, and further recognizing that paid paternity leave and parental leave, especially for fathers, are necessary care policies to support father-child bonding and greater sharing of responsibilities between parents, and that these should be complemented by targeted adequate working arrangements,

Mindful of the need to create robust, resilient and gender-responsive, disability-inclusive and age-sensitive care and support systems with full respect for human rights, with a view to recognizing, valuing, reducing and redistributing unpaid care, domestic work and support,

Acknowledging the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the importance of respecting and protecting their traditional and ancestral knowledge, in accordance with each corresponding social and cultural system and cultural values, including in the context of community care and support systems,

Recognizing that civil society organizations, in particular those working on the issue of care and support, including workers' and employers' organizations, women's and community-based organizations, youth-led organizations, feminist groups, faith-based organizations and other relevant stakeholders and networks, are contributing to putting the need for care and support of people at the centre of relevant national policies,

1. *Urges* States to ensure the creation of enabling environments for promoting care and support systems for social development and implement all measures necessary to ensure the well-being and rights of care recipients and caregivers, to recognize and redistribute care work among individuals, as well as families, communities, the private sector and States, and to contribute to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

2. *Stresses* that Member States, which bear the main responsibility for social integration and social inclusion, should foster a care society in which all receive the care they need, promoting their rights and well-being, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination, access to basic social services and promotion of the active participation of every member of society as well as a collective responsibility, involving individuals, families, communities, States and the private sector, including through poverty eradication measures, labour policies, public services and gender-sensitive social protection programmes;

3. *Also stresses* the crucial role of Governments in designing and implementing care policies, as well as the need for social dialogue, representation and participation of caregivers and of care receivers in such policy design, to ensure that such policies are empowering and respect their dignity, rights, agency and well-being;

4. *Recognizes* that both paid and unpaid care and support work benefits societies, economies, families and individuals alike, considering that investing in the provision of care and support services would increase the well-being of both care recipients and paid and unpaid caregivers, generate new decent jobs in the care sector and support economic prosperity;

5. *Urges* States to consider investment in care and support and promote legal systems or frameworks in care and support policies and infrastructure, and promote national legislation and capacity-building to ensure universal access to affordable and quality services for all, including childcare, in the health and support sector for persons with disabilities and older persons, which is necessary to address care needs for persons throughout their life course, and to ensure universal access to paid maternity, paternity and parental leave and social protection for all workers, including for both informal workers and those in non-standard forms of employment;

6. *Stresses* that social inclusion policies, including care policies, should promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, considering that those providing domestic care and support constitute a significant proportion of the workforce and that care work is carried out mainly by women, and therefore calls for equal access to opportunities and social protection for all, in particular for those in vulnerable situations, including women and girls who experience violence and discrimination, considering that the empowerment of all women and

girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;³⁰

7. *Encourages* Member States to consider the multiplier effects of the care economy in terms of increasing labour participation, facilitating the transition from informal to formal work and decent working conditions in the care sector, investing in social infrastructure and strengthening social protection, as well as the returns on the investments in care policies and systems;

8. *Stresses* the need to address the challenges in paid care work such as lower wages, poor working conditions, precarious employment and the increased risk of harassment, including sexual harassment in the workplace;

9. *Encourages* Member States to invest in family-oriented policies and programmes that enhance strong intergenerational interactions, such as intergenerational living arrangements, parenting education, including for family caregivers, and support for grandparents, including grandparents who are primary caregivers, in an effort to promote inclusive urbanization, active and healthy ageing, intergenerational solidarity and social cohesion;

10. *Also encourages* Member States to promote and strengthen the estimation of the caregiving contribution in national statistics, including recognition of unpaid care for family members, and to support studies and research for more informed, evidence-based policymaking decisions, ensuring that investments in care and support systems are enshrined in national plans;

11. *Decides* to request the President of the Economic and Social Council at its 2024 session to organize, within existing resources, an informal intergovernmental interactive dialogue, in an accessible format, with the objective of evaluating experiences, good practices and main challenges regarding the promotion of and investment in care and support systems and their contribution to individuals, families, societies and economies, considering the role of caregivers and receivers;

12. *Also decides* that the Commission for Social Development will consider the issue of care and support systems at its sixty-fourth session.

*20th plenary meeting
5 June 2024*

2024/5. Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,³¹ 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 2000,³² the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³³ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,³⁴ and reaffirming the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,³⁵

Recognizing the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa³⁶ and reaffirmed in the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting

³⁰ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

³¹ *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.

³² General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

³³ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

³⁴ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

³⁵ General Assembly resolution 57/2.

³⁶ General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 68.

held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2008,³⁷ and noting the relevant decisions of African Union summits related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development,³⁸

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 the determination to mobilize the means required to implement the 2030 Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people,

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

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [71/254](#) of 23 December 2016, entitled "Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027", and welcoming in this regard the signing on 27 January 2018 of the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to promote the integrated and coordinated implementation and monitoring of and reporting on both Agendas through joint activities and programmes,

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

³⁷ General Assembly resolution [63/1](#).

³⁸ [A/57/304](#), annex.

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 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, with a view to leaving no one behind,

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,

Noting the adoption of the political declaration of the General Assembly high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, held in New York on 20 September 2023,³⁹ the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage, held in New York on 21 September 2023,⁴⁰ and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the fight against tuberculosis, held in New York on 22 September 2023,⁴¹

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

³⁹ General Assembly resolution 78/3, annex.

⁴⁰ General Assembly resolution 78/4, annex.

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution 78/5, annex.

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-coronavirus disease (COVID-19) recovery,

Noting with appreciation that 33 African countries are eligible or potentially eligible for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and its advancement, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, including 30 countries that have received full debt relief after they reached their completion points and Somalia and the Sudan, which have made tangible progress towards establishing a strong track record of policy required to achieve this milestone, and urging the international financial community to accelerate the progress on debt relief and to continue to work together to lower to sustainable levels the external debt burdens of the most heavily indebted countries,

Emphasizing that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, underlining the importance of debt sustainability, debt transparency and effective debt management to the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, stressing the need to continue to assist developing countries, including African countries, in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt, taking into account the challenges posed by the global economic environment and risks for debt sustainability in a growing number of developing countries, and the consequent need for coordinated policy responses, recognizing the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, and debt restructuring as debt crisis prevention, management and resolution tools, and recognizing with appreciation the steps taken by the Group of 20, in particular under the presidencies of Saudi Arabia, Italy and Indonesia, to further promote debt-related measures and the implementation of the Debt Service Suspension Initiative and the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative, and calling for all official bilateral creditors to implement these initiatives fully and in a transparent, timely and effective manner, while noting that more needs to be done, including to respond to the needs of countries not covered by current initiatives,

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,⁴²

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 enduring and compounding economic and social challenges occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic, and worsened by climate change, pose a serious challenge to Africa's social development, and to a considerable extent, have reversed gains attained in the medium term and exacerbated pre-pandemic vulnerabilities, leaving more people behind and having 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,

Noting with great concern the continuing multidimensional impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on African countries, including significant impacts on poverty, food security, unemployment, trade, disrupted supply chains, tourism and financial flows, as well as its social impacts, especially for the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including violence against women and girls, causing more challenges for African countries to achieve the

⁴² 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.

2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, and recognizing the great efforts made by African countries in combating the COVID-19 pandemic to save lives and achieve a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery,

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. *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;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 42 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 24 countries at present, and further welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process and takes note of the decision on its institutional reform, and emphasizes African ownership of the process, and invites the international community to support the efforts of African countries, at their request, in implementing their respective national programmes of action;

3. *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;

4. *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;

5. *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;

6. *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;

7. *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 in 2017 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, the adoption by the Assembly of the African Union in February 2019 of the decision on galvanizing political commitment towards the elimination of female genital mutilation in Africa, in which it endorsed the African Union Initiative on Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation known as the Saleema Initiative, the adoption of national laws penalizing the practice in 23 African countries, and the operationalization in April 2022 of the African Union Accountability Framework on Eliminating Harmful Practices, but remains concerned about the increased risk of child, early and forced marriages in some countries in Africa exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic;

8. *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;

9. *Encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and regional, and hard and soft infrastructure resilient to climate change, while recognizing the importance of quality infrastructure investment, through both foreign and domestic investment, and to continue to share best practices with a view to strengthening regional and continental integration, and in this regard recognizes the need for Africa’s development partners to align their efforts towards supporting the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, a robust infrastructure portfolio which is now in its Priority Action Plan 2 phase and consists of 69 transport, energy, water and information and communications technology projects with an implementation horizon from 2021 to 2030, and to build a more robust system against natural disasters and extreme weather events;

10. *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 from member States, of which 47 have ratified the agreement, as of August 2023;

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

12. *Notes* the decision taken at the thirty-sixth ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union to adopt “Acceleration of AfCFTA implementation” as the theme of the year 2023, which will play a critical role to complement other flagship projects of Agenda 2063 and the second 10-year implementation plan of the Agenda;

13. *Urges* all countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁴³ encourages States parties to review its implementation, committing to making the Convention an effective instrument for deterring, detecting, preventing and countering corruption and bribery, prosecuting those involved in corrupt activities and recovering and returning stolen assets to their country of origin, as appropriate, encourages the international community to develop good practices on asset return, expresses support for the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations and the World Bank and other international initiatives that support the recovery of stolen assets, urges the updating and ratification of regional conventions against corruption, and strives to eliminate safe havens that create incentives for the transfer abroad of stolen assets and illicit financial flows;

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

15. *Notes* that health is a precondition, an indicator and an outcome of sustainable development and that, as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, robust efforts are needed to integrate additional health issues into a broad health and development agenda, 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;

16. *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 in February 2019, with the mission of strengthening regulatory systems to improve 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, and which has gathered 29 signatures from member States, of

⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

which 26 have ratified the agreement, as of August 2023, and notes the other relevant initiatives such as the African Vaccine Acquisition Task Team initiative, accelerating post-COVID economic and social development;

17. *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),⁴⁴ 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;

18. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard recalls the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, 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;

19. *Takes note* of the declaration of the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 12 to 16 July 2013, on the progress made in implementing the Abuja actions towards the elimination of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa by 2030, also takes note of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030, adopted on 8 June 2021 at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS,⁴⁵ and reaffirms the resolve to provide assistance for prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of ensuring an Africa free of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, by addressing the needs of all, in particular those of women, children and young people, and the urgent need to significantly scale up efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

20. *Also takes note* of the decision of the African Union to extend the African Union Road Map on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Response in Africa from 2016 to 2020 and to use the year 2021, which 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;

21. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including by mobilizing the means necessary to support Africa's efforts to prevent, prepare for and respond to outbreaks and epidemics that account for over 100 major public health emergency events annually, 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;

⁴⁴ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

⁴⁵ General Assembly resolution [75/284](#), annex.

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

23. *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;

24. *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;

25. *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;

26. *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;

27. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate actions for eradicating extreme poverty, provide decent jobs and tackle the climate emergency, by investing in a sustainable, inclusive and just transition, including strategies to promote the social and solidarity economy, which can boost economic growth and create jobs, and strategies for adaptation and mitigation to climate change, modernizing smallholder agriculture, adding value to primary commodities and improving public and private institutions of economic and political governance;

28. *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;

29. *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;

30. *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;

31. *Notes* that preliminary data show that net bilateral official development assistance flows from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee to Africa stood at 34 billion United States dollars in 2022, representing a decrease of 7.4 per cent in real terms compared with 2021, including 29 billion dollars of net official development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa, which is a fall of 7.8 per cent in real terms compared to 2021, while in relative terms official development assistance remained far from the international commitment of 0.7 per cent of gross national income;

32. *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 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;

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

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

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

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

37. *Encourages* African countries to intensify their efforts to strengthen the capacity of subnational and national statistical systems in order to produce reliable and timely statistics and indicators for the monitoring of national development policies and strategies and of the implementation of commitments for the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals at the 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;

38. *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;

39. *Underlines* the importance for African Governments to build the productive capacity of sustainable agriculture, as a top priority, in order to increase rural incomes and ensure access to food for net food buyers, and stresses that greater efforts should be made to promote and implement sustainable agriculture, increase the access of smallholder farmers, in particular women, to necessary agricultural resources, including productive assets, and 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;

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

41. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture, food security and nutrition in Africa to align their efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, using the Programme's investment plans for the alignment of external funding;

42. *Welcomes* progress made in addressing issues such as food security through the adoption of a resolution on the development of a model law on food security and nutrition in Africa in October 2018 by the Pan-African Parliament, and the development of a technical cooperation project to incorporate indigenous crops into the African nutritious food basket for improved food security and nutrition, and notes the Africa Common Position on Food Systems, which provides a synthesis of African member States' expressed views, perspectives and priorities as well as ambitions on key issues shaping Africa's and the global food systems, informed by dialogues on the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit, including the African Regional Dialogue, held in Morocco on 13 July 2021, 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;

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

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

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

46. *Also emphasizes* the importance of accelerating strategies for closing the gender divide in access to education, health care, decent work, digital information and communications technologies, including the Internet, food and agricultural services and 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 presented its third strategic plan (2021–2025), entitled "Building resilience to foster African human capital through girls' and women's education for sustainable development", which is aimed at achieving gender equality while recognizing the crucial role of boys and men in this regard, during its technical meeting on pushing forward the African Union agenda on girls' and women's education, held on 19 and 20 July 2022 in South Africa;

47. *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 in 2022 of the African Union Women and Youth Financial and Economic Inclusion initiative, which seeks to enable financing opportunities and parity in employment for at least 1 million African women and youth by 2030, and the African Union 1 Million Next Level initiative, which seeks to provide opportunities for 300 million African youth by 2030 in the areas of education, employment, entrepreneurship, engagement, and health and well-being;

48. *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;

49. *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;

50. *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;

51. *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;

52. *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;

53. *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;

54. *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;

55. *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;

56. *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;

57. *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;

58. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should consider progress in the implementation of the social dimensions of the New Partnership and give due consideration to Agenda 2063 of the African Union at its sixty-third session;

59. *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 [77/270](#) of 20 February 2023, 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-third 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
5 June 2024*

2024/6. Fostering social development and social justice through social policies to accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the overarching goal of poverty eradication

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution [2023/12](#) of 7 June 2023, in which it decided that the priority theme of the 2024 session of the Commission for Social Development would be “Fostering social development and social justice through social policies to accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the overarching goal of poverty eradication”,

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 Development⁴⁶ and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session⁴⁷ 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 25 years after the convening of the World Summit for Social Development, progress has been slow and uneven between and within countries and regions, and major gaps remain,

Recalling that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development gave the highest priority in national, regional and international policies and actions to the promotion of social progress, justice and the betterment of the human condition, based on full participation by all,

Recalling also 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 leaving no one behind and reaching 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 further 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,

Taking note of the political declarations of the high-level meetings on health convened under the auspices of the General Assembly during the seventy-eighth session⁴⁸ as efforts to highlight the importance of health on the high-level political agenda, recognizing that respecting the human right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and building equitable national health systems are essential to achieve universal health coverage, to build prevention, preparedness and response to pandemics, as well as other health emergencies, and to ending epidemics such as tuberculosis,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [78/1](#) of 29 September 2023, entitled “Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly”, and urging timely action to ensure its implementation,

Recalling also the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴⁹ 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

⁴⁶ *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.

⁴⁷ General Assembly resolution [S-24/2](#), annex.

⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution [78/3](#), annex, resolution [78/4](#), annex, and resolution [78/5](#), annex.

⁴⁹ See General Assembly resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

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,

Recalling further relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council which established the International Year of the Family and called for its observance on its tenth, twentieth and thirtieth anniversaries, including Council resolution [2014/8](#) of 12 June 2014,

Noting that the family plays an important role in social protection and that over 4 billion people still lack social protection, that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has intensified the reliance of persons vulnerable to poverty on their family, and recognizing the importance of responsive family-oriented policies, especially in the areas of poverty reduction, full and productive employment, and decent work and to confront social exclusion, recognizing the multidimensional aspects of social exclusion, focusing on inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all, health and well-being for all at all ages, social security, livelihoods and social cohesion, including through gender-responsive and age-sensitive social protection systems and measures, such as child allowances and pension benefits, and to ensure that the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of all family members are respected,

Noting also 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,

Recognizing the particular relevance of the International Labour Organization Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work⁵⁰ 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 Development⁵¹ and regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme,

Taking note of the Durban Call to Action on the Elimination of Child Labour from the fifth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, held in South Africa from 15 to 20 May 2022,

Recalling the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights⁵² adopted by the Human Rights Council in its resolution [21/11](#) of 27 September 2012,⁵³ 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,

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,

Emphasizing that all human rights, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and also that the right to development is vital for the full realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and should be central to its implementation,

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 full and productive employment, decent work, and 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 slowed down and, in some cases, even reversed the progress in achieving many of the Goals by 2030,

⁵⁰ [A/73/918](#), annex.

⁵¹ [A/57/304](#), annex.

⁵² [A/HRC/21/39](#).

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

including Goal 1, which aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, Goal 8, which aims to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and Goal 10, which aims to reduce inequality within and among countries, and recognizing that those who are in vulnerable situations have been the hardest hit by the pandemic,

Noting with great concern that the multiple crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, have increased the number of those living in poverty, led to further impoverishment of those already living in poverty, widened inequalities, including gender inequality, increased unemployment, informal employment and the number of people who have left the labour market, and continue to disproportionately impact people in vulnerable situations, including older persons, persons with pre-existing medical conditions, women, children, including girls, youth, persons with disabilities, persons living with rare diseases, persons affected by conflict, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, people of African descent and Indigenous Peoples, local communities, workers in the informal economy, people living in rural areas and other people in vulnerable situations,

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,

Expressing its deep concern that the progress in reducing poverty remains uneven, with 1.1 billion people still living in multidimensional poverty, half of whom are children, and over 600 million people living in extreme poverty, and, on the basis of current trends, it is expected that there will still be 575 million people living in extreme poverty in 2030, and that these numbers continue 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,

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 with concern that high out-of-pocket health-care expenditures create significant health risks and impose a substantial financial burden on people, with 1 billion suffering catastrophic out-of-pocket costs annually, which can push people and their families into poverty, especially in developing countries, and that these challenges may have a disproportionate impact on women and girls,

Noting with concern also that progress toward education for all has slowed and that poor households often struggle to afford the costs of sending their children to school, which can affect their future well-being and reduce opportunities later in life,

Acknowledging that the social integration of people living in poverty and hunger should encompass access to quality education, lifelong learning opportunities, full and productive employment, decent work, health-care systems and adequate housing through integrated development strategies,

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,

Recognizing that social justice for all is the foundation for overcoming inequalities, and that social development and social justice cannot be attained in the absence of peace and security or in the absence of respect for respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and noting that fostering social justice implies the recognition that individuals do not have the same starting point in life and that systemic barriers and societal biases create and perpetuate inequalities,

Recognizing also that social justice cuts across various sectors, such as health, education, food, water, housing, investment, trade and employment, and that in the world of work, social justice implies non-discrimination, fair wages, labour rights, social dialogue and access to social protection for all,

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 Member States and the international community,

Reaffirming also that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly in Africa, in the least developed countries, in landlocked developing countries, in small island developing States and in some middle-income countries, and underlining the importance of accelerating sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, recovery and sustainable development, including full, productive employment and decent work for all, with a view to reducing inequalities within and among countries,

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 all countries to better target, coordinate and monitor poverty eradication measures,

Recognizing also the important contribution that entrepreneurship makes to sustainable development by creating jobs and promoting decent work, 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,

Recognizing further that information and communications technologies, including artificial intelligence, present new opportunities and challenges to achieve social development and social justice and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing new technologies for social development, stressing the need to close the digital divides, both between and within countries and including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, and to harness information and communications technologies, including artificial intelligence, for development, and recalling the need to emphasize quality of access to bridge digital and knowledge divides to promote capacity in social policy design,

Recognizing that sport is an enabler of social development and can be used as a means to access quality education and decent work, 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 international best practices on assets return and recovery as one of the sources of financing for development with a view to promoting decent work and reducing inequality within and among countries,

Stressing that domestic public finance remains the primary source of financing for social spending globally, and in many countries, domestic public resources are insufficient to provide all people with adequate quality public services and match the scale and ambition of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Deeply concerned about the disproportionate impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had 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 estimated additional 60 million children living in income-poor households in 2021,

Recognizing the importance of new and emerging challenges and vulnerabilities in regard to developing country external and domestic debt sustainability, and the importance of improved international debt mechanisms to support debt review, debt payment suspensions and debt restructuring, as appropriate, with an expansion of support and eligibility to vulnerable countries in need,

Noting the proposal contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”⁵⁴ to convene a world social summit in 2025, to be discussed and agreed upon by Member States, including its modalities, title, objectives, scope and possible outcomes, and emphasizing that the possible summit’s outcome should have a social development approach, including the need to place people at the centre of development and the pledge to make poverty eradication, full employment, and social integration the overriding development objectives, and give momentum towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁵⁵
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,⁵⁶ 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, creating full and productive employment and decent work for all, 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,⁵⁷ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁵⁸ and the New Urban Agenda;⁵⁹
3. *Reaffirms* the commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda for all by ensuring that no one would be left behind and reaching the furthest behind first, including by fostering social development and social justice through social policies, and by recognizing human rights and that the dignity of the human person is fundamental;
4. *Recognizes* the need for strengthening international cooperation to provide necessary financial assistance, technical support and capacity-building to developing countries for attaining Sustainable Development Goals related to social development, by creating full and productive employment and decent work for all;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to promote, respect and protect human rights, in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law;
6. *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, of which the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is an integral part, supporting and complementing it;
7. *Stresses* that the benefits of economic growth should be inclusive and distributed more equitably and that, in order to close the gap of inequality and avoid any further deepening of inequality, comprehensive social policies and programmes, including appropriate social transfer and decent work and job creation programmes and social protection systems, are needed;
8. *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 build a more inclusive, equitable and adaptable labour market with full and productive employment and decent work for all, enhance people’s capabilities and well-being, address the feminization of poverty, 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 unemployment should inform these recovery strategies;
9. *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

⁵⁴ [A/75/982](#).

⁵⁵ [E/CN.5/2024/3](#) and [E/CN.5/2024/3/Corr.1](#).

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

⁵⁷ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

⁵⁸ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

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

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;

10. *Acknowledges* that investment in human capital and social protection has been proven to be effective in reducing poverty and inequality, and invites Member States to mobilize innovative sources of financing, including through public-private partnerships, to secure adequate levels of social expenditure necessary for expanding coverage towards universal access to health, education, innovation, new technologies and basic social protection;

11. *Recognizes* that ensuring access to inclusive and equitable quality education for all and promoting lifelong learning opportunities are essential to helping people to overcome poverty and vulnerability, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of addressing the shortage of qualified teachers and inadequate curricula, school equipment and infrastructure;

12. *Recognizes and promotes* lifelong learning and training for all, in both formal and informal settings, and supports domestic literacy programmes, including vocational education components and non-formal education, to support employment growth, enhance the quality of jobs, support skills development for the new forms of work, foster equal opportunities and reduce inequality in the labour market;

13. *Encourages* Member States to address underlying causes of inequality by promoting a sustainable economy for the well-being of all, investing in programmes for poverty eradication, as well as in the promotion of equitable and universal access to basic services and in quality and resilient infrastructure, including health-care services; education, lifelong learning and skills training; education infrastructure; safe drinking water and sanitation; affordable housing; affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and affordable access to the Internet and connectivity, including by working to ensure that service delivery is aimed at progressively reaching universal access, with particular attention given to the needs of those in vulnerable situations;

14. *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, create full and productive employment and decent work for all, and ensure the well-being of all at all ages in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda;

15. *Stresses* the importance of establishing and implementing targeted policies and measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, by formulating development strategies with clear poverty eradication goals, strengthening national statistical capacity and monitoring systems, including innovative use of telephone surveys and high-resolution data facilitated by remote sensing, and implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, and taking concrete actions to prevent the return to poverty, especially when the past three years have witnessed a sharp setback in poverty reduction, with a view to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions, economic, social and environmental, and building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations;

16. *Calls upon* Governments to adopt measures to combat trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, modern slavery, and sexual and other forms of exploitation that victimize persons in situations of poverty, and to address the underlying economic and social causes of trafficking in persons and other forms of exploitation, including by discouraging the demand which fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children;

17. *Invites* Governments to undertake the necessary adaptations to policies and regulations to support decent work and employment growth, foster equal opportunities and reduce inequalities and discrimination in the labour market, by enhancing effective labour market institutions, by enabling adequate remuneration through measures such as statutory or negotiated minimum wages, equal pay for work of equal value, employment protection legislation and employment law, and their effective implementation so that all workers enjoy labour rights;

18. *Reiterates* the commitment of Member States to promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services, in both rural and urban sectors, and promote technologies that generate productive employment and decent work;

19. *Invites* Governments 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 to address the implications of fundamental changes in the digital economy and industry 4.0 for labour markets;

20. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting labour market policies that strengthen institutions and provide adequate labour protection to all workers, especially the most disadvantaged, including through social dialogue and 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;

21. *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;

22. *Encourages* Member States to accelerate efforts to promote the transition from informal to formal work in all sectors through integrated strategies that comprise nuanced and differentiated measures for decent work and reliable social protection, including by leveraging e-formalization policies and investing in the creation of more decent work opportunities, including by supporting new and growing sectors such as the care economy, sustainable economy and digital economy to absorb informal workers, and to establish appropriate interventions that can strengthen the capacity of employers and workers to comply with existing standards and regulations of paying taxes and making social security contributions in ways and intervals tailored to the income patterns of informal and rural economy workers, by supporting the adaptation or simplification of regulations and procedures, establishing incentives to formalize and strengthening government oversight and capacity-building of tax and labour inspection services and social security;

23. *Calls upon* Member States to establish well-designed programmes that are aimed at ensuring equal opportunities and treatment in the world of work and facilitating and supporting the inclusion in the labour market of those in vulnerable situations, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, persons living with rare diseases, older persons, Indigenous Peoples, migrants, members of national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and people living with HIV, including by strengthening active labour market policies and social protection systems;

24. *Urges* Member States to provide specific programmes and mobilize financial resources and technologies to support women to return to economic activity, including access to decent work, training and financial services, strengthening their economic empowerment and autonomy, and to protect and promote the right to work and rights at work of all women, facilitate women's full and equal participation in the labour market and ensure the equal access of women to decent work and quality jobs in all sectors and at all levels;

25. *Calls upon* Member States to promote, respect and protect labour rights, promote decent work and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment, and recognizes that the positive contribution of women migrant workers has the potential to foster inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination, underlining the value and dignity of their labour, in all sectors, including in care and domestic work, and also calls upon Member States to strengthen international cooperation for safe, orderly and regular migration;

26. *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 affordable and quality childcare services and facilities, work-family balance, including, inter alia, while caring for children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and by promoting their full, equal and meaningful participation in the economy, including by supporting women's entrepreneurship, and in decision-making processes at all levels;

27. *Calls upon* Member States to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and ensure non-discrimination, racial and cultural diversity and inclusion, and equity by developing and implementing an integrated and comprehensive approach through the entire life course, by removing barriers that prevent women from accessing, remaining and progressing in the labour market, such as gender stereotypes, all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, discriminatory laws and practices and the unfair division of unpaid care work, by closing gender pay and pension gaps and by further realizing equal pay for equal work, including care work;

28. *Encourages* Member States to undertake the necessary adaptations to foster an enabling business environment for the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, decent work and decent job creation,

as well as entrepreneurship, including social entrepreneurship, innovation and sustainable enterprises, through the enhancement of international cooperation and partnership with the private sector, including improving access to credit, particularly for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and adopt public policies to combat unnecessary bureaucracy and corruption, as well as illicit financial flows, and strengthen good practices on assets return and recovery;

29. *Recognizes* that family policies are most effective when targeting the family unit and its dynamic as a whole, including taking into consideration the needs of its members, and notes that family-oriented policies aim in particular at strengthening, and should be designed to enhance, a household's capacity to escape poverty, ensure financial independence and support work-family balance to help manage family functions and foster child development;

30. *Encourages* Member States to enact family-oriented and gender-responsive policies that support the creation of decent jobs in new, sustainable and growing sectors, including the sustainable economy, digital economy, care economy and, as appropriate, social and solidarity economy, through, inter alia, appropriate investments in flexible and accessible skills and qualification development policies designed with the support of social partners that are tailored to the needs of these new sectors, policies that promote an environmentally sustainable and digitally empowered just transition that is fair and inclusive, legislative frameworks that determine the employment status of digital platform workers and protect their rights, and policies that ensure their effective implementation;

31. *Also encourages* Member States to promote and implement national, local and regional strategies, policies and programmes for supporting and enhancing the social and solidarity economy as a possible model for sustainable economic and social development, taking into account national circumstances, plans and priorities by developing legal frameworks, aiming to strengthen the integration in the economy of people living in poverty and in vulnerable situations, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities and farmers, and creating suitable environments to protect and promote their traditional practices and knowledge in productive activities;

32. *Further encourages* Member States to respect, promote and realize the right to work and to prevent and eliminate unequal division of domestic care, violence, abuse and sexual harassment, while recognizing that violence and harassment are a threat to equal opportunities, are unacceptable and incompatible with decent work and may prevent women from accessing, remaining and advancing in the labour market;

33. *Acknowledges* that the exacerbation of poverty during the COVID-19 pandemic 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;

34. *Recognizes* that nationally appropriate universal 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 the empowerment of women and girls, and decent work, and facilitating the full inclusion of persons with disabilities, persons with rare diseases, and older persons;

35. *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;

36. *Encourages* Member States to invest in building national social protection systems that are, as appropriate, universal, risk-informed, gender-responsive and family-oriented, that combine social insurance and non-contributory (tax-financed) schemes, to ensure that everyone has access to comprehensive, adequate, progressive and sustainable social protection over the life course, through design and implementation features that support the inclusion of those in vulnerable situations who are often left out of social protection systems (including unpaid caregivers, the “missing middle” and informal workers), and contribute to just structural transformations by responding to social protection needs, including those stemming from the growth of the sustainable economy and the digital economy, and enable the increased responsiveness of programmes to disasters caused by hazards of all kinds, including through public and private investment in disaster risk reduction;

37. *Also encourages* Member States to establish comprehensive and well-coordinated social policies, including universal social protection schemes, by investing in evidenced-based good practices, including by strengthening the capacities of national evaluation services to direct public funds towards social policies, including social protection policies and schemes that have proven to be effective and efficient;

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

39. *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 families in vulnerable situations, 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 family members in vulnerable situations and help to break the intergenerational transfer of poverty;

40. *Acknowledges* the vital role that sustainable social protection systems played in the COVID-19 pandemic response, and encourages Member States to provide 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;

41. *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;

42. *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;

43. *Encourages* Member States to consider supporting the implementation of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for a Just Transition, including through the promotion of decent work and sustainable and universal social protection systems;

44. *Also encourages* Member States to develop long-term, 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, Internet access and connectivity;

45. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to take action to bridge the digital divides within and between countries and spread the benefits of digitalization, and to expand participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in the digital economy, including by enhancing their digital infrastructure connectivity, building their capacities and access to technological innovations through stronger partnerships and improving digital literacy, and further calls upon Member States to leverage digital technology to expand the foundations on which to strengthen social protection systems;

46. *Notes with concern* that unfair practices could hinder technological development and innovation worldwide, in particular in developing countries, and calls upon the international community to foster an open and inclusive environment for scientific and technological development;

47. *Encourages* Member States to improve accountability, transparency and capabilities of the public sector and to facilitate the effective and meaningful participation and empowerment of those in vulnerable situations, those working in the informal economy and those living in poverty in the design, implementation and monitoring of social

policies, including by strengthening social dialogue and mechanisms for multi-stakeholder engagement and by supporting civil society organizations;

48. *Urges* Member States to address multiple causes of poverty, hunger and inequality, through decent work and job creation; 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; ensuring access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities without discrimination; 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;

49. *Also urges* Member States to place social considerations at the heart of development frameworks, including by reinforcing synergies between and among social, economic and environmental policies, as appropriate, and by making use of institutional resources such as coordination between ministries and an integrated approach;

50. *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, sand and dust storms, 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, 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;

51. *Recognizes* the efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets and social protection floors, for those in need and those in vulnerable situations, inter alia, food and cash-for-work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes, and affordable housing, and in this regard underlines the importance of increasing investment, capacity-building and systems development;

52. *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 labour market participation, division of care work and in food security programmes, especially for those 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;

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

54. *Recognizes* that investing in the capacities of women and girls is important for them to reach their full potential as well as in reducing poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and inequalities, and in achieving higher productivity and boosting social returns in terms of health, lower infant mortality and the well-being of their families;

55. *Encourages* Member States to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work, particularly by women, and enhance efforts to ensure equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, and to promote work-family balance as conducive to the well-being of children, youth, persons with disabilities, persons living with rare diseases, and older persons and the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, inter alia, through the improvement of working conditions for workers with family responsibilities, expanding flexible working arrangements, including through the use of new information and communications technologies, and providing and/or expanding leave arrangements, such as maternity leave and paternity leave, and adequate social security benefits for both women and men, taking appropriate steps to ensure that they are not discriminated against when availing themselves of such benefits and promoting men's awareness and use of such opportunities, for their children's developmental benefit and as a means of enabling women to increase their participation in the labour market;

56. *Also 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;

57. *Calls upon* Member States to address 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, including early childhood 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, and access to opportunities to catch up on lost learning;

58. *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;

59. *Calls upon* Member States to increase investment in social development through, inter alia, domestic resource mobilization for social policies by broadening the tax base, making use of progressive taxation and strengthening national tax services to ensure that they have the capacity to design, administer and enforce these policies;

60. *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;

61. *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;

62. *Calls upon* the international community to assist developing countries in the implementation of national human resources development strategies, and encourages the international community, including the private sector and relevant civil society actors, to provide and mobilize financial resources, capacity-building, technical assistance and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and to supply expertise from all sources, as available;

63. *Also calls upon* the international community to strengthen multilateral cooperation to enhance fiscal space for social spending by cooperating with regional, subregional and national development banks to align lending capacities with national development priorities and help to meet the financing needs of developing countries, while continuing to assist developing countries in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt and in implementing resilience measures so as to reduce the risk of relapsing into another debt crisis;

64. *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;

65. *Calls upon* the international community to support countries to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors to engage further on the implementation of existing commitments on technology transfer on mutually agreed terms;

66. *Welcomes* the contributions of South-South cooperation to the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for all, 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;

67. *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;

68. *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;

69. *Calls upon* the international community to strengthen multilateral cooperation, by mobilizing resources for an inclusive recovery and exploring the voluntary rechanneling of special drawing rights through multilateral development banks to countries most in need, while respecting the relevant legal frameworks and preserving the character of special drawing rights, 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;

70. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to provide information that can help Member States to prepare for the challenges that ageing poses to meeting social protection obligations, sustaining fiscal systems and strengthening social stability, especially in countries that are still developing and countries with ageing populations;

71. *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;

72. *Invites* the United Nations system to continue to support Member States, upon their request, in their pursuit of sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and facilitate international cooperation to strengthen social policies to foster social development and social justice as a way of overcoming inequalities and eradicating poverty, and to achieve the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the common future of present and coming generations.

*20th plenary meeting
5 June 2024*

2024/7. Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-sixth 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 Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [69/137](#) of 12 December 2014, and Assembly resolution [74/15](#) of 5 December 2019, by which the Assembly adopted the Political Declaration of the High-level Midterm Review on the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024,

Recalling also the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁶⁰ 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, recognizing the relevance of disaster risk and the impact of disasters in the process of graduation from the least developed country category, and recalling further Assembly resolution 77/289 of 18 May 2023, by which the Assembly adopted the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,

Recalling further its resolutions 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, 2007/34 of 27 July 2007, 2013/20 of 24 July 2013, 2021/11 of 8 June 2021 and 2023/10 of 7 June 2023,

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,

Taking note of the finding of the Committee for Development Policy that the changing global context requires updating the existing graduation framework, to make it fit for purpose,

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 about the multiple and widespread effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, conflicts and climate change, which have brought about a deterioration in the situation of food security, energy security, global trade and market stability, affecting all developing countries, with the least developed countries being disproportionately affected, further undermining the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-sixth session and the recommendations therein;⁶¹

2. *Notes* the work carried out by the Committee on (a) innovation ecosystems for development, structural change and equity; (b) the 2024 triennial review of the list of least developed countries; (c) enhanced monitoring of countries that are graduating or have graduated from the list of least developed countries; and (d) graduation – the global context;

3. *Requests* the Committee, at its twenty-seventh session, to examine and make recommendations on the annual theme of the 2025 session of the Council;

4. *Also requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries graduating and graduated from the category of the least developed countries, in accordance with paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 67/221;

5. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee on enhancing the monitoring mechanism of countries graduating and graduated from the least developed country category in line with paragraph 284 of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries⁶² to make it responsive to emerging crises and to better link monitoring to specific support, requests the Committee to improve and customize the mechanism within existing resources, 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;

⁶⁰ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁶¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 13 (E/2024/33)*.

⁶² General Assembly resolution 76/258, annex.

6. *Takes note* of the finding of the Committee that the changing global context of least developed country graduation increases the demand on the Committee and its secretariat under the enhanced monitoring mechanism, and requests the Secretary-General to provide adequate resources to the Committee secretariat in order to enable effective engagement between the Committee and participating countries in the enhanced monitoring mechanism;

7. *Calls upon* the Committee to continue due consultations with the countries concerned and, where appropriate, increase their effectiveness, 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;

8. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Committee at its triennial review in 2024 on countries to graduate from the list of least developed countries;

9. *Welcomes* the finding of the Committee concerning the benefits of updating the existing General Assembly resolutions on smooth transition, including for the purpose of providing necessary guidance on the process of extending the preparatory period preceding graduation;

10. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that Cambodia and Senegal graduate from the list of least developed countries, notes that the Committee finds that a five-year preparatory period is necessary for all countries recommended for graduation at the 2024 triennial review to effectively prepare for graduation, recommends that the General Assembly take note of that recommendation and that finding, and also recommends that the Assembly decide that the graduations of Cambodia and Senegal become effective five years after the Assembly takes note of the recommendations to graduate these countries;

11. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Committee that Djibouti graduate from the list of least developed countries, also takes note of the position of Djibouti, and decides to defer its graduation to a later date, on an exceptional basis, allowing the Council an opportunity for further consideration of the particular challenges that Djibouti faces;

12. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution [78/126](#) of 18 December 2023, by which the Assembly decided to defer the graduation of Angola to a later date, takes note of the finding of the Committee that Angola no longer satisfies the graduation criteria, and endorses the conclusion of the Committee that the graduation process would recommence when, in accordance with the established procedures, and at a future triennial review, Angola meets the criteria for graduation again;

13. *Also recalls* its decision in its resolution [2021/11](#) to defer, on an exceptional basis and considering the unprecedented socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic, the consideration of the graduation of Kiribati and Tuvalu from the least developed country category to 2024, and further decides, on an exceptional basis, to consider the graduation of Kiribati and Tuvalu at a later date, allowing the Council an opportunity for further consideration of the particular challenges that Kiribati and Tuvalu face;

14. *Recognizes* the finding of the Committee that the extreme and permanent vulnerability of Kiribati and Tuvalu to climate change requires specific, sustained and easily accessible financial and technical support that is outside the scope of specific support measures for least developed countries;

15. *Takes note* of the observation of the Committee that keeping countries in the least developed country category for a prolonged period, when they no longer share the essential characteristics of the group, creates inconsistency and poses negative risks for the credibility of the category;

16. *Reaffirms* the importance for development and trading partners and the United Nations system to support graduating countries with concrete measures to facilitate a smooth transition, including in graduation impact assessments and in the development of smooth transition strategies and development strategies beyond graduation;

17. *Takes note* of the finding of the Committee that countries graduating from the least developed country category are facing an increasingly challenging external environment, and calls upon development partners to urgently provide adequate financial resources to the Sustainable Graduation Support Facility (iGRAD) to significantly scale up graduation support;

18. *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 and the United Nations system to support those countries in reducing disaster risk and building resilience;

19. *Encourages* the international community, and welcomes existing initiatives, to provide targeted support for the least developed countries, as well as recently graduated countries, for the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action and for responding to the multiple global crises, inter alia, of food, energy and finance, building resilience to possible future pandemics and expanding productive capacities, including for quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, while ensuring the sustainability of external debt;

20. *Recalls* the Doha Programme of Action, and in this regard calls upon the development partners to continue to provide, as appropriate, special climate change-related finance and technological support to graduated countries so as to support action towards the achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement⁶³ and for a period consistent with their vulnerabilities, sustainable development needs and other national circumstances and emerging challenges;

21. *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;

22. *Reaffirms its call upon* all Member States to continue to engage in discussions in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including international financial institutions, multilateral development banks and regional commissions, on measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product, taking into account existing initiatives in order to have a more inclusive approach to international cooperation;

23. *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-seventh session in 2025, within existing resources.

*21st plenary meeting
5 June 2024*

2024/8. 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 2024/310 of 9 April 2024, in which it decided that the theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2024 session would be “Putting humanity first in the face of conflicts and climate change: strengthening humanitarian assistance and respect for international humanitarian law, and promoting effectiveness, innovation and partnerships” and that it would convene four 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

⁶³ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

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 ongoing consequences and long-term effects 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 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; recognizing also the compounded risks and impacts due to armed conflict, poverty, natural disasters, violence, the adverse effects of climate change, and other environmental challenges; and recognizing further the importance of continuing to strengthen pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, and address the consequences of pandemics and other health emergencies,

Recalling that the COVID-19 global pandemic required 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 many circumstances can 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 reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in support of the efforts of affected States, including in preparedness, response and early recovery, and of strengthening the response capacity of countries affected by such disasters,

Affirming the need for effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁶⁴ 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,⁶⁵

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁶⁶ and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977,⁶⁷ and the obligation to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and the obligation of all parties to armed conflict to comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law,

Reaffirming the continued importance of the Geneva Conventions, 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 2005,⁶⁸ 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,

Condemning in the strongest possible terms the alarming increase in threats to and deliberate targeting of humanitarian and medical personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, especially against locally and nationally recruited personnel, and all attacks, threats and other acts of violence against humanitarian personnel, their

⁶⁴ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

⁶⁵ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁶⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2404, No. 43425.

facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, and expressing deep concern about the consequences of such attacks for the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations,

Commending the courage, sacrifice and commitment of those who take part in humanitarian operations, especially nationally and locally recruited personnel, and including those serving with national and international non-governmental organizations in the field, often at great personal risk and a negative impact to their health, including their mental health and psychosocial well-being, especially when working in situations of armed conflict and exposed to direct violence, injury and risk of illness with limited access to medical and emergency facilities, and paying tribute to their heroic efforts, especially those who have lost their lives in the service of humanity,

Emphasizing the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant obligations to end impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving attacks against humanitarian personnel,

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

Deeply alarmed by the devastating harm to civilians and civilian infrastructure caused by armed conflicts, including in urban and other populated areas,

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, and in this regard recognizing the important role and contribution of national and local women's organizations and women-led organizations,

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizing that, in humanitarian emergencies, persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected and face multiple obstacles in accessing humanitarian assistance, recognizing also the need to make humanitarian action accessible to and inclusive of persons with disabilities, in this regard stressing the importance of ensuring non-discrimination, meaningful participation in decision-making processes, as well as cooperation and coordination in the provision of assistance to ensure that their needs are addressed, and in this regard recalling the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action,

Recognizing also the primary role of Member States in preparing for and responding to outbreaks of infectious disease, including those that result in humanitarian crises, highlighting the critical role played by Member States, the 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,⁶⁹ 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 facing famine or the immediate risk of famine or 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 acute food insecurity and malnutrition, and that additional efforts, including international support, are urgently needed to address this,

Recognizing that urgent and concerted action is needed at all levels to recover momentum and accelerate efforts to end famine, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, comprehensively tackling both their causes and effects, and to promote improved nutrition and sustainable and resilient agrifood systems, and stressing further 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 equitable access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food and its utilization, while fully respecting the importance of humanitarian principles for humanitarian assistance,

Recognizing also the initiatives and efforts to address and mitigate rising food insecurity by the Secretary-General and the United Nations system, including with the support of Member States, and encouraging their continuation,

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

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

⁶⁹ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

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 the critical importance of continuing to enhance and strengthen the capacities of the United Nations humanitarian system and humanitarian organizations to reach people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, in line with humanitarian principles,

Recognizing also 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,⁷⁰ 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,

Noting the holding of the first World Humanitarian Summit, in Istanbul, Türkiye, on 23 and 24 May 2016,

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 2016,⁷¹ 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,⁷²

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,⁷³

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁷⁴

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

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

⁷² *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.

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

⁷⁴ [A/79/78-E/2024/53](#).

2. *Encourages* the United Nations humanitarian system, humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with national Governments, taking into account the primary role of the affected State in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of such assistance within its territory;

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

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

5. *Encourages* humanitarian and development organizations and other relevant actors, as appropriate, in consultation with Governments, to consider, where possible, common objectives, including risk-management and resilience objectives, achievable through multi-year planning and increased investment in preparedness, based on a prioritization of needs and conducted in line with humanitarian principles, in order to reduce suffering and losses and the overall impact of humanitarian crises, and in this regard emphasizes that, in order to strengthen coherence and ensure a smooth transition from relief to longer-term development, humanitarian response, particularly in protracted crises, needs to be planned over a multi-year framework, as appropriate, and linked with development planning 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. *Urges* the United Nations, relevant humanitarian and development organizations, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen the capacity and resilience of Member States, including

through capacity-building for community resilience and the application of new science and technology and investments in the context of disasters and climate change, and also stresses the importance of investment in disaster-resilient infrastructure and structural and non-structural disaster risk reduction measures, including nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches, among other approaches, for preventing and mitigating the humanitarian impacts of disasters and helping to reduce the cost of disaster response, recovery and reconstruction, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

10. *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;

11. *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, to protect those in vulnerable situations, to deepen early warning expertise 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, and encourages the United Nations system and humanitarian and development organizations to enhance their collaboration with international financial institutions, regional organizations, regional development banks, the private sector and academia to this end;

12. *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;

13. *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;

14. *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;

15. *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;

16. *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;

17. *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;

18. *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 and regional 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, narrow the humanitarian funding gap, 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;

19. *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;

20. *Urges* Member States and relevant stakeholders to mobilize resources to support humanitarian response plans, underlining the importance of rapid, flexible, predictable, adequate and effective funding, including, where appropriate, through multi-year funding, and for support to the Central Emergency Response Fund and country-based and regional pooled funds which play a key role in responding to humanitarian emergencies;

21. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to increase support to the Central Emergency Response Fund and humanitarian country-based and regional pooled funds for strengthening early and rapid response to mitigate the impact of disasters, including in underfunded contexts and increasingly through local and national responders and implementing partners;

22. *Encourages* the United Nations system to strengthen coordination and strategic partnerships with international financial institutions in order to prevent, reduce and respond to humanitarian suffering and assist those in need, strengthen early recovery efforts, reinforce basic services and reinforce rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and further encourages complementarity and coherence across humanitarian and development efforts in accordance with their respective mandates, and help to reduce risks and vulnerabilities of affected people and communities and reinforce their resilience to future shocks;

23. *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;

24. *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;

25. *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;

26. *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;

27. *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 the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework in 2023, including the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held on 18 and 19 May 2023, at which the Assembly adopted the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁷⁵ and takes note with appreciation of the regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction;

28. *Encourages* the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to enhance efforts to further study, prepare for, address and minimize the humanitarian consequences of the adverse effects of climate change and environmental risks;

29. *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;

30. *Recognizes* the importance of global, regional, national and local operational readiness and response services, networks and surge mechanisms in strengthening the effectiveness of disaster prevention, preparedness and response, and encourages further efforts in this regard by, inter alia, strengthening partnerships with national disaster management agencies and relevant organizations at all levels, within their respective mandates, and building, reinforcing and complementing their capacities, in close coordination with the United Nations and humanitarian organizations, including through improved data-sharing and interoperability;

31. *Also 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;

32. *Further recognizes* that enhanced access to international climate finance is important to support mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and recognizes the ongoing efforts in this regard;

33. *Urges* Member States, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to scale up finance for adaptation and disaster risk reduction to countries and local communities that are affected by compound risks caused by humanitarian emergencies and vulnerability to natural hazards and the adverse effects of climate

⁷⁵ General Assembly resolution [77/289](#), annex.

change to prevent, mitigate, adapt and respond to disaster impacts, to reduce humanitarian needs, risks and vulnerabilities related to disasters and to build resilience to shocks;

34. *Notes* that the El Niño/La Niña phenomenon has a recurring character and can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect populations, and urges Member States, humanitarian and development organizations and other stakeholders to strengthen efforts 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 further encourages Member States, humanitarian and development organizations and other stakeholders, in accordance with their respective mandates, to increase support, including financial, technical and capacity-building, as appropriate, for people and communities affected by and most vulnerable to these phenomena, including to meet and reduce humanitarian needs, and to prevent and address loss of livelihoods, increased food insecurity, and impacts on health, water and sanitation, education, agriculture and other sectors, and encourages increased cooperation with regional and subregional organizations and international financial institutions, 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;

35. *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, welcomes the progress of the United Nations Secretary-General's call to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems, including through the Early Warning for All Initiative launched during the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 20 November 2022, and recognizes the importance of the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative in achieving that goal;

36. *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;

37. *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 2016,⁷⁶ and the commitments undertaken therein by Member States regarding persons affected by humanitarian crises in urban areas;

38. *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;

39. *Urges* States to reaffirm their commitments and redouble their efforts for the effective implementation of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, which include a vital legal framework for the protection of civilians in time of war, and invites States to mark their seventy-fifth anniversary;

40. *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

⁷⁶ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

Civilian Persons in Time of War,⁷⁷ in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and in this regard urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in those situations;

41. *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;

42. *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;

43. *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;

44. *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;

45. *Urges* all parties to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular the principles of distinction, proportionality and the obligation to take all feasible precautions to avoid and in any event minimizing harm to civilians and civilian objects;

46. *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;

47. *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;

48. *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, and further urges States to ensure that those who commit crimes against humanitarian personnel are held accountable;

49. *Notes with concern* the increasing threat of disinformation campaigns and misinformation that undermine trust in the United Nations and humanitarian organizations, including Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, and put

⁷⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, including national and locally recruited personnel, at risk, and also notes with concern the increased risks to affected populations posed by hate speech, and encourages Member States and the United Nations system to take appropriate action to address the increasing related threats that hinder humanitarian assistance;

50. *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,⁷⁸ 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;

51. *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 timely 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, including through the participation of national and local women's organizations and women-led organizations, building partnerships and providing adequate and flexible funding, and encourages greater utilization of the gender with age marker and other tools, including age- and disability-sensitive tools, throughout the humanitarian programme cycle;

52. *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;

53. *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;

54. *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;

55. *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;⁷⁹

⁷⁸ A/57/465, annex I, para. 10 (a).

⁷⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

56. *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 women and children, in particular 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;

57. *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 in order to ensure the continuation of education services, particularly for women and children, especially girls;

58. *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;⁸⁰

59. *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;

60. *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;

61. *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;

62. *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;

63. *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

⁸⁰ Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

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;

64. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations and relevant stakeholders to scale up systemic prevention, preparedness, early warning and early action efforts, and to draw on lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, including from 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, including the COVID-19 Vaccine Delivery Partnership, in order to enable the fair, equitable, efficient, and affordable access to safe, effective and quality 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 as countries transition to pandemic recovery, 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. *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 health emergencies, 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;

66. *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;

67. *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, and 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;

68. *Strongly condemns* the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare, prohibited by international humanitarian law, reaffirms that it is prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, urges all parties to armed conflict to protect civilian infrastructure, which is critical to the delivery of humanitarian aid, including for the provision of essential services to the civilian population, and the functioning of agrifood systems and markets in situations of armed conflict, and also urges all parties to armed conflicts to ensure and facilitate safe and unhindered humanitarian access to civilians in need;

69. *Strongly condemns* the unlawful denial of humanitarian access and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies and access for responses to conflict-induced food insecurity in situations of armed conflict, which may constitute a violation of international humanitarian law;

70. *Stresses* the need to address the root causes of food insecurity that are leading to increasing humanitarian needs, displacement and suffering, including through investing in humanitarian assistance and protection, agriculture, food production, and agrifood systems, and access to safe, sufficient, nutritious food and healthy diets, livelihoods, climate adaptation, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, energy, poverty reduction and resilient infrastructure, and addressing armed conflict, encourages strengthening efforts to empower rural women as essential actors in achieving food security and improved nutrition, also encourages enhanced anticipatory approaches, supported by multisector early warning and analysis, and further encourages mobilization of resources to this end;

71. *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;

72. *Calls upon* States and other relevant stakeholders to heed the urgency of humanitarian appeals brought forward by the United Nations in response to the humanitarian consequences of, among others, armed conflict, drought, starvation and famine with humanitarian assistance and urgent funding, and also calls upon Member States and other relevant stakeholders to contribute further to meet those appeals, including through the Central Emergency Response Fund and country-based and regional pooled funds;

73. *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 Refugees⁸¹ and international human rights obligations;

74. *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;

75. *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 Displacement⁸² 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;

76. *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, and encourages investment in and enhanced sharing of quality forecasting data, risk analytics and modelling of future displacement risks and patterns which may result from natural disasters and the adverse impacts of climate change;

77. *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;

78. *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;

79. *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;

⁸¹ Ibid., vol. 189, No. 2545.

⁸² [E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2](#), annex.

80. *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;

81. *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;

82. *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;

83. *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.

*30th plenary meeting
27 June 2024*

2024/9. 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

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 the applicable provisions of its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001,

Recalling further the applicable provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996,

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”,

Recalling also its resolution [77/231](#) of 15 December 2022, in which it decided 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,

Recalling further its resolution [78/223](#) of 19 December 2023, in which it approved the agenda items and decided upon the main theme and the topics for the workshops of the Fifteenth Congress and also decided that the duration of the Fifteenth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations,

Recalling that, in its resolution [78/223](#), it decided that, in accordance with its resolution [56/119](#), the Fifteenth Congress would adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration, and that the Commission would give due consideration to the report of the Fifteenth Congress,

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,

Praising the Government of Japan for conducting an intensive, succinct and fruitful Fourteenth Congress, despite challenging circumstances due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and mindful of the need to constantly look for ways to further improve the work of future congresses,

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

Mindful of the Strategy for Sustainability Management in the United Nations System, 2020–2030, and best practices in the preparations for, and the organization of, the Fifteenth Congress,

Having considered 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,⁸³

1. *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 Development⁸⁴ when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Welcomes* the 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;

3. *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;

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

⁸³ [E/CN.15/2024/12](#).

⁸⁴ Resolution [76/181](#), annex.

5. *Decides* to hold the Fifteenth Congress in Abu Dhabi from 25 to 30 April 2026, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 24 April 2026;
6. *Also decides* that the high-level segment of the Fifteenth Congress shall be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback;
7. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to be represented at the Fifteenth Congress at the highest possible level, for example, by Heads of State or Government, government ministers or attorneys general, and to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress;
8. *Also reiterates its invitation* to Member States to play an active role in the Fifteenth Congress by sending legal and policy experts, including practitioners with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;
9. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in accordance with its resolution [73/184](#) of 17 December 2018, to begin to prepare, at intersessional meetings to be held following the regular part of its thirty-fourth session and well in advance of the Fifteenth Congress, a structured, short and concise draft declaration with a robust overarching political message addressing the main topics to be discussed at the Congress, taking into account the outcomes of the regional preparatory meetings, consultations with relevant organizations and entities and the relevant discussions held in preparation for the Congress, as well as the mandate and objectives of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;
10. *Encourages* Member States to finalize their negotiations of the Abu Dhabi declaration in a timely manner prior to the commencement of the Fifteenth Congress so that the declaration can be adopted on the opening day of the Fifteenth Congress, thereby following the approach taken in the preparations for the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses;
11. *Decides* that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, during the in-session thematic discussion at its thirty-fifth session, will give due consideration to the report of the Fifteenth Congress;
12. *Takes note with appreciation* of the draft discussion guide prepared by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Fifteenth Congress;
13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to finalize the discussion guide in a timely manner, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as additional comments and feedback from Member States, in order to enable the regional preparatory meetings for the Fifteenth Congress to be held as early as possible in 2025;
14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of the five regional preparatory meetings and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Fifteenth Congress itself, in accordance with past practice;
15. *Urges* participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Fifteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress;
16. *Invites* Governments to undertake preparations for the Fifteenth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees;
17. *Emphasizes* the importance of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Fifteenth Congress, and invites Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material;
18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate the participation of developing countries in the workshops, and encourages States, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, other entities concerned and the Secretary-General

to work together in order to ensure that the workshops are well focused and achieve practical results, leading to technical cooperation ideas and projects and documents for enhancing bilateral and multilateral technical assistance activities in crime prevention and criminal justice;

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

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

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a plan for the documentation for the Fifteenth Congress, in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Fifteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, to perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

23. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the necessary resources, from within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for 2025 and the programme budget for 2026, to support the preparations for and holding of the Fifteenth Congress;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, in collaboration with Member States, a wide and effective programme of public information relating to the preparations for the Fifteenth Congress, to the Congress itself and to the follow-up to and implementation of its recommendations;

25. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to accord sufficient time at its thirty-fourth session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Fifteenth Congress, to finalize in a timely manner all outstanding organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-fourth session;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2024*

2024/10. 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 Congress⁸⁵ and in the

⁸⁵ [A/CONF.234/16](#).

Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁸⁶

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, inter alia, the good practices discussed during the workshop,⁸⁷

Recalling 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),⁸⁸ the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),⁸⁹ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)⁹⁰ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),⁹¹ and at the same time acknowledging the need for standards and norms specifically focusing on reducing reoffending,

Emphasizing the importance of ensuring complementarity and, where appropriate, promoting synergy between United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling its resolutions [76/182](#) of 16 December 2021, [77/232](#) of 15 December 2022 and [78/224](#) of 19 December 2023,

Recalling also its request to 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 could 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 on the topic, held from 6 to 8 April 2022,

Taking note of the discussions and progress made at the open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting on model strategies on reducing reoffending, which was convened with the support of the Government of Japan on 4 and 5 September 2023, on the basis of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat,⁹² and reconvened from 25 to 28 March 2024, on the basis of the working paper prepared by the Chair,⁹³ in all official languages of the United Nations, at which the expert group recommended, inter alia, continuing to take into consideration in its work relevant provisions in existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, with respect for those existing standards and norms,

⁸⁶ Resolution [76/181](#), annex.

⁸⁷ See [A/CONF.234/16](#), chap. VII, sect. B.

⁸⁸ Resolution [70/175](#), annex.

⁸⁹ Resolution [65/229](#), annex.

⁹⁰ Resolution [45/110](#), annex.

⁹¹ Resolution [40/33](#), annex.

⁹² [E/CN.15/2023/13](#).

⁹³ [UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.9/2023/2](#).

1. *Authorizes* the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on model strategies on reducing reoffending to continue its work within its mandate with a view to reporting to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirty-fourth session;
2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene an additional meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, with interpretation in all official languages of the United Nations, with a view to finalizing the development of model strategies on reducing reoffending;
3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to actively participate in the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group and to include in their delegations experts from a variety of relevant disciplines;
4. *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;
5. *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.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2024*

2024/11. Preventing and countering violence against children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁹⁴ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁹⁵ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁹⁶ the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁹⁷ and all other relevant international and regional treaties,

Recalling also the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular those relating to juvenile justice,⁹⁸

Recalling further its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, entitled “United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, and reaffirming that violence against children is never justifiable and that it is the duty of States to protect children, including those in conflict with the law, from all forms of violence and human rights

⁹⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁹⁵ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁹⁸ The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

violations and to exercise due diligence to prohibit, prevent and investigate acts of violence against children, eliminate impunity and provide assistance to the victims, including prevention of revictimization,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recognize the key role played by the justice system in preventing and responding to violence against children and draw attention to the need for Member States to ensure that criminal law is used appropriately and effectively to criminalize various forms of violence against children, including forms of violence prohibited by applicable international law, as well as to prevent and respond to violence against children, including by ensuring the prohibition by law of the forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict and by implementing specific measures to prevent various forms of exploitation of children by criminal groups, with a view to, inter alia, increasing the diligence of criminal justice institutions in investigating, convicting and rehabilitating perpetrators of violent crimes against children,

Recalling its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and noting in particular the relevance of Sustainable Development Goal 16, to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and its target 16.2, aimed at ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children,

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, and in particular paragraph 29 of the Declaration and the call contained therein 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,

Recalling further that, in the Kyoto Declaration, States recognized the importance of international cooperation, including through capacity-building and technical assistance,

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,

Emphasizing that children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crimes, should be treated with respect for their rights, dignity and needs, in accordance with applicable international law, including international human rights obligations, bearing in mind relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and taking into account also the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children, as well as any disabilities that they may have,

Recalling its resolution [78/227](#) of 19 December 2023, entitled “Equal access to justice for all”, in which Member States, inter alia, affirmed the importance that certain members of society, such as children, persons with disabilities, those in vulnerable situations and victims of violence be given additional protection in order to access justice systems,

Deeply concerned by the fact that children in the contexts of organized crime and terrorism are particularly exposed to crime and violence and face heightened risks of recruitment, abuse and exploitation by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups,

Deeply concerned also by the fact that children face growing risks of recruitment, abuse and exploitation by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups through the use of modern and evolving technologies, in particular online, including through social media and other online platforms,

Recalling its resolution [77/233](#) of 15 December 2022, entitled “Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse”,

Noting with appreciation the important work on child rights in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by United Nations entities, agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and relevant mandate holders and treaty bodies, and welcoming the active participation of civil society in this field of work,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in preventing and countering violence against children, and taking note of the Strategy to End Violence against Children 2023–2030 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children,

Recalling its resolution 76/270 of 21 June 2022, entitled “Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union”, in which Member States encouraged the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to enhance their cooperation in meeting their common objectives,

1. *Strongly condemns* violence against children, reaffirms the duty of the State to protect children from all forms of violence in both public and private settings, and calls for the elimination of impunity, including by investigating and prosecuting, with due process, and punishing all perpetrators;

2. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, to remove any barrier that children may face in accessing or participating in the justice system, including any kind of discrimination, to pay particular attention to the issue of the rights of the child, including the child's best interests as a primary consideration, and in this regard to ensure that children in contact with the criminal justice system are treated in an age- and gender-sensitive manner, taking into account the specific needs of those children who are in particularly vulnerable situations;

3. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet integrated crime prevention and children's issues into their overall rule of law efforts to do so, and to develop and implement a comprehensive crime prevention and justice system policy, with a view to preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities, promoting the use of alternative measures to detention, such as diversion and restorative justice, adopting reintegration strategies for former child offenders and complying with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to take all necessary and effective measures to prevent and counter the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups, including by adopting legal measures, consistent with their obligations under international law, aimed at prohibiting and criminalizing such practices and by promoting the accountability of perpetrators;

5. *Also calls upon* Member States to adopt specific measures aimed at preventing and countering the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children online by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups;

6. *Encourages* Member States to foster collaboration among policymakers and government agencies, with the participation of educational institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations and children themselves, in order to prevent and counter the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups and to promote public participation and awareness of this issue;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of recognizing the victim status of children subjected to recruitment, abuse and exploitation by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups and stresses that the recognition of victim status may not exclude criminal liability and other forms of accountability of children alleged to have committed terrorist, criminal and other offences and does not exclude potential prosecution of such crimes in accordance with domestic law, and reiterates that all children formerly associated with such groups should be treated with respect for their rights, dignity, needs and the child's best interests and with due regard to their priorities, in accordance with applicable international law, including international human rights obligations, and bearing in mind relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, prioritizing their reintegration;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to implement, and strengthen as appropriate, measures to assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of children and youth who have been involved in any form of organized criminal

group, including gangs, as well as in terrorist groups, while protecting their rights and giving full recognition to the importance of delivering justice and protecting the safety of victims of these criminal groups and that of society throughout the implementation of such measures;

9. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate, to share information through bilateral and relevant multilateral platforms, such as the International Criminal Police Organization, on organized criminal groups and terrorist groups, and to make best use of its tools, resources and expertise in order to prevent and counter the recruitment, abuse and exploitation of children by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, based on their priorities and needs and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in implementing the present resolution;

11. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate an event on the margins of the Fifteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, gathering parliamentarians from all Member States, to exchange best practices in eliminating violence against children and promoting children's rights in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including with the participation of the Inter-Parliamentary Union;

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

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2024*

2024/12. Treatment of children associated with terrorist groups,* including children who are recruited and exploited by those groups

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁹⁹ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁰⁰ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁰¹ the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹⁰² and all other relevant international and regional treaties,

Recalling also the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular those relating to juvenile justice,¹⁰³

Underlining the importance of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁰⁴ and recognizing that a strong focus is needed on combating poverty, deprivation, inequality and discrimination in all its forms, including when they are present simultaneously, to protect children from the scourge of terrorism and to

* In the context of the present resolution, the term “associated with terrorist groups” has no internationally agreed definition, and therefore national definitions can encompass a range of degrees of association or affiliation with terrorist groups and should be interpreted according to domestic law.

⁹⁹ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁰⁰ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹⁰³ The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems, the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

¹⁰⁴ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

promote the resilience of children, their families and their communities, and the importance of promoting education for all and peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development,

Recognizing that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace, security and sustainable development, and that children are severely affected by this phenomenon,

Reaffirming that the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, at threatening the territorial integrity and security of States and at destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the steps necessary to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive and transparent manner,

Reaffirming also that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, underscoring that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing with effective counter-terrorism measures and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, noting the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, and noting also that failure to comply with these and other international obligations, including under the Charter of the United Nations, is one of the factors contributing to increased radicalization to violence and fosters a sense of impunity,

Recognizing that terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism have a detrimental effect on the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and impede the full enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, and that they pose a threat to the territorial integrity and security of States, to the stability of Governments, to the rule of law and democracy and, ultimately, to the functioning of societies and international peace and security,

Recognizing also that it is the primary responsibility of States to protect children from the threats associated with terrorism, in accordance with relevant applicable domestic and international law, taking into account relevant provisions in the existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice relating to the rights of the child, including the child's best interests, and recognizing the role of child protection agencies, the health, education and social sectors, civil society, including community-based organizations, and families in creating a protective environment and preventing and responding to incidents of violence and abuse against children,

Strongly condemning the systematic recruitment and use of children to perpetrate terrorist attacks, as well as the violations and abuses committed by terrorist groups against children in all circumstances, including killing and maiming, abduction and rape and other forms of sexual violence, noting that such violations and abuses may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, urging Member States to comply with the applicable obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and emphasizing the importance of accountability for such abuses and violations,

Concerned about the serious physical and psychosocial consequences of various forms of violence and crime, including terrorism, for the victims, especially child victims,

Mindful of the fact that child victims and witnesses of crime, including child victims of terrorism, require special protection, assistance and support appropriate to their age, gender, level of maturity and individual special needs in order to prevent additional hardship and revictimization as a result of their participation in the criminal justice process,

Noting the efforts of some States to repatriate their nationals, including children associated with terrorist groups, and to ensure their subsequent rehabilitation and reintegration,

Noting with appreciation the collaboration and synergies between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other relevant United Nations entities and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), within their respective mandates, aimed at harnessing the capabilities and strengths of those organizations to enhance the protection and welfare of children associated with terrorist groups, including children recruited and exploited by those groups,

Welcoming the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the issue of children affected by terrorism, including on the prevention of the involvement of children with terrorist groups and on the rehabilitation and reintegration of those children, including children associated with foreign terrorist fighters, and taking note of the

Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System, its three related training manuals and the road map on the treatment of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups developed by the Office,

1. *Urges* Member States to prevent and prohibit all forms of child recruitment and exploitation by terrorist groups, in accordance with their domestic law and consistent with their obligations under applicable international law, by adopting or strengthening relevant provisions, including through criminalization;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, measures to prevent the recruitment and exploitation of children by terrorist groups as a priority, with a view to effectively protecting children and society as a whole from future violence and promoting and protecting the rights of the child;

3. *Also calls upon* Member States to recognize, in accordance with their domestic law, that children recruited and exploited by terrorist groups have been victimized, that children otherwise associated with terrorist groups may also be victims or witnesses and that all should be treated as children and in a way that takes into account their best interests as a primary consideration, that promotes their physical and psychosocial recovery and reintegration and that fosters their health, well-being, self-respect and dignity through age- and gender-sensitive approaches, and stresses that the recognition of victim status may not exclude criminal liability and other forms of accountability of children alleged to have committed terrorist, criminal and other offences and does not exclude potential prosecution of such crimes in accordance with domestic law;

4. *Encourages* Member States to provide appropriate support to children associated with terrorist groups, including children recruited and exploited by those groups, in particular rehabilitation and reintegration support, including to children who have returned following repatriation, in accordance with domestic law and on a case-by-case basis, and in line with the child's best interests;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in the repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of children formerly associated with terrorist groups, including, as appropriate, in cooperation with other United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities and its secretariat;¹⁰⁵

6. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with domestic law and consistent with their obligations under international law, to take measures to ensure that children formerly associated with terrorist groups, including children exploited or recruited by those groups, and who are in contact with the justice system or other national authorities, are treated according to specific safeguards and in a way that prevents further victimization and is conducive to promoting their rehabilitation and reintegration;

7. *Encourages* Member States to share information on organized criminal and terrorist groups through bilateral and multilateral platforms such as the International Criminal Police Organization and to make best use of its policing capabilities, tools, resources and expertise in order to prevent and to counter the recruitment and exploitation of children by terrorist groups;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in close consultation with relevant United Nations offices responsible for the protection of children, within their respective mandates, to convene an intergovernmental expert group meeting, with interpretation into all official languages of the United Nations, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to share good practices and case studies and identify gaps and challenges relating to children associated with terrorist groups, with a view to developing principles and guidelines, including in child-friendly and accessible formats, that can serve as tools for Member States in the treatment of these children, and to report on the results of that meeting to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its session following the conclusion of the intergovernmental expert group meeting;

9. *Requests* the intergovernmental expert group, in the context of its meeting, to take into consideration relevant materials created by United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, including the

¹⁰⁵ The Office of Counter-Terrorism serves as the secretariat of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and works together with the entities listed at www.un.org/counterterrorism/global-ct-compact/entities, in particular with the United Nations Children's Fund on issues relating to children.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime road map on the treatment of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups, current developments and research, and to seek the views of children;

10. *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.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2024*

2024/13. 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,¹⁰⁶

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 2023/3 of 7 June 2023 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015, entitled “Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society”, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the World Summit vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁰⁷ and assessed progress made to date, identified gaps and challenges and made recommendations for the future,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 77/150 of 14 December 2022, in which the Assembly looked forward to the development of a global digital compact to strengthen digital cooperation through an open and inclusive process, and 78/132 of 19 December 2023, 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, 78/160 of 19 December 2023 on science, technology and innovation for sustainable development and 78/265 of 21 March 2024 on seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,

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”,¹⁰⁸ as well as the establishment of the Office of the Envoy of the Secretary-General on Technology, one of the purposes of which is to facilitate the coordination of the development of a global digital compact that will outline shared principles for an open, free and secure digital future for all,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 77/160 of 14 December 2022 on entrepreneurship for sustainable development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁶ See [A/C.2/59/3](#) and [A/60/687](#).

¹⁰⁷ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁰⁸ [A/74/821](#).

¹⁰⁹ [A/79/62-E/2024/3](#).

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 2005 Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,¹¹⁰ in which was recognized the special and specific funding needs of the developing world, as referred to in paragraph 16 of the 2003 Geneva Declaration of Principles,¹¹¹ which faces numerous challenges in the information and communications technology sector, and that there is a strong need to focus on the special financing needs of developing countries in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Sustainable Development Goals;
5. *Also reaffirms* the commitment made in General Assembly resolution [70/125](#) to bridging 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 those in vulnerable situations;
6. *Welcomes* the emphasis placed by the Commission on the Status of Women on the critical role of women's participation and leadership in science, technology and innovation;
7. *Encourages* close alignment between the World Summit process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹¹² 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, recognizing the World Summit on the Information Society-Sustainable Development Goals matrix developed by United Nations World Summit action line facilitators to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and noting that access to information and communications technologies has also become a development indicator and aspiration in and of itself;
8. *Reaffirms* its understanding that the success of the 2030 Agenda will depend on increasing universal, meaningful and affordable access to information and communications technology;
9. *Recognizes* that the World Summit has proven to be a dynamic process that has evolved over the years and is continuing to address the impacts of new and emerging technologies, as well as digital cooperation;
10. *Also 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 groups, 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;
11. *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

¹¹⁰ See [A/60/687](#).

¹¹¹ See [A/C.2/59/3](#), annex

¹¹² General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

to economic growth and development in all other sectors, while noting the unique and emerging challenges related to their evolution and diffusion;

12. *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 digital divide exists as part of the digital divides, and encourages all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of girls and women in vulnerable situations in the information society and women's and girls' access to new technologies, especially information and communications technologies for development, including by combating technology-facilitated gender-based violence, such as exploitation, harassment and abuse against women and girls;

13. *Encourages* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue to give due consideration to the impact and challenges of key rapid technological changes and the opportunities to utilize these technological changes to deliver the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals within the respective mandates and existing resources, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [77/150](#);

14. *Acknowledges* that, in its resolution [77/150](#), the General Assembly recognized the critical importance of expanding the participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in the digital economy, and further noted that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development could explore the connection between data and sustainable development, including data governance, while taking into account the multiple dimensions of data, and invites the Commission to explore these issues;

15. *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;

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

17. *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;

18. *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;

19. *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;

20. *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;

21. *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;

22. *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;

23. *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;

24. *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;

25. *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;

26. *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;

27. *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;

28. *Welcomes* the fact that the rapid growth in access to mobile telephony and broadband Internet has further accelerated during the pandemic, so that in 2023, 95 per cent of the world's population were living within range of a mobile broadband network and 5.4 billion people or 67 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;

29. *Notes with great concern* that many developing countries lack universal, meaningful and 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, data management, and promote digital literacy to bridge the digital and knowledge divides;

30. *Underlines* that efforts to promote access to information and communications technology, digital, media and information literacy, civic participation and online safety are important to bridge digital divides and ensure digital inclusion and the enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to development;

31. *Expresses concern* that many forms of digital divides remain between and within countries and regions, and underlines the need for digital, media and information literacy as well as the need to address prevailing challenges to bridge digital divides, including through international cooperation and education, striving to ensure that individuals, especially persons in vulnerable situations, are able to connect to and access the Internet in a safe, secure and meaningful way so as to enable their full economic, political and social participation in an inclusive information society;

32. *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 in an inclusive manner, such as 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;

33. *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;

34. *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;

35. *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;

36. *Also recognizes* that the number of Internet users is steadily increasing 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;

37. *Emphasizes*, in this regard, the vital importance of multilingualism and local content but also the integrity of information 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 meaningful access and ensure that all people and cultures can express themselves and have access to the Internet in all languages, including Indigenous languages in the context of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022–2032);

38. *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;

39. *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;

40. *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;

41. *Recalls* 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;

42. *Welcomes* the holding of the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy, in Geneva from 6 to 8 May 2024, and of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development eWeek, from 4 to 8 December 2023;

43. *Takes note* of the latest global report of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, entitled *The State of Broadband 2023: Digital Connectivity – A Transformative Opportunity*, 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;

44. *Recalls* the launching of the Broadband Advocacy Targets by the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development to support “connecting the other half” and to help to bring online the 2.6 billion of the world’s people who are not connected to the Internet;
45. *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;
46. *Also recognizes* the existing artificial intelligence and other digital divides between and within developed and developing countries in terms of conditions possibilities and capacities and the need to narrow these disparities;
47. *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;
48. *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;
49. *Further welcomes*, in this regard, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, adopted on 23 November 2021;¹¹³
50. *Notes* the significant developments in the information society with the emergence in the public sphere of artificial intelligence, which significantly advances the pace and scale with which artificial intelligence is expected to have an impact on many aspects of human societies, and also acknowledges concerns about the negative impacts of artificial intelligence, namely, on employment and information integrity;
51. *Also notes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of a multi-stakeholder High-Level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence, takes note of its interim report, issued on 21 December 2023, and looks forward to its final report;
52. *Further notes* that the International Telecommunication Union has established partnerships with 40 other United Nations entities to convene the Artificial Intelligence for Good platform, including its summits and the launch of the International Telecommunication Union Artificial Intelligence Repository to identify responsible and practical applications of artificial intelligence to advance the Sustainable Development Goals;
53. *Recognizes* the work of the International Telecommunication Union, including, in particular, the holding of its Plenipotentiary Conference in Bucharest from 26 September to 14 October 2022, at which the membership reaffirmed its commitment to the common vision of a connected world;
54. *Recalls* 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;
55. *Looks forward* to the holding of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly, to be convened by the International Telecommunication Union in New Delhi from 15 to 24 October 2024, and the holding of the Global Standards Symposium, to be convened in New Delhi on 14 October 2024 by the International Telecommunication Union;
56. *Recalls* the holding of the World Telecommunication Development Conference, organized by the International Telecommunication Union in Kigali from 6 to 16 June 2022;
57. *Also recalls* the holding of the eighteenth World Telecommunication/ Information and Communications Technology Indicators Symposium in Geneva on 3 and 4 July 2023 on the theme “Advancing the measurement agenda to achieve universal and meaningful connectivity”;
58. *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;

¹¹³ 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.

59. *Also recognizes* the work of the International Labour Organization on the impact on jobs caused by technological change, in particular the impact on women and persons in vulnerable situations;

60. *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;

61. *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, and reiterates the importance of the United Nations Development Programme continuing to focus on such assistance and digital capacity development for countries, in particular developing countries, in collaboration with other relevant United Nations agencies;

62. *Also recognizes* the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, including its publication of the *Digital Initiatives for Indigenous Languages* toolkit, which illustrates how Internet and other digital tools can be utilized to conserve, revive and promote Indigenous languages, as well as other minority languages;

63. *Further recognizes* the work of the Internet Governance Forum, including the development of its youth, national and regional initiatives, that support multi-stakeholder discussions on digital public policy;

64. *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;

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

66. *Notes with great concern* the persistence of the gender digital divide on a global level – as 65 per cent of women and girls are now using the Internet compared with 70 per cent of men – and that women remain digitally marginalized in many of the world's poorest countries, draws attention to the gender digital divide, which persists in women's and girls' 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 and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to adopt all needed measures, especially by significantly enhancing women's and girls' education, as well as their participation in information and communications technologies, as users, content creators, employees, entrepreneurs, innovators and leaders, and by addressing technology-facilitated gender-based violence;

67. *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;

68. *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](#);

69. *Notes with appreciation* the special initiatives and tracks launched under the World Summit on the Information Society Forum, in particular the Multi-stakeholder Alliance on ICTs and Older Persons, in collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union, the World Health Organization and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and in alignment with the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing, and the Youth Campaigns;

70. *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;

71. *Acknowledges* the 911 pledges in the International Telecommunication Union Partner2Connect Digital Coalition (also known as P2C), which aims to foster meaningful connectivity and digital transformation globally with a focus on developing countries, including landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, aligned with World Summit action lines and the Sustainable Development Goals;

72. *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;

73. *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, the gender digital divide, cyber, the protection of privacy and freedom of expression as defined in articles 17 and 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹¹⁴ and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

74. *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,¹¹⁵ 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;

75. *Notes* the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2023, 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 13 to 17 March 2023, under the theme “WSIS action lines for building back better and accelerating the achievement of the SDGs”, and welcomes the holding of the WSIS+20 Forum High-level Event in Geneva, from 27 to 31 May 2024, and the open consultation process, which aims to ensure wide participation in and broad ownership of the Forum;

76. *Encourages* action line facilitators to use the Geneva Plan of Action¹¹⁶ 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;

77. *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;

78. *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

¹¹⁴ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹¹⁵ See General Assembly resolution 70/125.

¹¹⁶ See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

request to United Nations entities facilitating the World Summit action lines to review their reporting and workplans to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

79. *Encourages* active participation of entrepreneurs in the World Summit process and the Sustainable Development Goals, as called for in General Assembly resolution [77/160](#);

Internet governance

80. *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;

81. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda;

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

Enhanced cooperation

83. *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;

84. *Recalls* 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;

85. *Also recalls* 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](#);

86. *Further recalls* the report of the Chair of the Working Group,¹¹⁷ 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;

87. *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

88. *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;

89. *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;

90. *Recognizes* that over 155 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;

91. *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

¹¹⁷ See E/CN.16/2018/CRP.3.

recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the Commission;¹¹⁸

92. *Notes* the holding of the eighteenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, organized in Kyoto, Japan, from 8 to 12 October 2023, under the theme “The Internet we want – empowering all people”, which welcomed over 11,000 participants;

93. *Looks forward* to the holding of the nineteenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, to be organized in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 15 to 19 December 2024 under the theme “Building our multi-stakeholder digital future”, 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 for its preparatory process;

94. *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 and policy networks, as well as the contributions of national and regional Internet governance forums, the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group and the Leadership Panel;

95. *Notes*, in that context, the establishment of the Leadership Panel of the Internet Governance Forum, as a step in implementing the Internet Governance Forum Plus proposal presented in the report of the Secretary-General’s High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation;

The road ahead

96. *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;

97. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and fostering digital inclusion, 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 in order to reach those in vulnerable situations, 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;

98. *Recognizes* the importance of expanding participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in digital transformation to harness the benefits and effectively participate in the development, deployment and use of emerging technologies, including safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems, and the importance for the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to consider the impact and challenges of rapid technological changes and frontier technologies on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

99. *Invites* all stakeholders to take an active part in the WSIS+20 Forum High-level Event in Geneva, including the multi-stakeholder consultations on achievements, key trends, challenges and opportunities on World Summit action lines for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

100. *Acknowledges* the challenges remaining for the full implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, also acknowledges the challenges remaining for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and invites all stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of World Summit action lines to fulfil the objectives defined in the 10-year review process and advance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

101. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal, meaningful and affordable access to 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, including the gender digital divide;

¹¹⁸ [A/67/65-E/2012/48](#) and [A/67/65/Corr.1-E/2012/48/Corr.1](#).

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

103. *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;

104. *Recognizes* that, in line with paragraph 4 above, financing of information and communications technologies for development needs to be placed in the context of the growing importance of the role of information and communications technologies, not only as a medium of communication, but also as a development enabler, and as a tool for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

105. *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,¹¹⁹ with special attention to the needs of developing countries;

106. *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 gender digital divide;

107. *Calls upon* all countries to encourage the inclusiveness of innovation, especially with regard to local communities, women, persons with disabilities, older persons and youth, and to ensure that the scaling and diffusion of new technologies are inclusive and do not create further divides;¹²⁰

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

109. *Encourages* the development and implementation of robust legal frameworks, policies and data protection and accountability measures to foster privacy by design across technologies and services, and highlights the importance of enabling cross-border data flows and data free flow with trust, while respecting applicable legal frameworks in this context, and reaffirming the role of data for development;

110. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to promote digital literacy and awareness-raising efforts to empower individuals, especially those in vulnerable situations, to understand and exercise their data protection and privacy rights, make informed choices about their personal data and take appropriate steps to safeguard their online security and privacy;

111. *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;

112. *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;

¹¹⁹ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

¹²⁰ A/78/213.

(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;

113. *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, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to this fund;

114. *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, welcomes the road map outlining the contributions of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to the overall review, and encourages willing Member States to provide financial or other support for its implementation;

115. *Takes note with appreciation* of the two road maps developed by the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization towards their preparation for the World Summit 20-year review;

116. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to collect inputs from member States, all facilitators and other stakeholders and to organize, during its twenty-eighth session, in 2025, substantive discussions on the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit during the past 20 years, and to report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly;

117. *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-seventh 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;

118. *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;

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

120. *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”,¹²¹ including the global digital compact, relevant to the World Summit on the Information Society, and in this regard looks forward to continuing consultations and engagements towards a global digital compact consistent with the World Summit outcomes, and underlines the importance of ensuring synergies and avoiding duplication across various entities;

121. *Also highlights*, in this regard, the well-established role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as an intergovernmental platform for discussions on the impact and opportunities of technologies for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

¹²¹ [A/75/982](#).

122. *Stresses* the need for an ongoing open, inclusive and transparent process for the negotiations of the World Summit 20-year review and follow-up in Geneva that should include informal consultations with Member States, observers and stakeholders;

123. *Also stresses*, in regard to the above, the aim to maximize benefits from technologies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and re-emphasizes the notion of leaving no one behind, which is the central transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda;

124. *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 on the Information Society.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2024*

2024/14. 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 Development¹²² 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 Outcome¹²³ 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,¹²⁴

Recalling further that, in its resolution [78/153](#) of 19 December 2023, the General Assembly acknowledged that action on adaptation to climate change is an urgent priority and a global challenge faced by all countries, especially those that are vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change, 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 and dramatic impact on human health, global poverty and inequality, 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,

¹²² General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹²³ General Assembly resolution [60/1](#).

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

Reaffirming, after the COVID-19 pandemic, 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 funding, 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 [76/213](#) of 17 December 2021 and [78/160](#) of 19 December 2023 on science, technology and innovation for sustainable 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 priorities and 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,

Noting with concern the existing disparities between developed and developing countries in terms of conditions, possibilities and capacities to produce new scientific and technological knowledge, and emphasizing that science, technology and innovation cooperation and collaboration as well as international support are fundamental to enhancing developing countries' ability to benefit from technological advances and to produce, nurture, access, comprehend, select, adapt and use science, technology and innovation knowledge,

Recalling 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,¹²⁵ in which it, inter alia, highlighted the need for managing technological and digital change for women's economic empowerment, particularly to strengthen their capacities, including the institutional capacities of developing countries, so as to enable women to leverage science and technology for entrepreneurship and economic empowerment in the changing world of work,

Recalling also 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,¹²⁶

Recalling further 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 to address the participation of women in science, technology and innovation from a development perspective, including its work in partnership with Okayama University on the young female researcher, as well as 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 gender digital 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

¹²⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 7 (E/2017/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹²⁶ [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 and within countries and regions, 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 funded, promoted, prioritized and coordinated, in order to create an inclusive social environment conducive to the advancement 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, along with information and communications technologies, in the achievement of a number of Sustainable Development Goals, and therefore highlighting their role as enablers 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, academia, 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, at the regional and multilateral levels as 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, bridging the digital divides in all their forms, 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 relevant technological changes,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [72/242](#) of 22 December 2017, [73/17](#) of 26 November 2018, [75/316](#) of 17 August 2021 and [77/320](#) of 25 July 2023, in which the Assembly requested the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Commission, through the Economic and Social Council, to give due consideration to the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals within their respective mandates and existing resources,

Welcoming the work of the Commission on its two current priority themes, “Data for development” and “Global cooperation in science, technology and innovation for development”,

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,¹²⁷

Recognizing the need for innovative approaches that respond to the needs of the poorest, marginalized and grass-roots communities, including those in vulnerable situations, 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 ecosystems¹²⁸ 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”,¹²⁹ including the principles referred to therein,

Recognizing the need to renew commitments to mobilize and scale up financing for innovation, especially in developing countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States 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 development 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 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and towards advancing the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing the intricate relationship between data and sustainable development and the complexity of data governance,

Taking into account the importance of international cooperation in science, technology and innovation to achieve the international community’s commitment to sustainable development and leaving no one behind, and the role of global partnerships in facilitating the co-creation of global solutions to tackling global challenges,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [78/259](#) of 9 January 2024 on the International Day of Science, Technology and Innovation for the South, in particular its call upon the international community to foster an open, fair, inclusive and non-discriminatory environment for scientific and technological development and cooperation, as well as to support the efforts of all countries, including those of the global South, to develop and strengthen their national science, technology and innovation systems,

¹²⁷ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, document UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2019/4.

¹²⁸ The digital ecosystem involves components such as technological infrastructure, data infrastructure, financial infrastructure, institutional infrastructure and human infrastructure.

¹²⁹ General Assembly resolution [66/288](#), annex.

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

Noting the significant achievements and continuing potential contribution of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies to human welfare, economic prosperity and employment,

Noting also that science, technology and innovation policies must be aligned to address the three dimensions of sustainable development, specifically, economic development, social progress and environmental protection,

Taking into consideration that traditional knowledge can be a basis for technological development and the sustainable management and use of natural resources,

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 and financial and technical assistance support,

Noting also various ongoing and future initiatives related to science, technology and innovation to explore needs and priorities related to 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 establish a close link between science, technology, innovation and sustainable development strategies, giving a prominent place to institutional, infrastructure and human resource capacity-building in information and communication technologies and science, technology and innovation in the future vision and planning of national development;
- (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](#), [75/316](#) and [77/320](#);

- (vii) To use strategic foresight exercises to identify potential gaps or constraints in education for the medium and long terms and address such gaps with a policy mix, including taking into account the specific needs of women and girls in the promotion of gender-responsive science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, vocational training and digital and data literacy;
- (viii) To use strategic foresight as a process to encourage structured debate among all stakeholders, including representatives of government, science, industry and civil society and the private sector, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, towards creating a shared understanding of long-term issues, such as the changing nature of work and building consensus on future policies, and to help to meet current and emerging demands for competence and adaptation to change;
- (ix) To incorporate the provision of digital competencies, including but not limited to entrepreneurship and complementary soft skills, in technical and vocational education and training and formal education curricula and lifelong learning initiatives, while taking into consideration best practices, local contexts and needs, and ensuring broad and up-to-date technological knowledge and that education is technology-neutral;
- (x) To develop collaborative mechanisms to strengthen research and development networks and cooperation among different actors as well as to encourage an interdisciplinary approach to science cooperation, and to incentivize technology and knowledge transfer among universities, research institutes and the private sector, including at the international level;
- (xi) To foster an open, fair and inclusive environment for scientific and technological development and cooperation;
- (xii) 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;
- (xiii) 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;
- (xiv) To encourage the review of progress on integrating science, technology and innovation into the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (xv) To conduct assessments of national innovation systems, including digital ecosystems, taking into account the needs of women and girls, and gender-sensitive aspects, 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;
- (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, reuse and sharing 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 mainstreaming a gender perspective when developing and implementing policies that harness science, technology and innovation;

(xxi) To support the policies and activities of developing countries in the fields of science and technology through North-South as well as South-South cooperation, as complementary to but not substituting for each other, by encouraging financial and technical assistance, capacity-building, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions and technical training programmes or courses;

(xxii) To encourage countries to progressively increase the rate of generation of high-quality skilled human resources at all levels by providing an environment for building a critical mass of human resource capacity, harnessing and effectively participating in the application of science, technology and innovation for value addition activities, in different sectors, solving problems and enhancing human welfare, while fostering an enabling environment for improved career prospects and work conditions;

(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 promote comprehensive policies that ensure the safety and ethical use of data, and robust cybersecurity practices;

(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 and marginalized communities, women, youth, older persons and people with special needs, 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-ninth session, and to the discussion of progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions [75/316](#) and [77/320](#) at its seventy-ninth 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,¹³⁰ international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development, including capacity-building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions;
- (vi) To raise awareness among policymakers about the process of innovation and to identify particular opportunities for developing countries to benefit from such innovation, with special attention being placed on new trends in innovation that can offer novel possibilities for developing countries;
- (vii) To support multi-stakeholder collaboration in policy learning capacity-building and technology development, 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, based on needs, 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 cooperation through the conduct of capacity-building and research and development initiatives among Member States, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, 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, 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

¹³⁰ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

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;

(xix) To consider establishing a dedicated working group within the Commission that would engage in a comprehensive and inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue on the fundamental principles of data governance at all levels, as relevant for development, under the auspices of the United Nations, taking into account the conclusion of the negotiations on the outcomes of the Summit of the Future, including the Global Digital Compact;

(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 a gender perspective into science, technology and innovation policy reviews;

(vi) To highlight the appreciation of the Commission for the contribution of the Gender Advisory Board to the discussions of the twenty-seventh session of the Commission, in particular at the high-level panel on data for development;

(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;

(viii) To continue to provide support for the States members of the Commission in their joint initiatives aimed at promoting science, technology and innovation in line with the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2024*

2024/15. Outcome of the nineteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2015/33](#) of 22 July 2015 on the international arrangement on forests beyond 2015, [2020/14](#) of 17 July 2020 on the outcome of the fifteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, [2021/6](#) of 8 June 2021 on the programme of work of the Forum for the period 2022–2024 and [2022/17](#) of 21 July 2022 on the outcome of the seventeenth session of the Forum,

Welcoming the progress and achievement made by the Forum, its members and its secretariat, the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations, regional and subregional partners, major groups and other relevant stakeholders towards the objectives of the international arrangement on forests,

I. Midterm review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests in achieving its objectives**A. Actions related to the United Nations Forum on Forests and its members**

1. *Invites* the United Nations Forum on Forests and its members:

(a) To strengthen international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as public-private partnerships and cross-sectoral cooperation at all levels, to promote sustainable forest management;

(b) To strive to advance means of implementation, including new and additional financing from all sources for reversing the loss of forest cover, protecting and conserving forests, halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation, restoring degraded forests, enhancing technological collaboration, sharing best practices, and scientific exchange at all levels;

(c) To involve political leaders and high-level officials in international forest-related decision-making processes to help to implement the United Nations forest instrument¹³¹ and the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030¹³² and achieve the global forest goals, and increase efforts to sustainably manage forests, and halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation;

(d) To highlight the significant contributions of forests and trees outside forests in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular in relation to poverty eradication and food security;

(e) To promote inclusive and participatory decision-making modalities at the national and subnational levels to, inter alia, enable the effective engagement of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other stakeholders, and promote gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls and mainstream a gender perspective in the implementation of sustainable forest management;

(f) To strengthen the implementation of forest-related national legislation and the provision and mobilization of means of implementation from all sources for sustainable forest management and the achievement of the global forest goals, taking into account the specific challenges faced by developing countries;

(g) To enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels to support implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹³³ and the Paris Agreement,¹³⁴ the Convention on Biological Diversity¹³⁵ and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification,

¹³¹ See General Assembly resolutions [62/98](#) and [70/199](#).

¹³² See General Assembly resolution [71/285](#).

¹³³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹³⁴ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

¹³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Particularly in Africa,¹³⁶ including the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme, in line with their respective mandates;

(h) To promote science-policy dialogues to support science-based decision-making on forests at the local, national, regional and global levels;

(i) To promote the effective consideration of traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples as well as local communities in decision-making processes at the local, national, regional and global levels;

(j) To continue facilitating and catalysing access to technical, financial and scientific resources to strengthen the capacity of Forum members to implement sustainable forest management, considering, in particular, the specific challenges faced by developing countries;

B. Actions related to the secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests

2. *Requests* the Forum secretariat:

(a) To submit an information paper containing information on its workload, needs and gaps in advance of the twentieth session of the Forum, in 2025, for final consideration at its twenty-first session, in 2026;

(b) To continue to use a hybrid or virtual meeting format, whenever the logistical arrangement is possible, for sharing information with members of the Forum, members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, regional and subregional partners and major groups and other relevant stakeholders and briefing them on the work and preparations for Forum sessions during the intersessional period, taking into full account the need for inclusivity and transparency for virtual meetings;

(c) To facilitate greater cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies, and engage technical and financial organizations and other international cooperation mechanisms to enhance the implementation of sustainable forest management and the contribution of forests to address climate change, desertification, land degradation, biodiversity loss, pollution, water scarcity, poverty and food insecurity, among others, considering different national circumstances and the relevant mandates of those organizations;

(d) To improve and regularly share information with Forum national focal points, and permanent missions in New York, through effective communication tools, to inform them of its activities and raise awareness of the multiple economic, social and environmental values and benefits of forests;

(e) To share information with Forum members and partners about changes, accomplishments, as well as challenges affecting the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and achievement of the global forest goals;

(f) To maximize participation in and efficiency and value of Forum sessions and other meetings by effective allocation of time, resources, facilitation and agenda development, including use of innovative approaches, as feasible;

(g) To report to the Forum at each session on the progress made on the actions that the Forum secretariat has been invited to undertake;

3. *Invites* the General Assembly, following the discussion at the twenty-first session of the Forum, in 2026, to consider appropriate resourcing of the Forum secretariat to perform its responsibilities and mandates in an efficient, effective and sustainable manner;

C. Actions related to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

4. *Invites* the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations:

(a) To continue to enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies, including through streamlining reporting and data-sharing, as appropriate, on sustainable forest management and their forest agendas in a holistic and integrated manner, through addressing the interlinkages of climate change, biodiversity loss,

¹³⁶ Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

desertification and sand and dust storms, land degradation, pollution, drought, watershed management, poverty and food insecurity, among others, taking into account the respective mandates of its members;

(b) To consider focusing the workplan of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests on supporting the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and the achievement of its global forest goals, as well as other multilaterally agreed forest-related goals, with clear priorities, actions, joint activities, resources, outputs and indicators for assessing progress, and, in this respect, structure reports of the Partnership on its workplan to the Forum around the global forest goals;

(c) To regularly undertake assessments of its completed joint initiatives to identify challenges, successes, lessons learned and the contributions of the joint initiatives to the global forest goals, and share those assessments with its members, members of the Forum and other relevant stakeholders;

(d) To enhance interaction and communication, including through a hybrid format, with members of the Forum, regional and subregional partners, major groups and other relevant stakeholders on its activities by organizing short briefing meetings;

(e) To report to the Forum at each session on the progress made on actions that the Collaborative Partnership on Forests has been invited to undertake;

(f) To conduct an assessment of options to strengthen collaboration within the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and send consistent and supportive messages on the work of the Partnership to their respective governing bodies, and consider funding of the activities of the Partnership, as appropriate;

(g) To engage more actively in the work of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network;

5. *Invites*:

(a) The Forum and its Bureau to proactively reach out to the governing bodies of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to strengthen collaboration and support to the work of the Partnership;

(b) The governing bodies of the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to integrate the strategic plan, the global forest goals and associated targets into the plans and operational programmes of work of the members of the Partnership in accordance with their respective mandates and to take mutually beneficial decisions on strengthening the Partnership;

(c) Members of the Forum to support coordination and collaboration among national focal points of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

6. *Encourages* non-United Nations members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, which may be better placed for receiving private sector and philanthropic contributions, to engage with those partners to generate support, including funding for the activities of the Partnership;

D. Actions related to the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network

7. *Invites* members of the Forum:

(a) To strive to strengthen the provision and mobilization of and access to new and additional resources from all sources, given the importance of predictability for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forests, in particular for developing countries, including through innovative mechanisms;

(b) To support effective realization of the global forest goals, particularly in developing countries, including through promoting, developing and using innovative financial mechanisms, including payments for ecosystem services, blended finance, and sustainable financing policies, as appropriate, recognizing the importance of improved enabling environments for finance and investment;

(c) To foster cooperation and public-private partnerships on science and technology in the forest sector, and engage sectors beyond the forest sector to unlock sustained finance and align financial flows to help to support forest conservation, restoration and sustainable use and management goals;

(d) To recognize, respect and protect forest tenure and/or user rights of both men and women, provide support and foster inclusivity in accessing forest financing, as appropriate, among others, for smallholders, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and the private sector when investing in sustainable forest management;

- (e) To consider in national forest financing strategies the distinct needs and roles of different stakeholders;
 - (f) To use the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network clearing house website as a key source on forest financing, and share their lessons learned and best practices and success stories regarding forest financing for publishing on the clearing house website;
 - (g) To encourage and facilitate the exchange of experiences of Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network assistance to countries to develop national forest financing strategies, particularly financing mechanisms used, and the results achieved;
8. *Invites* members of the Forum in a position to do so, and others, to consider providing voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests to scale up the activities of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network, including its clearing house on forest financing and staffing;
9. *Encourages* members of the Forum:
- (a) To approach training in forest financing, including for halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation and restoring degraded forests, and supporting the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of all types of forests, as a long-term commitment that benefits from staff consistency and the periodic renewal of skills;
 - (b) When requesting support from the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network to assist in facilitating their access to funding from various sources, such as the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, to promote country ownership and enhance cooperation, including by engaging, as appropriate, with relevant implementing agencies or accredited entities and national focal points and national designated authorities;
10. *Requests* the Forum secretariat:
- (a) To continue to update and maintain the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network clearing house website and publicize the clearing house “Forest Financing Quarterly Highlight” more widely and prominently on the website of the Forum;
 - (b) To make use of digital tools and innovative technologies, including artificial intelligence, to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the activities of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network when feasible;
 - (c) To support members of the Forum, upon their request, to assist countries in mobilizing, gaining access to and enhancing the effective use of existing financial resources from all sources for sustainable forest management to enhance the achievement of the global forest goals and targets, in line with their national forest priorities;
 - (d) With a view to informing the Forum at each session of the role, functions and funding of the proposed office of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network in Beijing, to provide comprehensive written updates on the above-mentioned items, once agreed in line with the mandate of the Network;
11. *Invites* the relevant multilateral funds, institutions and their accredited entities such as the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund to enhance collaboration with the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network, as appropriate and in line with their respective mandates, as a means of supporting and facilitating countries’ access to forest financing;
12. *Encourages* members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests that are accredited to the financing institutions to continue cooperation with the Forum secretariat in supporting the work of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network, including in the facilitation and preparation of project proposals, and mobilization of resources to this end;

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

13. *Invites* members of the Forum in a position to do so:
- (a) To provide sustainable and consistent voluntary funds to the trust fund to enable the Forum secretariat to perform its functions and activities in support of the work of the Forum, its members and its partners, including a balanced representation of developed and developing countries at Forum-related meetings;
 - (b) To explore options to attract further voluntary contributions to the trust fund;

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

14. Invites members of the Forum:

(a) To accelerate implementation of the United Nations forest instrument and the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, attach high priority to achieving all the global forest goals and targets by 2030 and enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies with other forest-related multilateral environmental agreements and processes;

(b) To increase the visibility of voluntary national contributions¹³⁷ and sharing of successful sustainable forest management cases at all levels, including through online platforms and social networks;

(c) To enhance international cooperation to support the capacities of developing countries to monitor, assess and report on the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument and the strategic plan;

(d) To enhance intersectoral collaboration at the national level, as well as the contributions and roles of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth, major groups, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and achieving its global forest goals;

15. *Endorses* the timeline for the next reporting cycle to the Forum for the period 2024–2026,¹³⁸ establishes the advisory group on reporting to the Forum, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the note by the Secretariat to the Forum at its eighteenth session,¹³⁹ and decides to complete the work of the advisory group on reporting to the Forum in 2026;

16. *Takes note* of the amended format for national reporting, entrusts the Forum secretariat with finalizing the format, in close consultation with the advisory group on reporting to the Forum, and encourages Forum members to submit voluntary national reports using this format;

17. Requests the Forum secretariat:

(a) To disseminate relevant information among members regarding the preparation of voluntary national reports in a timely manner;

(b) Consult with the advisory group on reporting to the Forum to make use of information received in the next reporting cycle on the transparent development of a short, concise Global Forest Goals Report in close consultation with member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, within existing resources;

(c) Within existing resources, to conduct capacity-building activities, jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other partners, on facilitating the exchange of information related to monitoring, assessment and reporting on the global forest goals and providing assistance in preparing their national reports, and innovative techniques, technology and knowledge management, utilizing virtual and hybrid means where feasible;

18. Invites the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations:

(a) To continue the ongoing work on the global core set of forest-related indicators, in particular all tier 3 indicators;

(b) To further enhance coordination, streamline reporting and data-sharing activities, and make use of the existing global publications and reports on forests;

(c) To organize a joint workshop on international reporting on forests for focal points of all relevant member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies, in line with their respective mandates, and reduce the reporting burden on countries;

¹³⁷ United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, paras. 30–32.

¹³⁸ Presented by the Forum secretariat at the expert group meeting held in Nairobi from 20 to 22 June 2023 (see www.un.org/esa/forests/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Note-EGM-reporting-timeline-online-tool.pdf).

¹³⁹ E/CN.18/2023/5, annex.

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

19. *Invites* members of the Forum:

(a) To consider the inclusion of forest experts in their delegations at the high-level political forum on sustainable development and to key meetings of the three Rio conventions¹⁴⁰ and other relevant international intergovernmental bodies as appropriate;

(b) To enhance coordination, including among their respective national focal points for the Forum and the high-level political forum and with permanent missions in New York to highlight Sustainable Development Goal interlinkages in preparatory meetings and declarations of the high-level political forum;

(c) To involve major groups and other relevant stakeholders in their voluntary national report and voluntary local report preparation processes, as appropriate;

(d) To provide timely, concise and impactful input to the Bureau of the Forum to inform the Forum's message to the high-level political forum regarding the cluster of Sustainable Development Goals to be discussed at the session of the high-level political forum the following year;

(e) To enhance coordination within Governments and deliver consistent targeted messages on forests and Sustainable Development Goal interlinkages across Economic and Social Council bodies, the Rio conventions, other member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other relevant intergovernmental forums in which they participate, in line with national priorities, and in a manner consistent with relevant mandates;

20. *Invites* the Bureau of the Forum, in a transparent and inclusive manner, and in consultation with the respective regions and Forum members:

(a) To continue to provide, with the support of the Forum secretariat, timely inputs to the high-level political forum on Sustainable Development Goal interlinkages on behalf of the Forum and focus extra effort on Sustainable Development Goals Summit years and the years during which Goal 15 is under review, and ensure that these inputs are concise, targeted and actionable in the form of "key messages" that can be inserted "as is" into declarations of the high-level political forum, with supporting text attached as needed;

(b) To work closely with Forum focal points in capitals and the permanent missions in New York to help to ensure that the Forum's key messages are well reflected in declarations of the high-level political forum;

(c) To engage with Forum members, major groups and other relevant stakeholders to take into account their views in the preparation of the input to the high-level political forum on behalf of the Forum;

21. *Requests* the Forum secretariat:

(a) To assist and facilitate the work of the Bureau of the Forum and Forum members with respect to paragraph 20 above;

(b) To continue to include in the documentation for sessions of the Forum a brief analysis of the extent to which Forum inputs were reflected in the high-level political forum declaration of the previous year;

(c) To engage early on with the Forum focal points of members conducting high-level political forum voluntary national reviews in a given year to encourage the highlighting of Sustainable Development Goal interlinkages;

(d) To enhance collaboration with the Office of Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the secretariats of the United Nations regional economic commissions to inform forest-related intergovernmental inputs to the high-level political forum, including for their regional forums on sustainable development and regional voluntary national reporting workshops;

¹⁴⁰ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa.

(e) To enhance collaboration on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals with the secretariats of the three Rio conventions and other relevant bodies and conventions on forest-related issues of mutual interest, in line with respective mandates;

(f) To prepare a concise report and/or targeted communication products suitable for a variety of audiences to highlight the contributions of forests to the Sustainable Development Goals under review each year, their interlinkages, especially those with Goal 15, and the critical importance of achieving target 15.b to fully realize these contributions, drawing on the Global Forest Resources Assessment, the Global Forest Goals Report and relevant scientific studies;

22. *Invites:*

(a) The Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its members to coordinate on “topline” key messages to the high-level political forum on forest interlinkages to the Sustainable Development Goals under review each year, including benefits of, and challenges and threats to, forests;

(b) Major groups and other relevant stakeholders to share Sustainable Development Goal interlinkages by engaging early on in their countries’ voluntary national report and voluntary local report preparation processes and working closely with the “organizing partners” of their corresponding high-level political forum stakeholder group in preparing inputs to the high-level political forum process;

(c) United Nations regional economic commissions to promote interlinkages between forests and the Sustainable Development Goals, both benefits and challenges, including through their regional forums on sustainable development;

23. *Invites* the secretariat of the Economic and Social Council, under the guidance of the President of the Council, to streamline and focus the annual template for intergovernmental inputs to the high-level political forum to facilitate concise, targeted and actionable inputs for inclusion in declarations of the high-level political forum;

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

24. *Invites* Forum members, the Forum secretariat, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its members, regional and subregional organizations and major groups and other relevant stakeholders to continue their work in implementing the communication and outreach strategy of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, recognizing the importance of communication in actions related to education, awareness and advocacy, which cannot be reduced to the dissemination of information;

25. *Requests* the Forum secretariat:

(a) To strengthen cost-effective use of available resources and existing and emerging communication options, including innovative and interactive methods, such as collaborations with influencers, surveys and contests;

(b) To upgrade the structure and content of the Forum website, within existing resources;

(c) To develop a communication and outreach plan to set out its proposed short-term and medium-term activities in support of implementing the objectives, messages and communication channels for different audiences related to the communication and outreach strategy, together with metrics for monitoring and evaluation, and share this directly with members for inputs;

(d) To develop, with the support of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, short, sharp policy briefs on the thematic priorities of the Forum and continue its report on the global forest goals to highlight the benefits that forests and trees outside of forests bring for other global priorities and to raise awareness in sectors beyond forestry and among high-level decision makers;

(e) To make greater use of its convening power to widen participation in the Forum’s high-level round tables to strengthen engagement beyond the forest sector;

(f) To prominently post the annual key messages from the Bureau of the Forum to the high-level political forum on the Forum home page and provide accompanying infographics and other relevant communication products;

(g) To develop communication products to raise awareness on the multiple social, economic and environmental values and benefits of forests in a balanced and integrated manner and on the important role of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and girls and people in vulnerable situations;

(h) To raise the visibility of the global forest goals by exploring the development of short, memorable titles, in consultation with members of the Forum, in a fully transparent and inclusive manner, for each of the six global forest goals, similar to those used for the Sustainable Development Goal icons;

(i) In coordination with members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and their existing educational and youth-oriented programmes, to promote educational and youth outreach activities, both formal and informal, to help younger generations to understand the multiple social, economic and environmental values and benefits of forests and trees outside forests and learn about the strategic plan and its global forest goals;

(j) To strengthen advocacy, for example by widening participation in the Forum's high-level round tables and other actions that help high-level decision makers and senior government officials to understand better the contribution that forests and trees can make towards achieving wider policy goals;

26. *Invites* members of the Forum to explore options for identification of effective sustainable forest-related projects and interventions that contribute to the implementation of the strategic plan and share them through communication materials;

27. *Encourages* members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests engaged in the Global Forest Education initiative and members of the Forum to make full use of the opportunities it presents to raise awareness of the importance of forests and trees outside forests, and the role of sustainable forest management, through elementary (primary) and secondary school curricula, as well as promoting forest-related studies at the tertiary level;

28. *Invites* regional and subregional organizations to consider the possibility of developing regional communication and outreach plans with messages that reflect regional priorities and needs regarding forests and sustainable forest management;

29. *Invites* major groups and other relevant stakeholders to continue to use their voices to highlight concerns and propose practical solutions to problems associated with forests;

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

30. *Invites* regional and subregional partners:

(a) To sustain support to countries in their respective regions to prepare them for Forum and related sessions under other relevant conventions and frameworks;

(b) To pursue engagement of regional or subregional financial institutions, such as regional development and investment banks, to expand collaboration on issues related to forests and to attract funding for their forest-related activities and participation in relevant meetings;

(c) To explore options to organize regional and subregional partner-led initiatives to provide inputs to the Forum and implement regional, subregional and transboundary forestry initiatives leading to the achievement of the global forest goals;

(d) To consider incorporating the contribution to the global forest goals in their respective plans, programmes and strategies, as appropriate;

(e) To strengthen collaboration across sectors and facilitate partnerships to promote sustainable forest-based bioeconomy approaches and restoration of ecosystems, contributing to improved livelihoods, including through building capacities of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, underlining the need to ensure sustainable patterns of consumption and production;

(f) To engage major groups and other relevant stakeholders in their forest-related activities;

31. *Invites* the Forum:

(a) To consider ways to enhance support to regional and subregional partners, such as United Nations regional economic commissions and forums, including by organizing capacity-development workshops on issues such as

monitoring and reporting on the global forest goals and the Sustainable Development Goals, and training workshops on resource mobilization;

(b) To consider including in its technical sessions specific meetings for regions, on a rotating basis, to share their experiences and issues related to the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument and the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030;

(c) To engage more actively with regional financial institutions and development banks to build relationships and networking;

(d) To promote cross-regional collaboration and information-sharing on success stories and best practices on the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument, the strategic plan and the global forest goals and include regional perspectives in potential future issues of the Global Forest Goals Report;

(e) To promote interaction between relevant regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, major groups and other relevant stakeholders;

32. *Also invites* the Forum to enhance equitable representation of regional and subregional organizations from developing countries' regions in the work of the Forum;

33. *Further invites* the Forum to consider ways and means to enhance the ability of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network to cooperate with relevant intergovernmental regional and subregional organizations and their member countries, while respecting the guidelines and mandate of the Network;

34. *Requests* the Forum secretariat to continue collaboration with regional and subregional partners to better understand the needs of countries in those regions and identify actions to address the related gaps and problems;

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

35. *Invites* the Forum, the Forum secretariat and the Bureau of the Forum:

(a) To promote the engagement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the work of the Forum;

(b) To use sessions of the Forum as a platform for the exchange of ideas and best practices on how stakeholders could better capture action opportunities from forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals and track the progress therein;

(c) To support countries with collecting data on best practices promoted by Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth, on the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, including tree planting in line with sustainable forest management principles and ecosystem restoration;

(d) To consider organizing a capacity-building workshop, subject to funding availability, on fundraising for major groups and other relevant stakeholders to implement the strategic plan and achieve the global forest goals, ensuring equitable geographical representation;

36. *Invites* members of the Forum:

(a) To engage major groups and other relevant stakeholders in advancing sustainable forest management and sustainable forest-based bioeconomy approaches and restoration of ecosystems using a more holistic, multisectoral, livelihoods-oriented approach, underlining the need to ensure sustainable patterns of consumption and production;

(b) To include and consider the contribution of major groups and other stakeholders in all relevant forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals and Global Forest Goals Reports;

(c) To support major groups and other relevant stakeholders in mobilizing increased financial resources from all sources and at all levels to facilitate their engagement in the implementation of the strategic plan;

(d) To consider ways to facilitate initiatives led by major groups and other relevant stakeholders to prepare their inputs to the sessions of the Forum;

37. *Invites* the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to engage in dialogue and examine joint activities with major groups and other relevant stakeholders to promote the implementation of the strategic plan;

38. *Welcomes* the establishment of the international arrangement on forests major groups internal coordination mechanism for implementation of the strategic plan and interaction and participation in the Forum;

39. *Invites* major groups and other relevant stakeholders:

(a) To provide information regarding their existing internal coordination mechanism, and their suggestions and options for effectively improving their internal coordination, for consideration by the Forum;

(b) To use the sessions of the Forum and related intersessional events as opportunities to explore ways for retaining the practice of consultation within major groups and other relevant stakeholders, without compromising the pace of processes or action;

(c) To ensure that their internal coordination mechanism allows for a balanced representation of subject matter experts based on transparent and inclusive processes for effective participation in the Forum;

(d) To develop a joint strategy and update their workplans in support of both Forum policy dialogue and implementation of the strategic plan;

(e) To communicate their contributions to the strategic plan with their constituencies and the Forum;

(f) To seize opportunities and secure resources for dialogue or action, including generating new and additional funding for sustainable forest management by enhancing the visibility of its benefits in different global agendas;

(g) To facilitate the adequate and equitable representation of major groups and other stakeholders from developing countries, including from people in a vulnerable situation, in the work of the Forum;

(h) To explore means to promote partnership with the large-scale forest industry groups;

II. Quadrennial programme of work of the Forum for the period 2025–2028

40. *Decides* to adopt the quadrennial programme of work of the Forum for the period 2025–2028, as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2024*

Annex

Quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2025–2028

General guidance¹⁴¹

1. The quadrennial programmes of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests represent its contribution to implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and achieving the global forest goals and associated targets and provide a framework for setting the agendas for annual sessions within the quadrennium.

2. The quadrennial programme of work of the Forum for the period 2025–2028 includes two thematically linked bienniums: 2025–2026 (twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Forum) and 2027–2028 (twenty-second and twenty-third sessions). Thematic priorities for each biennium will be based on the global forest goals and targets, taking into account the programme of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and relevant international forest-related developments. The thematic priorities cover all six global forest goals, starting with goals 1, 3 and 5 for the first biennium and goals 2, 4 and 6 for the second biennium.

3. The twentieth and twenty-second sessions of the Forum in 2025 and 2027 will be technical sessions that will include an interactive exchange of experiences and lessons learned on thematic priorities among members of the Forum, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations, regional and subregional organizations and processes, and major groups and other relevant stakeholders. The interactive exchange will include consideration

¹⁴¹ The general guidance is similar to the agreed guidance by the Economic and Social Council on the programme of work of the Forum set out in paragraphs 1 to 4 of annex I to Council resolution [2020/14](#), with minor adjustments to reflect references to Forum sessions and related years.

of the science-policy interface and cross-sectoral and emerging issues and will take into account youth, gender and regions perspectives.

4. The output of the twentieth and twenty-second sessions will be a concise Chair's summary that may include proposals for consideration at the Forum's policy sessions in 2026 and 2028. The tables below outline the general programme of work for the twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of the Forum.

Table 1

Twentieth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2025 (technical session)

1. Priorities in support of implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030: thematic priorities for the biennium 2025–2026 are global forest goals 1, 3 and 5
2. Other technical session items
 - (a) Contributions of members of the Forum to implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030: progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the midterm review of the international arrangement on forests; report on the outcomes of the country-led initiatives; new announcements of voluntary national contributions; updates on voluntary national contributions and their follow-up related to the thematic priorities
 - (b) 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; progress on the workplan of the Partnership
 - (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; progress on major group workplans
 - (c) Interlinkages between the global forest goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goals under review by the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2025 and 2026, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁴² and the Paris Agreement,¹⁴³ the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁴⁴ and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁴⁵ including the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme, and other international forest-related developments
 - (d) 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 2025
 - (e) Means of implementation, including operations and resources of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
 - (f) Monitoring, assessment, and reporting: voluntary national reports; capacity-building for reporting; global core set of forest-related indicators; next Global Forest Goals Report
3. Forum trust fund
4. Emerging issues

¹⁴² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁴³ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

¹⁴⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

Table 2

Twenty-first session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2026 (policy session)

1. Priorities in support of implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030: thematic priorities for the biennium 2025–2026 are global forest goals 1, 3 and 5
2. Other policy session items and consideration of relevant proposals contained in the Chair’s summary from the twentieth session
 - (a) New announcements of voluntary national contributions
 - (b) Progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the midterm review of the international arrangement on forests
 - (c) Report on the outcomes of the country-led initiatives
 - (d) Updates by stakeholders and partners on activities in support of the thematic priorities
 - (i) Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its workplan
 - (ii) Regional and subregional organizations and processes
 - (iii) Major groups and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and philanthropic community
 - (e) Interlinkages between the global forest goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goals under review by the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2026 and 2027, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁴⁶ and the Paris Agreement,¹⁴⁷ the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁴⁸ and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁴⁹ including the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme, and other international forest-related developments
 - (f) 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 2026
 - (g) Means of implementation, including operations and resources of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
 - (h) Monitoring, assessment and reporting: voluntary national reporting on progress in implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions
3. Forum trust fund
4. Initial discussions on the final review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests in achieving its objectives
5. Emerging issues

¹⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁴⁷ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

¹⁴⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

Table 3

Twenty-second session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2027 (technical session)

1. Priorities in support of implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030: thematic priorities for the biennium 2027–2028 are global forest goals 2, 4 and 6
2. Other technical session items
 - (a) Contributions of members of the Forum to implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030: progress in implementation of the outcomes of the midterm review of the international arrangement on forests; report on the outcomes of the country-led initiatives; new announcements of voluntary national contributions; updates on voluntary national contributions and their follow-up related to the thematic priorities
 - (b) 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; progress on the workplan of the Partnership
 - (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; progress on major group workplans
 - (c) Interlinkages between the global forest goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goals under review by the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2027 and 2028, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁵⁰ and the Paris Agreement,¹⁵¹ the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁵² and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁵³ including the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme, and other international forest-related developments
 - (d) 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 2027
 - (e) Means of implementation, including operations and resources of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
 - (f) Monitoring, assessment and reporting: voluntary national reporting; global core set of forest-related indicators
3. Forum trust fund
4. Emerging issues

¹⁵⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁵¹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

¹⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

Table 4

Twenty-third session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, 2028 (policy session)

1. Priorities in support of implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030: thematic priorities for the biennium 2027–2028 are global forest goals 2, 4 and 6
2. Other policy session items and consideration of relevant proposals contained in the Chair’s summary from the twenty-second session
 - (a) New announcements of voluntary national contributions
 - (b) Progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the midterm review of the international arrangement on forests
 - (c) Report on the outcomes of the country-led initiatives
 - (d) Updates by stakeholders and partners on activities in support of the thematic priorities
 - (i) Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its workplan
 - (ii) Regional and subregional organizations and processes
 - (iii) Major groups and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and philanthropic community
 - (e) Interlinkages between the global forest goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goals under review by the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2028 and 2029, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁵⁴ and the Paris Agreement,¹⁵⁵ the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁵⁶ and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁵⁷ including the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme, and other international forest-related developments
 - (f) 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 2028
 - (g) Means of implementation, including operations and resources of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network
 - (h) Monitoring, assessment and reporting: voluntary national reporting on progress in implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030, the United Nations forest instrument and voluntary national contributions
3. Forum trust fund
4. Preparations for the final review in 2030 of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests in achieving its objectives
5. High-level segment
6. Adoption of the programme of work of the Forum for the biennium 2029–2030
7. Emerging issues

¹⁵⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁵⁵ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

¹⁵⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

2024/16. Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twenty-third session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2022/9](#) of 8 June 2022, [2023/28](#) of 25 July 2023 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 effective, 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 2016,¹⁵⁸

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,¹⁵⁹ which entered into force on 14 December 2005,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [78/132](#) of 19 December 2023, 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 [77/182](#) of 14 December 2022 on human resources development,

Bearing in mind the political declaration adopted at the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly in September 2023,¹⁶⁰

Recalling the Sendai Declaration¹⁶¹ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁶²

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-third session,¹⁶³ and expresses its appreciation for the work done by the Committee on new governance insights to advance

¹⁵⁸ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

¹⁵⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

¹⁶⁰ General Assembly resolution [78/1](#), annex.

¹⁶¹ Resolution [69/283](#), annex I.

¹⁶² *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁶³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 24 (E/2024/44).*

the Sustainable Development Goals and eradicate poverty while promoting the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions in alignment with the 2024 theme of the Economic and Social Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

2. *Invites* the Committee to continue to place the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁶⁴ 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;

New governance insights to advance the Sustainable Development Goals and eradicate poverty

4. *Recognizes* that achieving sustainable development and strengthening resilience at a time of multiple crises require both a short-term and 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, and encourages Governments to integrate reflections of a long-term vision of society into their planning, monitoring and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals and into their voluntary national reviews of progress towards 2030;

5. *Encourages* Governments to address the complex problems underlying crises in a holistic manner, ensuring that crisis management does not hinder the continuous implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

6. *Urges* Governments to reinforce action on commitments to the 2030 Agenda and promote the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions, inter alia, by systematically incorporating assessments of the social, environmental and economic impacts of public policy in all areas of decision-making, strengthening multilevel governance strategies and actions in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals as a matter of priority, and redoubling efforts to promote awareness of the Goals within the context of national sustainable development plans across the whole of government and the whole of society;

7. *Recognizes* that accelerating the delivery of the 2030 Agenda at all levels calls for more integrated solutions to achieve the vision and Goals of the 2030 Agenda as well as a capable State at all levels, and encourages countries to design and implement integrated national institution-building strategies that address important capability gaps across the whole of government;

8. *Expresses concern* at the limited capacity to foresee and build resilience against the diverse challenges originating from multiple shocks in many countries, and calls for a rapid upgrade of the risk management function in government and its integration into Sustainable Development Goal-related coordination mechanisms at the highest level;

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

10. *Reiterates* that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and encourages Governments to accelerate efforts to build inclusive institutions at all levels through holistic, people-centred policies and interventions that empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all segments of society, reduce inequalities and address the needs of those furthest behind first;

11. *Encourages* governments at all levels to enhance efforts to promote the meaningful participation of stakeholders in matters that directly affect them, including the poorest and most vulnerable, and to implement models of participation based on whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches that leave no one behind;

12. *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

¹⁶⁴ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

to apply the principles of effective governance for sustainable development,¹⁶⁵ 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;

13. *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;

14. *Welcomes* the ongoing initiative of the African Peer Review Mechanism of the African Union to promote the application of the principles among its member States in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and encourages other regional mechanisms, such as those associated with the United Nations regional commissions, to develop and implement similar initiatives in alignment with their own mandates and processes;

15. *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;

16. *Reiterates* that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has both accelerated the digital transition and revealed technological weaknesses of public administrations while exacerbating 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;

17. *Recognizes* that Governments play a central role in ensuring equal access to the benefits of digital technology and preventing harm, and underscores the need for Governments, in collaboration with the relevant entities and forums of the United Nations system, to identify guiding principles and policy priorities for the regulation and use of artificial intelligence by the public sector so that the diffusion of the technology reinforces implementation of the 2030 Agenda and leaves no one behind;

18. *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 and sustainable public procurement frameworks as a strategic tool to reinforce sustainable development and curb corrupt practices, and to strengthen budget credibility;

19. *Also encourages* Governments to embed commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals in budgetary and financial processes at the national and subnational levels by adopting practices to monitor, report on and evaluate 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;

20. *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 at all levels, and encourages Governments to further promote professionalization and diversity 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;

21. *Also recognizes* that sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security and that peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development, reaffirms the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights (including the right to development), on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions, and recalls that factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the 2030 Agenda;

¹⁶⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 24 (E/2018/44), chap. III, sect. B, para. 31.*

Follow-up

22. *Requests* the Committee, at its twenty-fourth session, to be held from 7 to 11 April 2025, to examine and make recommendations on the theme of the 2025 session of the Council and the 2025 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;

23. *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;

24. *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;

25. *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;

26. *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.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2024*

2024/17. United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2013/12](#) of 22 July 2013, [2014/10](#) of 13 June 2014, [2015/8](#) of 9 June 2015, [2016/5](#) of 2 June 2016, [2017/8](#) of 7 June 2017, [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 and its decisions 2022/355 of 22 July 2022 and 2023/349 of 25 July 2023 on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases,

Recognizing that many countries still face significant challenges in the implementation of their commitments related to non-communicable diseases, remaining deeply concerned that the burden of non-communicable diseases continues to rise in developing countries, and expressing grave concern that the huge human and economic cost of non-communicable diseases contributes to poverty and inequities and threatens the health of peoples and the development of countries,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which includes non-communicable disease-related targets, including reducing by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by 2030 through prevention and treatment, and promoting mental health and well-being, as well as support for research and development of vaccines and medicines, and recalling the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁶⁶ which noted the enormous burden that non-communicable diseases place on developed and developing countries, and that these costs are particularly challenging for developing countries,

Recalling the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on universal health coverage, held in New York on 21 September 2023, and reaffirming its political declaration, entitled “Universal health coverage: expanding our ambition for health and well-being in a post-COVID world”,¹⁶⁷ which called for the further strengthening of efforts to address non-communicable diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, as well as mental health conditions, as part of universal health coverage,

¹⁶⁶ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹⁶⁷ General Assembly resolution [78/4](#), annex.

Underscoring the fact that global health is a long-term objective which is national, regional and international in scope and requires sustained high-level commitment and closer international cooperation to support the efforts of Member States to achieve health goals, including those related to non-communicable diseases,

Acknowledging that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases, principally cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, which are linked to one or more of the modifiable risk factors, namely, tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity, as well as air pollution, as the largest environmental risk factor, and other risk factors contributing to non-communicable diseases, but also the considerable burden of mental health conditions and neurological conditions, constitutes one of the major challenges for development in the twenty-first century, which undermines social and economic development throughout the world and threatens the achievement of internationally agreed development goals,

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

Recalling the World Health Organization global action plan on physical activity 2018–2030,¹⁶⁸ and acknowledging that increasing physical activity and reducing sedentary behaviour can contribute to broader efforts to prevent and control non-communicable diseases and improve mental health,

Noting the progress made by the Task Force over the past 10 years in the execution of its mandate, including joint programming missions to an increasing number of countries and global joint programmes and thematic working groups that contribute to 30 targets of 12 Sustainable Development Goals, and that its work has a significant positive impact on national multisectoral non-communicable disease and mental health responses and development plans and policies, strengthening health systems and the empowerment of individuals, including for better health literacy,

Welcoming the operationalization of the United Nations Health4Life Fund to Catalyse Country Action for Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health to accelerate action towards the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and the promotion of mental health,

Noting the progress achieved by the Task Force in supporting Member States in the provision of access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines, diagnostics and other health technologies, including assistive technology, for non-communicable diseases and mental health, as well as in supporting countries in providing digital health programmes,

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

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

Noting with concern the continued shortage of resources available to enable the Task Force to maximize its impact in providing timely and effective specialized technical assistance to Member States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases¹⁶⁹ and the recommendations contained therein, including to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2024 on progress made in implementing Council resolution 2013/12 and the 2023 report of the Director General that described the progress of the Task Force over the past 10 years;

¹⁶⁸ See World Health Organization, document WHA71/2018/REC/1, resolution 71.6.

¹⁶⁹ [E/2024/57](#).

2. *Commends* the Task Force for its activities aimed at supporting Member States in the achievement of the non-communicable disease-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹⁷⁰

3. *Requests* the Task Force to further support Member States in their efforts to address the burden of non-communicable diseases, including health promotion and disease prevention, maintaining essential health-care services and their timely delivery, providing evidence-based digital health programmes, promoting research and development of and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable diagnostics, therapeutics, essential medicines, vaccines and other health technologies, inter alia, through various related initiatives, as well as through strengthening health systems, including regulatory frameworks and good supply chain management, and through primary health care, as appropriate, paying particular attention to the needs of people living with or at risk of developing non-communicable diseases, in particular those in vulnerable situations;

4. *Calls upon* the members of the Task Force to continue to work together to identify additional technical resources to enhance their support to Member States in line with the Task Force strategy for 2022–2025;

5. *Also calls upon* the members of the Task Force to support Member States in scaling up digital health interventions, for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and the promotion of mental health and well-being;

6. *Encourages* members of the Task Force, within their respective mandates, to continue collaboration among each other and to support Member States, upon their request, in promoting improved nutrition, healthy diets and lifestyles;

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

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

9. *Calls upon* bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as other stakeholders, including philanthropic foundations, civil society and the private sector, as appropriate, to mobilize human and financial resources for the programmatic work of the Task Force, including through the Health4Life Fund;

10. *Encourages* members of the Task Force, as appropriate and in line with their respective mandates, to support Member States that are parties to the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control¹⁷¹ and the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products in their national capacities and efforts to implement the Framework Convention, as well as to continue to develop and implement their own policies on preventing tobacco industry interference, including those related to novel and emerging tobacco products, bearing in mind the model policy for agencies of the United Nations system on preventing tobacco industry interference, in order to ensure consistent and effective separation between the activities of the United Nations system and those of the tobacco industry;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 2025 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.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2024*

¹⁷⁰ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹⁷¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2302, No. 41032.

2024/18. Doha 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, and the Doha Political Declaration, adopted during the second part of the Fifth Conference, held in Doha from 5 to 9 March 2023,¹⁷² in which the Heads of State and Government and representatives of States strongly committed themselves to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action throughout the coming decade, including its six priority areas,

Recalling also the strong commitment of the Heads of State and Government and representatives of States to advancing the concrete deliverables of the Doha Programme of Action with respect to the feasibility of a system of stockholding or alternative means, such as cash transfers, taking into account possible economic implications and risks, an online university or other equivalent platforms, an international investment support centre, a sustainable graduation support facility, and comprehensive multi-hazard crisis mitigation and resilience-building measures for least developed countries,

Recalling further the progress achieved in the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,¹⁷³ as well as the previous programmes of action for the least developed countries,¹⁷⁴

Reaffirming 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 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,¹⁷⁵ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁷⁶ the Paris Agreement,¹⁷⁷ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030¹⁷⁸ and the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III),¹⁷⁹

Recalling the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁸⁰

¹⁷² *Report of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, New York, 17 March 2022, and Doha, 5–9 March 2023* ([A/CONF.219/2023/3](#)), chap. I, resolution 2.

¹⁷³ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* ([A/CONF.219/7](#)), chap. II.

¹⁷⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1–14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A; *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3–14 September 1990* ([A/CONF.147/18](#)), part one; and *Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Brussels, 14–20 May 2001* ([A/CONF.191/13](#)), chap. II.

¹⁷⁵ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁷⁶ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹⁷⁷ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

¹⁷⁸ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹⁷⁹ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

¹⁸⁰ General Assembly resolution [77/289](#), annex.

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit), held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023,¹⁸¹

Welcoming the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, from 26 February to 2 March 2024, and the adoption of its ministerial declaration, and recalling 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 Covenant¹⁸² was adopted,

Looking forward to the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024,

Recalling its resolution [2023/29](#) of 25 July 2023 on the programme of action for the least developed countries for the decade 2022–2031,

Recalling also its resolution [2024/7](#) of 5 June 2024 on the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-sixth session,

Recalling further 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,

Recognizing 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 also the positive role and contributions of migrant worker remittances in least developed countries, and noting with appreciation that remittances to least developed countries continue to grow and reached 5 per cent of gross domestic product in 2023, further recognizing that remittance costs remain far above the Sustainable Development Goal target of 3 per cent of the amount transferred, in line with target 10.c of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, with the world average remittance transfer cost at 6.3 per cent,¹⁸³ highlighting that promoting faster, safer and cheaper remittances and reducing to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances, including by adopting digital solutions and promoting digital and financial inclusion and accelerating access to transaction accounts for migrants, will have positive impacts on the millions of people who depend heavily on them,

Taking note of the 2023 Ministerial Declaration of the Least Developed Countries,¹⁸⁴

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,¹⁸⁵

2. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of the State of Qatar for hosting the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and for providing all the necessary support to the Conference and its preparatory process;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all development partners for the support provided to the least developed countries and for the continued commitment of support to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,¹⁸⁶ including its deliverables;

4. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to further intensify their efforts to fully and effectively implement, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner, the commitments that have been made in the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in its six priority areas, namely, (a) investing in people in least developed countries: eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind; (b) leveraging the power of science, technology, and innovation to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals; (c) supporting structural

¹⁸¹ General Assembly resolution [78/1](#), annex.

¹⁸² [TD/541/Add.2](#).

¹⁸³ [E/FFDF/2024/3](#), sect. I, para. 45.

¹⁸⁴ [A/78/528](#), annex.

¹⁸⁵ [A/79/75-E/2024/8](#).

¹⁸⁶ General Assembly resolution [76/258](#), annex.

transformation as a driver of prosperity; (d) enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration; (e) addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against future shocks for risk-informed sustainable development; and (f) mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools and instruments: a march towards sustainable graduation;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the preparation of a road map for the accelerated implementation of the Doha Programme of Action by the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, drawing on commitments made at the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and in close consultation with the Inter-Agency Consultative Group for Least Developed Countries;

6. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, with the support of their development partners, to take action to implement the Doha Programme of Action, 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;

7. *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 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;

8. *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 into results and to consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any;

9. *Invites* the relevant United Nations regional commissions and agencies to undertake biennial reviews of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in 2024 in close coordination and cooperation with subregional and regional development banks and intergovernmental organizations;

10. *Calls upon* 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 enhanced support to national-level implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Doha Programme of Action;

11. *Invites* the private sector, civil society and foundations to contribute to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in their respective areas of competence in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries;

12. *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;

13. *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;

14. *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;

15. *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;

16. *Reaffirms its decision* to include the Doha Programme of Action as part of its review of the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, including the review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

17. *Recalls* the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, and invites Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide increased voluntary financial contributions and technical assistance to ensure its contribution to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action;

18. *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-19¹⁸⁷ 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 and continued implementation of the unfulfilled agenda of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;

19. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring the increasing availability of and equitable access to safe, effective, affordable and quality COVID-19 vaccines, diagnostics, therapeutics and other health tools to all countries, and commits to helping developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in their efforts to meet national immunization requirements, strengthen national health systems and health infrastructure, and improve their capacities for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, with a view to achieving universal health coverage, including through efficient health financing policies and international cooperation on health;

20. *Expresses concern* that the increased pressure on food, energy and finance and growing inequalities between and within countries, elevated inflation, rising global interest rates, tightened financial conditions, high indebtedness, disruptions in supply chains, and geopolitical tensions and conflicts, together with the adverse impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss and digital divides, have exacerbated challenges for many countries in addition to those associated with COVID-19 recovery, increasing hunger, and all forms of malnutrition and poverty and inequality;

21. *Notes* that the Goals were off track even before this recent confluence of crises and challenges, with financing to the least developed countries neither mobilized at the scale nor allocated at the terms necessary to achieve deep economic, societal and environmental transformation;

22. *Recognizes* that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is intrinsically linked to the successful implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, is deeply concerned by the marked increase of the estimated Sustainable Development Goal financing gap to between 2.5 and 4.0 trillion United States dollars annually for developing countries, and recognizes the urgency of providing affordable, predictable, sustainable and sufficient development finance to developing countries, especially the least developed countries;

23. *Notes* that the global macroeconomic outlook remains highly uncertain, and is particularly bleak for many developing countries, including a large number of least developed countries, faced with growing debt service burdens and tight fiscal constraints and that such a finance divide will, if left unaddressed, translate into a lasting sustainable development divide;

24. *Notes with concern* that 15 million more people in least developed countries were living in extreme poverty in 2023 compared to 2019, which poses a further 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,

¹⁸⁷ See [A/74/843](#), annex.

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;

25. *Looks forward* to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Spain from 30 June to 3 July 2025, and calls for support to enable least developed countries to fully and effectively participate in the Conference and for addressing the specific challenges and needs of least developed countries to ensure that no one is left behind;

26. *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 devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the deteriorating situation of food security and nutrition, 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;

27. *Recalls* the decision contained in the 2030 Agenda that effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on the least developed countries, underlines the importance of strong synergy in the implementation of the recently adopted agendas and the Doha Programme of Action at the national and subnational levels, and encourages coordination and coherence in the follow-up of their implementation;

28. *Welcomes* the increase in the share of expenditure for operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the least developed countries in 2023, which reached 50.7 per cent of total expenditures at the country level, while noting that in 2012 the system contributed 52 per cent, urges the United Nations development system to continue to prioritize allocations to the least developed countries by developing operational guidelines, while reaffirming that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced support to overcome structural challenges that they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda, and requests the United Nations development system to provide assistance to graduating countries in the formulation and implementation of their national transition strategies and to consider country-specific support for graduated countries for a fixed period of time and in a predictable manner, and in this regard looks forward to the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in 2024 and calls for providing special consideration to the challenges and priorities of least developed countries;

29. *Calls for* ensuring an incentive-based international support structure to graduating and graduated least developed countries, including support for their smooth transition from development and trading partners, as well as the United Nations system, to make graduation sustainable and ensure post-graduation development momentum and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

30. *Reiterates* that wider recognition of least developed country status could stimulate and facilitate better integration of the Doha Programme of Action into development policies, and requests the United Nations development system to prioritize allocations to the least developed countries by developing operational guidelines with clear budget targets, as appropriate;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2025 session, under the 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.

*37th plenary meeting
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2024/19. 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, 76/220 of 17 December 2021, 77/184 of 14 December 2022 and 78/166 of 19 December 2023 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,

Recalling its resolutions 2019/15 of 8 July 2019, 2020/23 of 22 July 2020, 2022/25 of 22 July 2022 and 2023/31 of 26 July 2023, in which the Council reviewed the progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 71/243 of 21 December 2016 and 75/233, respectively, on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

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;¹⁸⁸

2. *Welcomes* the new funding compact for United Nations support to the Sustainable Development Goals,¹⁸⁹ and encourages all Member States and entities of the United Nations development system to contribute to its full and effective implementation;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group on the work on the Development Coordination Office,¹⁹⁰ including on the operational, administrative and financing aspects of the activities of the Office, as well as the report on the system-wide contribution to the advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and looks forward to continuing to receive on an annual basis an evidence-based, comprehensive, analytical and detailed report to the Economic and Social Council at its operational activities for development segment, to include detailed financial, budgetary and expenditure data on the results of the work of resident coordinators on the ground in all future reporting on the implementation of the reinvigorated resident coordinator system;

4. *Welcomes* the discussions at the 2024 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 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system to be negotiated at the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2024*

2024/20. 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,

¹⁸⁸ A/79/72-E/2024/12, A/79/72/Add.1-E/2024/12/Add.1 and A/79/72/Add.2-E/2024/12/Add.2; see also the annexes thereto (available at <https://ecosoc.un.org/en/events/2024/operational-activities-development-segment>).

¹⁸⁹ See A/79/72/Add.2-E/2024/12/Add.2.

¹⁹⁰ E/2024/5.

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, 2021/18 of 21 July 2021, 2022/20 of 22 July 2022 and 2023/32 of 26 July 2023 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, 2022/314 of 16 February 2022, 2023/201 A of 31 October 2022, 2023/201 B of 7 December 2022, 2023/201 C of 5 April 2023, 2023/201 D of 26 July 2023 and 2024/222 of 5 June 2024,

Deeply concerned about the complex and multifaceted crisis in Haiti, and underlining high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition as well as the resurgence of cholera,

Recognizing the need for urgent measures to restore security by addressing the structural causes of violence, such as inequalities, extreme poverty, high unemployment, human rights violations, impunity, corruption and weak public institutions, and by creating favourable conditions for the re-establishment of democratic institutions,

Emphasizing the urgent need to fully fund the appeal of 673.8 million United States dollars made by the United Nations and partners, set out in the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Haiti, to address the most immediate humanitarian and protection needs, including food security, emergency livelihood assistance and investment in the agricultural sector to safeguard the resilience of the most vulnerable Haitians,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti¹⁹¹ 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 2025 session, with the purpose of following closely and working together with Haitian authorities on the long-term development strategy of Haiti to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and institutional 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 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 2025 session.

*37th plenary meeting
23 July 2024*

2024/21. 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-General¹⁹² and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁹³

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁹⁴

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 2023/33 of 26 July 2023,

¹⁹¹ E/2024/7.

¹⁹² A/79/66.

¹⁹³ E/2024/6.

¹⁹⁴ See E/2024/SR.38.

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#),

Welcoming the current participation, in their capacity as observers, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in the world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories,

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, they face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the resources necessary for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in that regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various decisions of the United Nations relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [78/101](#) of 7 December 2023, entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council, 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, 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;
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 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council;
19. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on 16 May 1998 of its resolution 574 (XXVII),¹⁹⁵ in which the Commission called for the mechanisms necessary for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in the special sessions of the Assembly convened to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers, and in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies;
20. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on those matters with the Chair of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;
21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its 2025 session;
22. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

*38th plenary meeting
24 July 2024*

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

Decisions

2024/200. Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2024 session

A

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2023, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Paula NARVÁEZ (Chile) as President of the Economic and Social Council for the 2024 session, and Akan RAKHMETULLIN (Kazakhstan), Ivan ŠIMONOVIC (Croatia) and Robert RAE (Canada) as Vice-Presidents of the Economic and Social Council for the 2024 session, on the understanding that they remained representatives of members of the Council.

B

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 26 October 2023, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Tarek LADEB (Tunisia) as a Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council for the 2024 session, on the understanding that he remained a representative of a member of the Council.

C

At its 26th plenary meeting, on 25 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Kairat UMAROV (Kazakhstan) as a Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, to complete the term of office of Akan RAKHMETULLIN (Kazakhstan), for a term beginning on 25 June 2024 and expiring at the close of the 2024 session.

2024/201. Election of members of the Commission on Population and Development

A

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 26 October 2023, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decisions 1995/230 of 12 December 1995 and 2005/213 of 31 March 2005, elected, by acclamation, SERBIA as a member of the Commission on Population and Development for a term of office beginning on 26 October 2023 and expiring at the close of the sixtieth session of the Commission, in 2027.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session, in 2024, the Commission on Population and Development is composed of the following 41 Member States:¹ ARGENTINA,** AUSTRALIA,* BELARUS,**** BELGIUM,* BOTSWANA,* BURUNDI,**** CHAD,** CHINA,** COMOROS,* COSTA RICA,* CUBA,* DENMARK,* ETHIOPIA,* FINLAND,**** GAMBIA,*** HONDURAS,** INDIA,* INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** ISRAEL,*** JAMAICA,**** JAPAN,* KENYA,** LUXEMBOURG,**** MAURITANIA,** MEXICO,* MOROCCO,** NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),** NIGERIA,*** PAKISTAN,** PANAMA,*** PHILIPPINES,* PORTUGAL,** REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,** SERBIA,*** TAJIKISTAN,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and URUGUAY.***

* 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.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-first session, in 2028.

¹ As of 26 October 2023, the following six vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission on Population and Development: one for a member from Eastern European States and one for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session, in 2026; and two for members from African States and two for members from Asia-Pacific States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session, in 2024, and expiring at the close of the sixty-first session, in 2028.

B

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 5 December 2023, the Economic and Social Council in accordance with its decisions 1995/230 of 12 December 1995 and 2005/213 of 31 March 2005, elected, by acclamation, PERU and TURKMENISTAN as members of the Commission on Population and Development as follows: PERU for a term of office beginning on 5 December 2023 and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2026; and TURKMENISTAN for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session, in 2024, and expiring at the close of the sixty-first session, in 2028.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session in 2024, the Commission on Population and Development is composed of the following 43 Member States:² ARGENTINA,** AUSTRALIA,* BELARUS,**** BELGIUM,* BOTSWANA,* BURUNDI,**** CHAD,** CHINA,** COMOROS,* COSTA RICA,* CUBA,* DENMARK,* ETHIOPIA,* FINLAND,**** GAMBIA,** HONDURAS,** INDIA,* INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** ISRAEL,** JAMAICA,**** JAPAN,* KENYA,** LUXEMBOURG,**** MAURITANIA,** MEXICO,* MOROCCO,** NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),** NIGERIA,*** PAKISTAN,** PANAMA,*** PERU,** PHILIPPINES,* PORTUGAL,** REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,** SERBIA,*** TAJIKISTAN,*** TURKMENISTAN,**** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and URUGUAY.***

* 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.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-first session, in 2028.

C

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decisions 1995/230 of 12 December 1995 and 2005/213 of 31 March 2005, elected, by acclamation, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, GERMANY, HAITI and MALAWI as members of the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-ninth session, in 2025, and expiring at the close of the sixty-second session, in 2029, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BOTSWANA, the COMOROS, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DENMARK, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, JAPAN, MEXICO, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council also elected, by acclamation, LEBANON 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-eighth session, in 2024, and expiring at the close of the sixty-first session, in 2028.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the fifty-ninth session, in 2025, the Commission on Population and Development is composed of the following 36 Member States:³ ARGENTINA,* AUSTRALIA,**** BELARUS,*** BELGIUM,**** BURUNDI,*** CANADA,**** CHAD,* CHINA,* FINLAND,*** GAMBIA,** GERMANY,**** HAITI,**** HONDURAS,* INDONESIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ISRAEL,** JAMAICA,*** KENYA,* LEBANON,*** LUXEMBOURG,*** MALAWI,**** MAURITANIA,* MOROCCO,* NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),*

² As of 5 December 2023, the following four vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission on Population and Development: one for a member from Eastern European States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session, in 2026, and two for members from African States and one for a member from Asia-Pacific States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session, in 2024, and expiring at the close of the sixty-first session, in 2028.

³ As of 9 April 2024, the following 11 vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission on Population and Development: one for a member from Eastern European States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session, in 2026; two for members from African States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session, in 2024, and expiring at the close of the sixty-first session, in 2028; and two for members from African States, three for members from Asia-Pacific States, one for a member from Eastern European States and two for members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-ninth session, in 2025, and expiring at the close of the sixty-second session, in 2029.

NIGERIA,** PAKISTAN,* PANAMA,** PERU,* PORTUGAL,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,* SERBIA,** TAJIKISTAN,** TURKMENISTAN,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and URUGUAY.**

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- * 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.
 - *** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-first session, in 2028.
 - **** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-second session, in 2029.

D

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decisions 1995/230 of 12 December 1995 and 2005/213 of 31 March 2005, elected, by acclamation, COLOMBIA 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-ninth session, in 2025, and expiring at the close of the sixty-second session, in 2029.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the fifty-ninth session, in 2025, the Commission on Population and Development is composed of the following 37 Member States:⁴ ARGENTINA,* AUSTRALIA,**** BELARUS,*** BELGIUM,**** BURUNDI,*** CANADA,**** CHAD,* CHINA,* COLOMBIA,**** FINLAND,*** GAMBIA,** GERMANY,**** HAITI,**** HONDURAS,* INDONESIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ISRAEL,** JAMAICA,*** KENYA,* LEBANON,*** LUXEMBOURG,*** MALAWI,**** MAURITANIA,* MOROCCO,* NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),* NIGERIA,** PAKISTAN,* PANAMA,** PERU,* PORTUGAL,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,* SERBIA,** TAJIKISTAN,** TURKMENISTAN,*** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and URUGUAY**

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- * 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.
 - *** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-first session, in 2028.
 - **** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-second session, in 2029.

2024/202. Election of members of the Commission for Social Development

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 5 December 2023, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 2002/210 of 13 February 2002, elected, by acclamation, GUATEMALA and QATAR as members of the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-third session of the Commission, in 2024, and expiring at the close of the sixty-sixth session, in 2028.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the sixty-third session, in 2024, the Commission for Social Development is composed of the following 36 Member States:⁵ AFGHANISTAN,* AUSTRIA,** BANGLADESH,** BELARUS,*** BRAZIL,* BURUNDI,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** COSTA RICA,* DJIBOUTI,* ECUADOR,* EGYPT,** FINLAND,* GHANA,** GUATEMALA,*** GUINEA,* HAITI,** INDIA,** ISRAEL,** JAPAN,*** LUXEMBOURG,* MADAGASCAR,***

⁴ As of 24 July 2024, the following 10 vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission on Population and Development: one for a member from Eastern European States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session, in 2026; two for members from African States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session, in 2024, and expiring at the close of the sixty-first session, in 2028; and two for members from African States, three for members from Asia-Pacific States, one for a member from Eastern European States and one for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-ninth session, in 2025, and expiring at the close of the sixty-second session, in 2029.

⁵ As of 5 December 2023, the following 11 vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission for Social Development: 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; one for a member from African States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-fifth session, in 2027; and one for a member from African States, one for a member from Asia-Pacific States, two for members from Latin American and Caribbean States and three for members from Western European and other States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-third session, in 2024, and expiring at the close of the sixty-sixth session, in 2028.

PERU,** POLAND,* PORTUGAL,** QATAR,*** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** SAUDI ARABIA,** SWITZERLAND,* TAJIKISTAN,* TOGO,*** TURKMENISTAN,* UGANDA,* UKRAINE,** ZAMBIA* and ZIMBABWE.***

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- * 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.
 - *** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-sixth session, in 2028.

B

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 2002/210 of 13 February 2002, elected, by acclamation, CHINA, CUBA, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, PARAGUAY, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, SURINAME, THAILAND and TURKMENISTAN as members of the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2025, and expiring at the close of the sixty-seventh session, in 2029, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AFGHANISTAN, BRAZIL, CHINA, COSTA RICA, DJIBOUTI, ECUADOR, FINLAND, GUINEA, LUXEMBOURG, POLAND, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA and ZAMBIA.

The Council also elected, by acclamation, the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN as a member of the Commission for Social Development for a term of office beginning on 9 April 2024 and expiring at the close of the sixty-sixth session, in 2028.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the sixty-fourth session, in 2025, the Commission for Social Development is composed of the following 32 Member States:⁶ AUSTRIA,* BANGLADESH,* BELARUS,** BURUNDI,* CHINA,*** COLOMBIA,* CUBA,*** EGYPT,* GHANA,* GUATEMALA,** HAITI,* INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ISRAEL,* JAPAN,** KENYA,*** KYRGYZSTAN,*** MADAGASCAR,** PARAGUAY,*** PERU,* PORTUGAL,* QATAR,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,* SENEGAL,*** SOUTH AFRICA,*** SURINAME,*** THAILAND,*** TOGO,** TURKMENISTAN,*** UKRAINE* and ZIMBABWE.**

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- * Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-fifth session in 2027.
 - ** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-sixth session in 2028.
 - *** Term of office expires at the close of the sixty-seventh session in 2029.

2024/203. Election of members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 5 December 2023, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, elected, by acclamation, UGANDA as a member of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2024.

As a result, as of 1 January 2024, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is composed of the following 39 Member States:⁷ ARMENIA,** AUSTRIA,* BAHRAIN,* BELARUS,* BRAZIL,* BULGARIA,* CAMEROON,** CANADA,* CHILE,* CHINA,** CUBA,* CZECHIA,** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,* EGYPT,** FINLAND,** FRANCE,* GHANA,* GUATEMALA,** INDIA,* INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ITALY,** JAPAN,** LIBYA,* MADAGASCAR,** MEXICO,** MOROCCO,** NIGERIA,* PAKISTAN,* PARAGUAY,* QATAR,* SOUTH AFRICA,**

⁶ As of 9 April 2024, the following 16 vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission for Social Development: 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; one for a member from African States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the sixty-fifth session, in 2027; one for a member from African States, two for members from Latin American and Caribbean States and three for members 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-sixth session, in 2028; and one for a member from African States, two for members from Eastern European States and four for members from Western European and other States for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-fourth session, in 2025, and expiring at the close of the sixty-seventh session, in 2029.

⁷ As of 5 December 2023, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a member from African States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2024.

THAILAND,* TOGO,* UGANDA,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* URUGUAY** and ZIMBABWE.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

B

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [46/152](#) of 18 December 1991, elected, by acclamation, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CANADA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, EL SALVADOR, FRANCE, the GAMBIA, GERMANY, KAZAKHSTAN, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THAILAND, TOGO, TUNISIA, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, ALBANIA and LATVIA as members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AUSTRIA, SAUDI ARABIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CUBA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, FRANCE, GHANA, INDIA, LIBYA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, TOGO, QATAR, THAILAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is composed of the following 39 Member States:⁸ ALBANIA,** ARGENTINA,** ARMENIA,* BRAZIL,** CAMEROON,* CANADA,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** CUBA,** CZECHIA,* EGYPT,* EL SALVADOR,** FINLAND,* FRANCE,** GAMBIA,** GERMANY,** GUATEMALA,* INDONESIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* ITALY,* JAPAN,* KAZAKHSTAN,** LATVIA,** MADAGASCAR,* MEXICO,* MOROCCO,* NIGERIA,** PAKISTAN,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** SOUTH AFRICA,* THAILAND,** TOGO,** TUNISIA,** UGANDA,* UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** URUGUAY* and ZIMBABWE.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2027.

C

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [46/152](#) of 18 December 1991, elected, by acclamation, BURKINA FASO as a member of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2026.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is composed of the following 40 Member States: ALBANIA,** ARGENTINA,** ARMENIA,* BRAZIL,** BURKINA FASO,* CAMEROON,* CANADA,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** CUBA,** CZECHIA,* EGYPT,* EL SALVADOR,** FINLAND,* FRANCE,** GAMBIA,** GERMANY,** GUATEMALA,* INDONESIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* ITALY,* JAPAN,* KAZAKHSTAN,** LATVIA,** MADAGASCAR,* MEXICO,* MOROCCO,* NIGERIA,** PAKISTAN,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** SOUTH AFRICA,* THAILAND,** TOGO,** TUNISIA,** UGANDA,* UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** URUGUAY* and ZIMBABWE.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2027.

⁸ As of 9 April 2024, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a member from African States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2026.

2024/204. Nomination of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 5 December 2023, 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 for election by the General Assembly as a member of the Committee for Programme and Coordination BULGARIA for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2024.

B

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, 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 for election by the General Assembly as members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination BELGIUM, BOTSWANA, FRANCE, HAITI, KENYA, LITHUANIA, PARAGUAY and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

2024/205. Election of members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 5 December 2023, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/266 of 7 March 2011, elected, by acclamation, ALGERIA as a member of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for the remainder of the term of office of MAURITANIA, beginning on 1 January 2024 and expiring on 31 December 2025.

As a result, as of 1 January 2024, the 18 members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme elected by the Economic and Social Council are as follows: ALGERIA,** AUSTRALIA,** CHINA,*** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,*** ETHIOPIA,** FINLAND,* GHANA,* INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** JAPAN,*** PANAMA,** POLAND,*** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SPAIN,** SWEDEN,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND*** and ZAMBIA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

B

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/266 of 7 March 2011, elected, by acclamation, INDIA, MALI, NORWAY, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and SWEDEN as members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, CZECHIA as a member of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of FINLAND, GHANA, INDIA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SWEDEN.

The Council elected, by acclamation, FRANCE and ITALY for the remainder of the terms of office of AUSTRALIA and SPAIN, beginning on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2025.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the 18 members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme elected by the Economic and Social Council are as follows: ALGERIA,* CHINA,** CZECHIA,*** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** ETHIOPIA,* FRANCE,* INDIA,*** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* ITALY,* JAPAN,** MALI,*** NORWAY,***

PANAMA,* POLAND,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,*** SWEDEN,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2027.

2024/206. Election of members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 5 December 2023, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the annex to General Assembly resolution [36/201](#) of 17 December 1981, elected, by acclamation, GUATEMALA as a member of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a term of office beginning on 5 December 2023 and expiring on 31 December 2024.

As a result, as of 5 December 2023, the Committee for the United Nations Population Award is composed of the following nine Member States whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2024:⁹ BULGARIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GUATEMALA, INDONESIA, LEBANON, LIBERIA, MAURITANIA, PORTUGAL and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

B

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the annex to General Assembly resolution [36/201](#) of 17 December 1981, elected, by acclamation, BURUNDI and the GAMBIA as members of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BULGARIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GUATEMALA, INDONESIA, LEBANON, LIBERIA, MAURITANIA, PORTUGAL and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Committee for the United Nations Population Award is composed of the following two Member States whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2027:¹⁰ BURUNDI and GAMBIA.

C

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the annex to General Assembly resolution [36/201](#) of 17 December 1981, elected, by acclamation, GUATEMALA as a member of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Committee for the United Nations Population Award is composed of the following three Member States whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2027:¹¹ BURUNDI, GAMBIA and GUATEMALA.

⁹ As of 5 December 2023, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024.

¹⁰ As of 9 April 2024, the following nine vacancies remain to be filled on the Committee for the United Nations Population Award: one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024; and one member from African States, three members from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Eastern European States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States, all for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2027.

¹¹ As of 24 July 2024, the following eight vacancies remain to be filled on the Committee for the United Nations Population Award: one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024; and one member from African States, three members from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Eastern European States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States, and one member from Western European and other States, all for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2027.

2024/207. Election of members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

A

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 5 December 2023, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 1995/223 of 5 May 1995, elected, by acclamation, FRANCE as a member of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for the remainder of the term of office of GERMANY, beginning on 1 January 2024 and expiring on 31 December 2025.

As a result, as of 1 January 2024, the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is composed of the following 22 Member States: AUSTRALIA,*** BELARUS,** BOTSWANA,* BRAZIL,** BURUNDI,*** CAMBODIA,** CHINA,* COTE D'IVOIRE,* DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,* FINLAND,*** FRANCE,** INDIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),*** JAPAN,* KENYA,** LIBYA,** MEXICO,*** NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SWEDEN,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND* and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2024.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

B

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 1995/223 of 5 May 1995, elected, by acclamation, CHINA, HAITI, JAPAN, LESOTHO, NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE), PORTUGAL, SENEGAL and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND 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 2025.

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, POLAND 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 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BOTSWANA, CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE), the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is composed of the following 22 Member States: AUSTRALIA,** BELARUS,* BRAZIL,* BURUNDI,** CAMBODIA,* CHINA,*** FINLAND,** FRANCE,* INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** HAITI,*** JAPAN,*** KENYA,* LESOTHO,*** LIBYA,* MEXICO,** NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),*** POLAND,*** PORTUGAL,*** SENEGAL,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND*** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2027.

2024/208. Appointment of a member of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 14 February 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the annex to its resolution 2001/45 of 20 December 2001, appointed Patricia ARRIAGADA VILLOUTA (Chile), nominated by the Secretary-General, as a member of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration for a term of office beginning on 14 February 2024 and expiring on 31 July 2025, to fill the vacancy arising from the resignation of Marta ACOSTA ZÚÑIGA (Costa Rica).

As a result, as of 14 February 2024, the 24 members of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration are as follows: Yamini AIYAR (India), Rolf ALTER (Germany), Patricia ARRIAGADA VILLOUTA (Chile), Linda BILMES (United States of America), Augustin K. FOSU (Ghana), Geraldine Joslyn FRASER-MOLEKETI (South Africa),

Paul JACKSON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Aigul KOSHERBAYEVA (Kazakhstan), Ronald U. MENDOZA (Philippines), Louis MEULEMAN (Kingdom of the Netherlands), Lamia MOUBAYED BISSAT (Lebanon), Juraj NEMEC (Slovakia), Katarina OTT (Croatia), Soonae PARK (Republic of Korea), Alketa PECI (Brazil), Mauricio RODAS (Ecuador), Devon ROWE (Jamaica), Carlos SANTISO (France), Henry SARDARYAN (Russian Federation), David Moinina SENGEH (Sierra Leone), Sherifa Fouad SHERIF (Egypt), Aminata TOURÉ (Senegal), Lan XUE (China) and Najat ZARROUK (Morocco).

2024/209. Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

A

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 14 February 2024, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the appointment of Deborah LYONS (Canada) as a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

B

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve the reappointment of Carolina LIZÁRRAGA HOUGHTON (Peru) and the appointment of Tomoko BABA (Japan) as members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

As a result, as of 23 July 2024, the seven elected members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute are as follows: Tomoko BABA (Japan), Carlos CASTRESANA FERNÁNDEZ (Spain), Joel Antonio HERNÁNDEZ GARCÍA (Mexico), Carolina LIZÁRRAGA HOUGHTON (Peru), Jonathan LUCAS (Seychelles), Deborah LYONS (Canada) and Omar RIFAI (Jordan).

2024/210. Election of members of the Statistical Commission

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its resolution [1147 \(XLI\)](#) of 4 August 1966, elected, by acclamation, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ITALY, MEXICO, POLAND, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND as members of the Statistical Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, JAPAN and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES as members of the Statistical Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of COLOMBIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, MEXICO, SAMOA, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Statistical Commission is composed of the following 24 Member States: ARGENTINA,** AUSTRALIA,* BURUNDI,* CUBA,* DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,*** FINLAND,* INDIA,** ITALY,*** JAPAN,*** MEXICO,*** NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),* POLAND,*** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SIERRA LEONE,** SLOVENIA,** SWITZERLAND,*** TUNISIA,* UKRAINE,** UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,*** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,*** UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and ZAMBIA.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2027.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2028.

2024/211. Election of members of the Commission on the Status of Women

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 2002/234 of 24 July 2002, elected, by acclamation, BELIZE, CHILE, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, ITALY, LITHUANIA, NIGERIA, the

PHILIPPINES, SOUTH AFRICA, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA as members of the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term of office beginning at the first meeting of the seventieth session of the Commission, in 2025, and expiring at the close of the seventy-third session, in 2029, to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AFGHANISTAN, ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, INDIA, ISRAEL, LATVIA, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, TÜRKİYE and ZAMBIA.

As a result, as of the first meeting of the seventieth session, in 2025, the Commission on the Status of Women is composed of the following 44 Member States:¹² ALGERIA,* BANGLADESH,*** BELGIUM,*** BELIZE,**** BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF),*** BRAZIL,*** CABO VERDE,* CHILE,**** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,*** COSTA RICA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* CUBA,** CZECHIA,** DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,** EGYPT,* ETHIOPIA,**** INDIA,**** ITALY,**** JAPAN,* LEBANON,* LIECHTENSTEIN,** LITHUANIA,**** MALI,*** MAURITANIA,* MOZAMBIQUE,** NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),*** NIGERIA,**** PAKISTAN,* PANAMA,* PHILIPPINES,**** PORTUGAL,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,** ROMANIA,*** RWANDA,*** SAUDI ARABIA,** SOUTH AFRICA,**** SPAIN,** SRI LANKA,*** TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,* TUNISIA,* UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.****

* 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.

*** Term of office expires at the close of the seventy-second session, in 2028.

**** Term of office expires at the close of the seventy-third session, in 2029.

2024/212. Election of members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

A

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 2006/267 of 15 December 2006, elected, by acclamation, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, FINLAND, the GAMBIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, the PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND and ZAMBIA as members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, ESTONIA and POLAND as members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of: AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, FINLAND, the GAMBIA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, ISRAEL, JAPAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, the PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SWITZERLAND and TURKMENISTAN.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development is composed of the following 41 Member States:¹³ ALGERIA,* AUSTRIA,** BELIZE,* BOTSWANA,* BRAZIL,** BURKINA FASO,** CAMEROON,** CANADA,* CHINA,* COLOMBIA,* CUBA,* DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,** DJIBOUTI,* ECUADOR,* EGYPT,* ESTONIA,** FINLAND,** FRANCE,* GAMBIA,** HUNGARY,* INDIA,* INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** JAPAN,** LATVIA,* OMAN,* PARAGUAY,** PERU,** PHILIPPINES,** POLAND,** PORTUGAL,** ROMANIA,* RWANDA,* SWITZERLAND,** TAJIKISTAN,* TÜRKİYE,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* UZBEKISTAN* and ZAMBIA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2028.

¹² As of 9 April 2024, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Commission on the Status of Women for a member from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the seventieth session of the Commission, in 2026.

¹³ As of 9 April 2024, two vacancies remain to be filled on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development: one for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States and one for a member from Western European and other States for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

B

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its decision 2006/267 of 15 December 2006, elected, by acclamation, GERMANY as a member of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development is composed of the following 42 Member States:¹⁴ ALGERIA,* AUSTRIA,** BELIZE,* BOTSWANA,* BRAZIL,** BURKINA FASO,** CAMEROON,** CANADA,* CHINA,* COLOMBIA,* CUBA,* DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO,** DJIBOUTI,* ECUADOR,* EGYPT,* ESTONIA,** FINLAND,** FRANCE,* GAMBIA,** GERMANY,** HUNGARY,* INDIA,* INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** JAPAN,** LATVIA,* OMAN,* PARAGUAY,** PERU,** PHILIPPINES,** POLAND,** PORTUGAL,** ROMANIA,* RWANDA,* SWITZERLAND,** TAJIKISTAN,* TÜRKİYE,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* UZBEKISTAN* and ZAMBIA.**

**Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2028.

2024/213. Election of members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

A

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, 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, BURUNDI, KENYA, MEXICO, UGANDA and ZAMBIA as members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BRAZIL, CHAD, COLOMBIA, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NORTH MACEDONIA, the PHILIPPINES and UKRAINE.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting is composed of the following 22 Member States:¹⁵ ALGERIA,* BURUNDI,** CAMBODIA,* CHINA,* ECUADOR,* GAMBIA,* GERMANY,* GUATEMALA,* KENYA,** MEXICO,** NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),* NIGERIA,* PERU,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,* TOGO,* TÜRKİYE,* UGANDA,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* ZAMBIA** and ZIMBABWE.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2027.

B

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2024, 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, BRAZIL as a member

¹⁴ As of 24 July 2024, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

¹⁵ As of 9 April 2024, the following 13 vacancies remain to be filled on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting: one for a member from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024; four for members from Western European and other States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2024; and four for members from Asia-Pacific States, two for members from Eastern European States and two for members from Latin American and Caribbean States, all for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting is composed of the following 23 Member States:¹⁶ ALGERIA,* BRAZIL,** BURUNDI,** CAMBODIA,* CHINA,* ECUADOR,* GAMBIA,* GERMANY,* GUATEMALA,* KENYA,** MEXICO,** NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),* NIGERIA,* PERU,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SAUDI ARABIA,* TOGO,* TÜRKİYE,* UGANDA,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* ZAMBIA** and ZIMBABWE.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2027.

2024/214. Election of members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, elected, by acclamation, Nadir Adilov (Azerbaijan), Lazhari Bouzid (Algeria), Peijie Chen (China), Laura-Maria Crăciunean-Tatu (Romania), Charafat El Yedri Afailal (Morocco), Seree Nonthasoot (Thailand), Giuseppe Palmisano (Italy) and Michael Windfuhr (Germany) as members of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, Laura Elisa Pérez (Mexico) as a member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim (Egypt), Nadir Adilov (Azerbaijan), Mohammed Amarti (Morocco), Laura-Maria Crăciunean-Tatu (Romania), Mikel Mancisidor (Spain), Seree Nonthasoot (Thailand), Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg (Suriname), Yongxiang Shen (China) and Michael Windfuhr (Germany).

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of the following 18 members: Aslan Khuseinovich ABASHIDZE* (Russian Federation), Nadir ADILOV** (Azerbaijan), Lazhari BOUZID** (Algeria), Asraf Ally CAUNHYE* (Mauritius), Peijie CHEN** (China), Laura-Maria CRĂCIUNEAN-TATU** (Romania), Charafat EL YEDRI AFAILAL** (Morocco), 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), Seree NONTHASOOT** (Thailand), Julieta ROSSI* (Argentina), Preeti SARAN* (India), Giuseppe PALMISANO** (Italy), Laura Elisa PÉREZ** (Mexico) and Michael WINDFUHR** (Germany).

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2028.

2024/215. Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, elected, by acclamation, AUSTRALIA, BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ERITREA, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, the LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, MAURITANIA, NIGERIA, PORTUGAL, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and SLOVENIA as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

¹⁶ As of 24 July 2024, the following 12 vacancies remain to be filled on the Intergovernmental Working Group: one vacancy for a member from Asia-Pacific States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2024; four vacancies from members of the Western European and other States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2024; and four vacancies from Asia-Pacific States, two vacancies from the Eastern European States, and one vacancy from the Latin American and Caribbean States, all for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ALGERIA, BANGLADESH, CANADA, CHAD, the COMOROS, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GERMANY, GRENADA, ICELAND, IRELAND, LEBANON, POLAND, RWANDA and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

The Council also elected, by acclamation, DENMARK and SPAIN for the remainder of the terms of office of FINLAND and JAPAN, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2025, and SWITZERLAND for the remainder of the term of office of AUSTRIA, beginning on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2026.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund is composed of the following 35 Member States:¹⁷ AUSTRALIA,*** BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF),*** BULGARIA,* CHINA,* CUBA,* CZECHIA,* DENMARK,* DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,** ECUADOR,* EL SALVADOR,** EQUATORIAL GUINEA,*** ERITREA,*** ESTONIA,** FRANCE,*** GERMANY,*** INDIA,*** LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,*** MAURITANIA,*** MOZAMBIQUE,* NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),** NIGERIA,*** NORWAY,* OMAN,** PORTUGAL,*** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,*** SENEGAL,** SLOVENIA,*** SPAIN,* SWEDEN,** SWITZERLAND,** TAJIKISTAN,* TURKMENISTAN,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2027.

2024/216. Election of members of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions [78/183 A](#) and [78/183 B](#) of 19 December 2023, elected, by acclamation, GUATEMALA and UKRAINE as members of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

As a result, as of 9 April 2024, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is composed of the following 110 members: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CYPRUS, CZECHIA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, DENMARK, DJIBOUTI, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ESTONIA, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HOLY SEE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MALTA, MEXICO, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE), NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, NORTH MACEDONIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SERBIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TOGO, TUNISIA, TÜRKİYE, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF), YEMEN, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE.

2024/217. Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/ United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [48/162](#) of 20 December 1993, elected, by acclamation, BELGIUM, CHAD, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, DENMARK, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GEORGIA, GERMANY, INDIA, MADAGASCAR, MOZAMBIQUE,

¹⁷ As of 9 April 2024, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a member from African States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, SWEDEN, TAJIKISTAN and ZAMBIA 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 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of CAMEROON, CANADA, CHAD, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GERMANY, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, LESOTHO, MYANMAR, NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE), QATAR, SWEDEN and UKRAINE.

The Council also elected, by acclamation, AUSTRALIA for the remainder of the term of office of ITALY, beginning on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2025, and AUSTRIA, IRELAND and LUXEMBOURG for the remainder of the terms of office of PORTUGAL, ICELAND and FRANCE, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2026.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, 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: AUSTRALIA,* AUSTRIA,** BANGLADESH,** BELGIUM,*** BRAZIL,** CHAD,*** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,*** DENMARK,*** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,*** ECUADOR,* ETHIOPIA,* GEORGIA,*** GERMANY,*** INDIA,*** IRELAND,** JAMAICA,** JAPAN,* LUXEMBOURG,** MADAGASCAR,*** MOZAMBIQUE,*** NAURU,** NIGERIA,** NORWAY,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA,* ROMANIA,** SLOVAKIA,* SOLOMON ISLANDS,*** SWEDEN,*** TAJIKISTAN,*** TUNISIA,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and ZAMBIA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2026.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2027.

2024/218. Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, 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, ALBANIA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), CABO VERDE, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, INDIA, KYRGYZSTAN, MAURITANIA, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE), PERU, SAUDI ARABIA, SOUTH AFRICA, UGANDA, the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and VIET NAM 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 2025.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, CAMEROON, COLOMBIA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, the GAMBIA, GUYANA, INDIA, KENYA, POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, THAILAND, TÜRKİYE, TURKMENISTAN and UKRAINE.

The Council also elected, by acclamation, CANADA and DENMARK as members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for the remainder of the term of office of AUSTRALIA and LUXEMBOURG, respectively, beginning on 1 January 2025 and expiring on 31 December 2025.

As a result, as of 1 January 2025, the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women is composed of the following 40 Member States:¹⁸ ALBANIA,** ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA,** BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF),** BULGARIA,* BURKINA FASO,* CABO VERDE,** CANADA,* CHINA,* CÔTE D'IVOIRE,* DENMARK,* EQUATORIAL GUINEA,** ERITREA,* FINLAND,* GABON,* GERMANY,* INDIA,** JAPAN,* KYRGYZSTAN,** LATVIA,* MAURITANIA,** NEPAL,** NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE),** NORWAY,* PANAMA,* PARAGUAY,* PERU,** QATAR,* REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* SENEGAL,* SAUDI ARABIA,** SOUTH AFRICA,** SWEDEN,* TAJIKISTAN,* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,* UGANDA,** UNITED ARAB EMIRATES,*

¹⁸ As of 9 April 2024, one vacancy remains to be filled on the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for a member from Eastern European States for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,* VIET NAM** and ZIMBABWE.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2025.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2027.

2024/219. Election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board

A

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol¹⁹ elected, by secret ballot, César Tomás Arce Rivas (Paraguay), Pierre Lapaque (France), Jagjit Pavadia (India), Jallal Toufiq (Morocco) and Zukiswa Zingela (South Africa) as members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among the candidates nominated by Governments, for a term of office beginning on 2 March 2025 and expiring on 1 March 2030.

The newly elected members will fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of César Tomás Arce Rivas (Paraguay), Pierre Lapaque (France), Pavel Pachtá (Czechia), Jagjit Pavadia (India) and Jallal Toufiq (Morocco).

B

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol²⁰ elected, by secret ballot, Sawitri Assanangkornchai (Thailand) as a member of the International Narcotics Control Board from among the candidates nominated by the World Health Organization, for a term of office beginning on 2 March 2025 and expiring on 1 March 2030.

As a result, as of 2 March 2025, the International Narcotics Control Board is composed of the following 13 members: César Tomás ARCE RIVAS** (Paraguay), Sawitri ASSANANGKORNCHAI** (Thailand), Sevil ATASOY* (Türkiye), Cornelis DE JONCHEERE* (Kingdom of the Netherlands), David T. JOHNSON* (United States of America), Galina KORCHAGINA* (Russian Federation), Pierre LAPAQUE** (France), LU Lin* (China), Jagjit PAVADIA** (India), Nirinomenjanahary Larissa RAZANADIMBY* (Madagascar), Mariângela SIMÃO* (Brazil), Jallal TOUFIQ** (Morocco) and Zukiswa ZINGELA** (South Africa).

* Term of office expires on 1 March 2027.

** Term of office expires on 1 March 2030.

2024/220. Election of members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

A

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, 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, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025, or until the country ceased to be a member of the Council.

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

The Council also elected, by secret ballot, KENYA as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025, or until the country ceased to be a member of the Council.²¹

B

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2024, 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, AUSTRALIA and NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE) as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025, or until the countries ceased to be members of the Council.²²

2024/221. Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council confirmed the nomination of Godwin MURUNGA as a member of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for an additional two-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2024 and the nomination of Leila PATEL, Diego SÁNCHEZ-ANCOCHEA, Dzodzi TSIKATA and Timo VOIPIO as members of the Board of the Institute for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2024.

2024/222. Appointment of additional members of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

A

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution [2023/32](#) of 26 July 2023 and its previous resolutions on the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti 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, 2022/314 of 16 February 2022, 2023/201 A of 31 October 2022, 2023/201 B of 7 December 2022, 2023/201 C of 5 April 2023 and 2023/201 D of 26 July 2023, and having considered the letter dated 3 April 2024 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council,²³ decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti.

B

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution [2023/32](#) of 26 July 2023 and its previous resolutions on the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti 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, 2022/314 of 16 February 2022, 2023/201 A of 31 October 2022, 2023/201 B of 7 December 2022, 2023/201 C of 5 April 2023, 2023/201 D of 26 July 2023 and 2024/222 A of 5 June 2024, and having considered the letter dated 20 May 2024 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the

²¹ As of 9 April 2024, the following five vacancies on the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission remain to be filled by the Council: one vacancy each from Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean 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 2025.

²² As of 24 July 2024, the following three vacancies on the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission remain to be filled by the Council: one vacancy each from Eastern European States and Latin American and Caribbean States and one additional State member of the Council, all for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2025.

²³ [E/2024/62](#).

President of the Council,²⁴ decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti.

2024/300. Provisional agenda of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2023, the Economic and Social Council adopted the provisional agenda of its 2024 session.²⁵

2024/301. Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2024 session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 26 October 2023, the Economic and Social Council decided that the division of responsibilities in the Bureau of the Council for the 2024 session would be as follows:

(a) The President, Paula NARVAEZ (Chile), would be responsible for the high-level segment of the Council, 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 forums, joint meetings and other special meetings that might be convened;

(b) The Vice-President, Akan RAKHMETULLIN (Kazakhstan), would be responsible for the coordination segment;

(c) The Vice-President, Tarek LADEB (Tunisia), would be responsible for the operational activities for development segment;

(d) The Vice-President, Ivan ŠIMONOVIĆ (Croatia), would be responsible for the humanitarian affairs segment;

(e) The Vice-President, Ivan ŠIMONOVIĆ (Croatia) and the Vice-President, Tarek LADEB (Tunisia), would be jointly responsible for the meeting on transition from relief to development;

(f) The Vice-President, Robert RAE (Canada) would be responsible for the management meetings, including the elections to fill vacancies in the subsidiary and related bodies of the Council.

2024/302. Special meeting of the Economic and Social Council in Santiago, 23 and 24 January 2024

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 26 October 2023, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution [2024/1](#) of 27 July 2023 on the working arrangements for its 2024 session, decided to convene a special meeting of the Council on the theme “The future of work: towards a productive, inclusive and sustainable global society” in Santiago on 23 and 24 January 2024, and expressed its appreciation to the Government of Chile for assuming the additional costs of the meeting.

2024/303. Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda and dates of its fourteenth session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 26 October 2023, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its thirteenth session;²⁶

(b) Decided that the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts would be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 7 to 9 August 2024;

(c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts as set out below:

²⁴ [E/2024/67](#).

²⁵ [E/2024/1](#).

²⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 26* ([E/2024/46](#)).

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FOURTEENTH 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. Enhancing global geospatial information management arrangements.
4. Contribution of regional committees to the global geospatial information agenda.
5. Contribution of thematic networks to the global geospatial information agenda.
6. The future geospatial information ecosystem.
7. United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.
8. Global geodetic reference frame.
9. Geospatial information for sustainable development.
10. Geospatial information for climate and resilience.
11. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information.
12. Integrated geospatial information for effective land administration and management.
13. Integrated 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.
17. Programme management report.
18. Provisional agenda and dates of the fifteenth session.
19. Report of the Committee of Experts on its fourteenth session.

2024/304. Date of the one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 14 February 2024, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution [2024/1](#) of 27 July 2023 on the working arrangements for its 2024 session, decided to change the date of the one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters from 22 to 18 March 2024.

2024/305. Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 14 February 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the twenty-eighth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in New York from 19 to 22 March 2024;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH 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 tax issues;
 - (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-ninth session of the Committee.
5. Arrangements for adopting the report of the Committee on its twenty-eighth session.

2024/306. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened thirty-second session

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 14 February 2024, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened thirty-second session.²⁷

2024/307. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-sixth session

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 14 February 2024, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixty-sixth session.²⁸

2024/308. Dates of the meeting on the transition from relief to development and of the humanitarian affairs segment

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution [2024/1](#) of 27 July 2023 on the working arrangements for its 2024 session, decided to change the dates of the meeting on the transition from relief to development from 18 June 2024 to 24 June 2024 and of the humanitarian affairs segment from 19 to 21 June 2024 to 25 to 27 June 2024.

²⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2023, Supplement No. 10A (E/2023/30/Add.1).*

²⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2023, Supplement No. 8A (E/2023/28/Add.1).*

2024/309. Economic and Social Council meeting on the transition from relief to development

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, 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 “Transition from relief to development: transformative actions to build resilience, promote sustainable solutions and address challenges and gaps for the most vulnerable in crisis contexts”;
- (b) The meeting would be held, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [75/290](#) A of 25 June 2021 and Economic and Social Council decision 2024/308 of 9 April 2024, on 24 June 2024.

2024/310. Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2024 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council decided:

- (a) That the theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2024 session would be “Putting humanity first in the face of conflicts and climate change: strengthening humanitarian assistance and respect for international humanitarian law, and promoting effectiveness, innovation and partnerships”;
- (b) That it would convene four panel discussions under the segment;
- (c) To take note of the proposed topics for the panel discussions under the segment:
 - (i) “The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Geneva Conventions: reversing the erosion of respect for international humanitarian law and its humanitarian consequences”;
 - (ii) “Addressing the adverse impacts of climate change in humanitarian emergencies”;
 - (iii) “Embracing innovation and adapting new technology in humanitarian assistance”;
 - (iv) “Transformative humanitarian action: women and girls at the centre of prevention, response and protection”.

2024/311. Exceptional extension of the deadline for receiving new applications for consultative status

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2024, the Economic and Social Council, recalling paragraph 61 (b) of its resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, and taking note of the letter dated 8 March 2024 from the Chair of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council, decided to extend, on an exceptional basis, the deadline for receiving new applications for consultative status from 1 June 2024 to 14 June 2024.

2024/312. Report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda, dates and documentation for its fifty-sixth session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its fifty-fifth session;²⁹
- (b) Decided that the fifty-sixth session of the Commission would be held in New York from 4 to 7 March 2025;
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-sixth session of the Commission as set out below:

²⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 4 (E/2024/24).*

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the annotated provisional agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

Note by the Secretariat on the provisional programme of the work and timetable

3. Demographic and social statistics:

- (a) Demographic statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (b) Migration statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (c) Work and employment statistics;

Documentation

Report of the International Labour Organization

- (d) Education statistics;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

4. Economic statistics:

- (a) National accounts;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

- (b) Informal economy statistics;

Documentation

Report of the International Labour Organization

- (c) Finance statistics;

Documentation

Report of the International Monetary Fund

- (d) Environmental-economic accounting;

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

- (e) Industrial statistics;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

- (f) Energy statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics
- (g) Business and trade statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics
- (h) International Comparison Programme;
Report of the World Bank
- (i) Price statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Ottawa Group on Price Indices
- 5. Natural resource and environment statistics:
 - (a) Environment statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) Disaster-related statistics;
Documentation
Report of the core group of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics
- 6. Governance statistics:
 - Statistics on drugs and drug use;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 7. Cross-cutting domains:
 - (a) 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 on the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals
 - (b) Statistics on human development;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Development Programme
 - (c) Food security and nutrition;
Documentation
Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund

8. Statistical infrastructure and methodology:
 - (a) Civil registration and vital statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) International statistical classifications;
Documentation
Report of the Committee of Experts on International Statistical Classifications
 - (c) Population and housing censuses;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (d) Household surveys;
Documentation
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys
 - (e) Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata;
Documentation
Report of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange sponsors
 - (f) Data science;
Documentation
Report of the Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics
 - (g) Integration of statistical and geospatial information;
Documentation
Report of the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information
9. Management and modernization of statistical systems:
 - (a) Management and modernization of statistical systems;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (c) Data stewardship;
Documentation
Report of the Working Group on Data Stewardship
 - (d) National quality assurance frameworks;
Documentation
Report of the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks

- (e) Statistical capacity development;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
- 10. Specific items of the Statistical Commission and the Statistics Division:
 - (a) Follow-up to the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) Working methods of the Statistical Commission;
Documentation
Report of the Bureau of the Commission
 - (c) Regional statistical development;
Documentation
Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- 11. Programme questions (Statistics Division).
- 12. Provisional agenda and dates of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission.
Documentation
Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission
Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission
- 13. Report of the Commission on its fifty-sixth session.

2024/313. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-ninth session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-eighth session³⁰ and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixty-ninth session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

- 1. Election of officers.
- 2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
Documentation
Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work of the Commission on the Status of Women
- 3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”:
 - (a) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives: review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution [2022/5](#));

³⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 7 (E/2024/27).*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

- (b) Emerging issues, trends, focus areas and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women, including equality between women and men;
- (c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General:

- Proposals on the Commission's priority and review themes for 2026 and beyond

Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on the activities of the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcome of relevant sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

- 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 seventieth session of the Commission.
- 7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-ninth session.

2024/314. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth and eighty-seventh sessions

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth and eighty-seventh sessions³¹ for transmittal to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session.

2024/315. Priority theme of the sixty-third session of the Commission for Social Development

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council decided that the priority theme of the sixty-third session of the Commission for Social Development would be "Strengthening solidarity, social inclusion and social cohesion to accelerate the delivery of the commitments of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development as well as the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

³¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/79/38).*

2024/316. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its sixty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-third session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its sixty-second session;³²
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixty-third session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTY-THIRD 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: Strengthening solidarity, social inclusion and social cohesion to accelerate the delivery of the commitments of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development as well as the 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

Modalities for the fifth review and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

- (c) Emerging issues: (to be determined).

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on emerging issues

³² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 6 (E/2024/26).

4. Programme questions and other matters:
 - (a) Proposed programme plan for 2026;
 - (b) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

5. Provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-third session.

2024/317. Applications for consultative status, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided to grant consultative status to the following 132 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

AbibiNsroma Foundation

Advocating Opportunity, Inc. (AO)

Africa Peace Foundation (APF)

Amani Hope and Education for All

Amazon Watch

Aroha

Asociación Awaq, ONGD

Asociación Derechos en Acción, Organización Pro Derechos Humanos, Desarrollo Democrático y Humanidad Sostenible

Asociación para el Análisis de Políticas Públicas, Asociación Civil

Asociación Psicoanalítica de Madrid

Asociația eLiberare

Associació Plataforma per la Llengua – Col·lectiu l'Esbarzer

Association camerounaise pour la défense des droits de l'homme, des libertés et du bien-être

Association for Community Empowerment Solutions

Association humaniste de France

Association of African Entrepreneurs

Bedayati

Blockchain Alliance International, Inc.

Blue Ventures

Brain Builders Youth Development Initiative

Canadian Arab Women Association

Cecilian International Foundation

Centre for Newcomers Society of Calgary

Centro Culturale San Martino – Regione Puglia (APS)
Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional
Centro Intercultural de Estudios de Desiertos y Océanos, AC
Český výbor pro UNICEF
Climate Aid Initiative
Climate Analytics
Cohesive Communities Development Initiative
Contra o Femicídio – Associação de Familiares e Amigas/os de Vítimas de Femicídio (ACF)
Corporación Fernando González – Otraparte
Destination Justice
Development Research and Project Centre Kano, Ltd./Gte.
Disability-Inclusive Development Programs and Services (DIDEPAS)
East-Lake Institute for Social Advancement, Wuchang District, Wuhan
Equipo Argentino de Antropología Forense, Asociación Civil
Estijabah Foundation for Humanitarian Aid and Relief
European Parents' Association
Exit UK Solutions, CIC
FAIR Trade Group
Fondazione Mater
Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas
Forum for Women in Development, Democracy and Justice
Foundation Akralê
Foundation for a Drug-Free World
Fourth Wave Foundation
Fundación Gran Chaco
Fundación Veritad Green
Future Resilience and Development Foundation
Global AIDS Interfaith Alliance
God Bless the Child, eV
Green Cameroon
Gulf International Center for Legal Business Solutions
Habitable Earth International Organisation
Headfort Foundation
Himaya Daeem Aataa
Hope for Future Generations
Humanitarian Focus Foundation

Iltizam Relief Society
Impact – Civil Society Research and Development, eV
ImpactHER Foundation, Ltd./Gte.
Inclusion Matters by Shanes Inspiration
Initiative africaine pour le développement – International (IAD-I)
Initiatives développement Centrafrique
Instituto para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Mujer Lenca de Honduras (IDESMULH)
Instituto Verdeluz
International Center for Living Aquatic Resource Management
International Human Rights Consortium
International Young Catholic Students
International Young Leaders Organization/Internationale Organisation für junge Führungspersönlichkeiten
Intersecta Organización para la Igualdad
Jeevan Rekha Parishad
Just Atonement, Inc.
Kaani Assistance
Luis De La Calle Foundation, Inc.
Mamanet Mothers' Cachibol League in Kfar Saba – for the Community, Registered Association
Mirella and Lino Saputo Foundation
M-Kids Association
Mtree, Inc.
Nadační fond pro výzkum psychedelie
National Association of Friendship Centres
Nipe Fagio
Nonprofit Incorporated Association Africa Insight
Nurturing Minds, Inc.
One World U Foundation (U: Unique United You)
ONG l'Ange gardien
Open Lunar Foundation
Organisation algérienne pour l'emploi des diplômés
Oromia Relief Association Australia – South Pacific region, Inc.
Österreichischer Frauenring
Pacific Links Foundation
Pikes Peak Justice and Pro Bono Center, Inc.
Primelocation Care Givers Foundation
Promotion of Sustainable Development in Donga-Mantung Association

REEF Scuba
Rights for Disability Development Foundation (RDDF)
Rights Organization for Advocacy and Development
Save the People in Need (SPN)
SDG Youth
Sesame Workshop
Shanghai Arbitration Commission
Siblings Keeper Corp.
Smiling Angels International, Inc.
Sov Sovereign Order of the Knights of the Lord Lamont Couto of Set, Ltd.
Stiftung Schüler Helfen Leben
The Belt and Road International Lawyers Association
The Canadian Council on Rehabilitation and Work
The Mudavadi Memorial Foundation Trust Fund Registered Trustees
The University of Edinburgh
The Virtuous Touch Int'l Initiative
TMG Research, gGmbH
Trippinz Care, Inc.
Union of Community Development Volunteers
UniRef
United for Global Mental Health
USAfrica Trade and Business Network, Inc.
Vaccine Network for Disease Control
Veille Citoyenne Togo
Verein von Nichtregierungsorganisationen für Verbrechensprävention und Strafrechtspflege
Village Health Action
W. J. Mudolo Foundation
Wasel for Awareness and Education Co.
Women Empowerment Association for Development in Africa
Women for Positive Actions (WOPA)
Women Rehabilitation Organization
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Word Green Design Organization
World Changers Development Initiative
World Security Federation
World Shirdi Sai Baba Organisation (UK)
Young Ambassadors Society

(b) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following five non-governmental organizations:

International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) (special, 2007) to Harm Reduction International

Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Menschenrechte – Forschungsverein (BIM-FV) (special, 2016) to Vienna Forum for Democracy and Human Rights

Marin Experimental Teaching, Training and Advising Center (special, 2017) to Metta Center for Nonviolence

Overseas Development Institute (special, 2011) to ODI

Virtual Activism, Incorporated (special, 2016) to Digital Democracy Now

(c) Also noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the quadrennial reports of the following 734 non-governmental organizations:³³

A New Dawn – Bedouin Jewish Centre in the Negev for Equality and Accessibility in Education, Research, Peace and Welfare Services, RA

Abibimman Foundation

Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia

Abshar Atefcha Charity Institute

Academy for Future Science

Action citoyenne pour l'information et l'éducation au développement durable

Action des Chrétiens activistes des droits de l'homme à Shabunda

Action pour le respect et la protection de l'environnement

Action Sensibilisation sur les nouvelles technologies de l'Information et de la communication

Actions pour l'environnement et le développement durable

Active Help Organization

Adolescent Breast and Pelvic Cancer Awareness Initiative

Afraz Cultural Association

Afric'ompetence

Africa Development Interchange Network

Africa Youths International Development Foundation

African Action on AIDS

African Association of Education for Development

African Youth for Transparency (AYFT)

Afrikanische Frauenorganisation

Agence pour les droits de l'homme

Agencia Internacional de Cooperación y Desarrollo

Agewell Foundation

Aid for Trade Logistics

Aide internationale pour l'enfance

³³ The reports of the organizations listed are for the period 2019–2022 except where otherwise indicated.

AIDS Foundation East-West
AIESEC International
Ajoke Ayisat Afolabi Foundation
Alberta Council for Global Cooperation
ALDET Centre – Saint Lucia
Alebe Collins Nigeria Foundation
Al-Hakim Foundation
All Believers Pentecostal Church International
Alliance for Health Promotion (A4HP)
Alliance Forum Foundation
All-Russian Social Fund “The Russian Children Foundation”
“All-Russian Society of the Deaf” All-Russian Public Organization of Persons with Disabilities (ARSD-APOPD)
Alnahda Philanthropic Society for Women
AMERA International, Limited
American Academy of Arts and Sciences
American Youth Understanding Diabetes Abroad, Inc.(AYUDA)
Amigos do Protocolo de Kyoto
Anglican Rite Roman Catholic Church
Ankara Foundation of Children with Leukemia
Anti-trafficking Action (ASTRA)
Antiviolence Center
Apex Development Foundation
Appui solidaire pour le renforcement de l’aide au développement
AquaFed – International Federation of Private Water Operators
Arab-European Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights
Arms of Comfort Foundation
Asia Initiatives, Inc.
Asian People’s Disability Alliance
Asociación Colectivo Mujeres al Derecho (ASOCOLEMAD)
Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas/Cuban United Nations Association)
Asociación Cultural Nueva Acrópolis de El Salvador
Asociación La Ruta del Clima
Asociación para la Prevención, Reinserción y Atención a la Mujer Prostituida
Asociación Proyecto Hombre
Associação Jadir de Taekwondo
Associació CATESCO/Catalonia for Education, Science and Culture Organization
Associated Country Women of the World

Association Africa 21
Association Assistance communautaire et développement
Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance
Association canadienne pour le droit et la vérité
Association de la jeunesse congolaise pour le développement
Association des ressortissants et amis d'Eséka
Association du développement communautaire en Mauritanie
Association for Emissions Control by Catalyst (AECC)
Association for Progressive Communications
Association for Supporting the SDGs for the UN (ASD)
Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration
Association mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit
Association Miraisme International
Association mondiale de psychanalyse du champ freudien (AMP)
Association nationale al Hidn (ANH)
Association nationale de coopération pour le développement du Cameroun (ANACODECAM)
Association of Global South Studies (AGSS)
Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners
Association of United Families International
Association of War-Affected Women
Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la contrainte et l'injustice
Association pour l'encadrement des démunis et des déshérités (AFEDESE)
Association pour les victimes du monde
Association pour une jeunesse africaine progressiste
Associazione Carcere e Territorio
Athletes United for Peace
Australian Federation of Disability Organisations, Ltd. (AFDO)
Avocats sans frontières – Québec
Azad Foundation (India)
Babatunde Development and Empowerment Initiative
Bahrain Women Society
Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha
Behnam Daheshpour Charity Organization
Beijing Changier Education Foundation
Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center
Beijing Crafts Council
Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation

Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center
Belgische associatie voor mensenrechten en ontwikkeling
Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti Jaipur
Brain Sluice Africa Child's
Broad National Movement, Ltd. (BNM)
Buddha's Light International Association
Bureau international des containers et du transport intermodal (BIC)
Burundi Rugby League/Rugby à XIII
Cámara de Instituciones de Diagnóstico Médico (CADIME)
Campaign for Human Right and Development Sierra Leone
Campaign Life Coalition
Canadian Canola Growers Association
Canadian Network for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health/Réseau canadien sur la santé des mères, des nouveau-nés et des enfants
Canadian Pugwash Group
Canterbury & New Zealand Business Association, Incorporated
CARE International
Caribbean Medical Association/Asociación Médica del Caribe
Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)
Casa Hunter – Associação Brasileira dos Portadores da Doença de Hunter e Outras Doenças Raras
Catholic Relief Services – United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
Center for Economic and Social Rights
Center for Inter-Ethnic Cooperation
Center for International Earth Science Information Network
Center for Sex Education and Family Life, Ltd./Gte.
Center for the Study of Crime
Centre catholique international de Genève (CCIG)
Centre d'accompagnement des autochtones pygmées et minoritaires vulnérables
Centre de vulgarisation de l'outil informatique (CVOI)
Centre du commerce international pour le développement
Centre for Community Regeneration and Development
Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development India
Centre for Equality, Ltd.
Centre for Health Science and Law (CHSL)
Centre for Renewable Energy and Action on Climate Change
Centre international de droit comparé de l'environnement

Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud
Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas (CEDRO)
Centro Internazionale Sindacale per la Cooperazione Sviluppo
Centro Mujeres, AC
CGFNS International, Inc.
Chant du guépard dans le désert
Chavara Cultural Centre
Chengmei Charity Foundation
Child Development Foundation
Child Rights Connect
Childlink Foundation
Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania
China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture (CAPDTC)
China Association of Non-Profit Organizations
China Charities Aid Foundation for Children
China Charity Alliance
China Foundation for Rural Development
China Great Wall Society
Chinese American Parent-Student Council of New York City, Inc.
Chinese Association for International Understanding
Christian Legal Fellowship
CIDSE
Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice
Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre
Civil Society Support Center NGO "SEG"
CLIPSAS
Club of Madrid (COM)
Colombian Confederation of NGOs
Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos "Capaj"
Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme
Community Development Alliance
Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC)
Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul
Compassion Soul Winners Outreach International
Concepts of Truth, Inc.
Concern on Innovative Radiance Society
Confederación Latinoamericana de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito

Confederation of Indian Healthcare Foundation (CIHF)
Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro/General Italian Confederation of Labour
Congregations of St. Joseph
Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)
Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP)
Conseil international du sport militaire (CISM)/International Military Sports Council
Construisons ensemble le monde
Convention of Independent Financial Advisors
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Cruelty Free International
Dansk Flygtningehjælp
Darüşşafaka Cemiyeti
Deaf Aid
Defence for Children International
Development Action for Women Network, Inc.
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era
Development Generation Africa International (DGAI)
Development Innovations and Networks
DEVNET Association
Dianova International
Dignité impact/Dignity Impact
Diplomatic Council, eV
Direct Aid Organization
Disabled Peoples' International
Disabled Women's Association
Disease Management Association of India
Drammeh Institute, Inc.
Dream Doctors, RA
Du pain pour chaque enfant
Earth
Ecocentre for Environmental Protection
Egyptian Center for Women's Rights
El Cantare Foundation
El-Aged Care, Ltd./Gte.
ELEM – Youth in Distress
Əlil Təşkilatları İttifaqı
Elizka Relief Foundation

Emergency – Life Support for Civilian War Victims
Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development
Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement – Bwaise Facility
Environmental Women’s Assembly
Envisions Institute of Development
Equidad de Género: Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia, AC
Espace Afrique international
Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention (ERLC)
Europäischer Interessenverband Handel-Gewerbe-Industrie (EIVHGI)
European Disability Forum
Federación Internacional de Asociaciones de Ayuda Social Ecológica y Cultural (FIADASEC)/International Federation of Associations for Social, Ecological and Cultural Help (FIADASEC)
Federación Internacional de Fe y Alegría
Federal Lezghin National and Cultural Autonomy
Federal Union of European Nationalities
Fédération internationale des associations d’inventeurs
Femminenza International, Ltd.
FEMM Foundation
Fondation du Dr Julien
Fondation européenne d’études progressistes
Fondation Institut de recherche pour le développement durable et les relations internationales
Fondation Medicines Patent Pool
Fondation pour l’éradication du travail des enfants dans la culture du tabac
Fondazione del Monte di Bologna e Ravenna
Fondazione di Ricerca Scientifica ed Umanistica Antonio Meneghetti
Fonds Tara
Forum réfugiés-Cosi
Fòs Feminista
Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation
Foundation for Building Sustainable Communities
Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)
Foundation for the Development of Knowledge Suma Veritas
Franciscans International
Freedom Now
Fundación Abba Colombia
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre

Fundación Centro Latinoamericano de Derechos Humanos
Fundación Cepaim, Acción Integral con Migrantes
Fundación Diagrama: Intervención Psicosocial
Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social
Fundación Luz María
Fundación para la Democracia Internacional
Fundación para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad
Fundación Riba
Fundación Saraki
Gandhi Worldwide Education Institute
Geneva International Model United Nations (GIMUN)
Georgetown University
Girl Scouts of the United States of America
Global Action on Aging
Global Alliance of NGOs for Road Safety
Global Buddhist Foundation
Global Forum on Human Settlements
Global Justice Center
Global Medic Force (Europe)
Global Network for Rights and Development (GNRD)
Global Peace Foundation
Global Volunteers
Godwin Osung International Foundation, Inc. (The African Project)
Good Helpers
Good People International (GPI)
Grace Leadership Foundation, Inc.
Graduate Women International (GWI)
Grand Triangle, Inc.
Green and Better World
Green Mobilisation Initiative
Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida, AC (GIRE)
GSM Association
Habitat for Humanity International
Handicap International
Hazrat Javad-al-Aemeh Cultural Charity Institute
Healthy Start Initiative

Helios Life Association
Helpline Foundation for the Needy, Abuja
Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation
Hinduistička Vjerska Zajednica Hrvatske
Hong Kong Council of Social Service
Hope and Homes for Children
Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Committee (HAVOYOCO)
Howard Center for Family, Religion and Society
Human Appeal International
Human in Love
Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center “SHAMS”
Human Rights Center in Iraq
Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities (HRCBM)
Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa
Human Rights National Circle (HRNC)/Cercle national des droits de l’homme (CNDH)
IFPA
Imam Ali Charity Institution
IMPACT Foundation, Inc.: The Emmanuel & Una Springer Memorial Foundation
Indo-European Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Institute for International Urban Development
Institute for Sustainable Development and Research (ISDR)
Institute for Women’s Studies and Research
Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary – Loreto Generalate
Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos
Instituto Global da Paz
Instituto Qualivida
Integrated Youth Empowerment – Common Initiative Group (IYE-CIG)
Inter-action globale (IAG)
International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development
International Action Network on Small Arms
International Alliance for Responsible Drinking
International Alliance of Women
International Arts Movement, Inc.
International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty/Association internationale pour la défense de la liberté
International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience, association sans but lucratif
International Association of Charities

International Association of Homes and Services for the Ageing
International Association of Justice Watch
International Association of Lawyers against Nuclear Arms
International Association of Schools of Social Work
International Association of World Peace Advocates
International Campaign to Ban Landmines – Cluster Munition Coalition (ICBL-CMC)
International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (INCPL)
International Christian Organisation of the Media
International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas (Switzerland)
International Convocation of Unitarian Universalist Women
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation
International Council for Small Business
International Council of Psychologists (2018–2021)
International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC)
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Council of Women
International Development Information Organization (DevNet)
International Falcon Movement – Socialist Educational International
International Federation for Family Development
International Federation for Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida (IF)
International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture (ACAT)
International Federation of Associations of the Elderly
International Federation of Medical Students' Associations
International Federation of Social Workers
International Federation on Ageing
International Fellowship of Reconciliation
International Foundation for Electoral Systems
International Human Rights Observer Pakistan (IHRO)
International Indian Treaty Council
International Islamic Youth League
International Jurists Organisation
International Juvenile Justice Observatory
International Kolping Society
International Law Enforcement Federation
International Lesbian and Gay Association
International Mahavira Jain Mission

International Movement ATD Fourth World
International Multiracial Shared Cultural Organization
International Muslim Women's Union
International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
International Network of Liberal Women
International Ocean Institute
International Ontopsychology Association
International Organization for Standardization
International Organization of Employers
International Planned Parenthood Federation, East and Southeast Asia and Oceania Region (IPPF ESEAOR)
International Police Executive Symposium
International Programme on the State of the Ocean
International Real Estate Federation
International Society for Peace and Safety
International Sociological Association
International Solidarity and Human Rights Institute
International Trade Union Confederation
International Transport Workers' Federation
International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade
International Union of Latin Notariat
International Volunteer Organization for Women Education Development
International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (VIDES)
International Women & Family Foundation
International Yazidis Foundation for the Prevention of Genocide
International-Lawyers.Org
Interpeace
Inuit Circumpolar Council
Iran Autism Association
Iranian Thalassemia Society
Isa Viswa Prajnana Trust
Islamic Human Rights Commission
Islamic Research and Information Artistic & Cultural Institute
Israel Trauma Coalition for Response and Preparedness, RA
Istituto Diplomatico Internazionale
Italian Climate Network
Janaseva Foundation, Pune

Japan Civil Liberties Union
Japan Federation of Bar Associations
Japan National Committee for UN-Women
Japan Society for History Textbook
Join Together Society
Junior Chamber International
Justiça Global
Kallipatira
Kaurareg Aboriginal Land Trust
Kawish Resource Center
Kids' Educational Engagement Project (KEEP)
Kikandwa Rural Communities Development Organization (KIRUCODO)
King Khalid Foundation
Knowledge for Development without Borders (KFDWB)
Korean Bar Association
Korean Institute for Women and Politics
Kuentai Non-Profit Organization
Kuentai-USA
Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation (LGWPF)
L'Arche international
Latter-Day Saint Charities
L'auravetl'an Information and Education Network of Indigenous People (LIENIP)
Laya
Lazarus Union
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights Education Fund
League of Women Voters of Nigeria
Legião da Boa Vontade/Legion of Good Will
Les femmes, la force du changement
Life Ethics Educational Association
Life for Relief and Development
Lion Damien Club
Love Alliance Foundation for Orphans, Disabled and Abandoned Persons in Nigeria
Maalkop Trading and Projects
Madre, Inc.
Magyar Női Unió Egyesület
Managing Committee of Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences

Manav Pragati Sansthan, Rajgarh
Manhattan Multicultural Counseling
Markaz Toseeh Tehran
Martina Centre for Sustainable Development
Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute
Mayama, Asociación Civil
Medical and Educational Sustainable Community Help, Incorporated (MESCH)
Medical Women's International Association
Medijski Edukativni Centar
Mercy-USA for Aid and Development, Inc.
Merja Zarka
México Unido contra la Delincuencia, AC
Migrant Offshore Aid Station Foundation (MOAS)
Millennium Institute
Miss Caricom Int'l. Foundation CIP, Inc.
Mongolian Family Welfare Association
Montréal International
Movement for a Better World
Musawah Global Vision Berhad
Muslim American Leadership Alliance
Muzaffarabad Poverty Alleviation Programme (MPAP)
My Heart's Appeal, Inc.
NABU – Knowledge Transfer beyond Boundaries
National Alliance of Women's Organizations
National Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms
National Association of Community Legal Centres Inc.
National Children's and Youth Law Centre
National Council of Child Rights Advocates, Nigeria (south west zone)
National Council of German Women's Organizations
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
National Council of Negro Women
National Native Title Council
National Right to Life Educational Trust Fund
National Union of the Association of Protection of Motherhood, Childhood and Families
National Women's Council of Catalonia/Consell Nacional de Dones de Catalunya
Nature's Rights

New Japan Women's Association
New Progressive Alliance
New York County Lawyers' Association
Nigerian Network of Women Exporters of Services
Noah's Arc Foundation
Noble Delta Women for Peace and Development International (NDWPD)
Non-Aligned Students and Youth Organization
Non-Governmental Ecological Vernadsky Foundation
Nonviolent Peaceforce
Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty
Northern CCB
Northern Council for Global Cooperation
Norwegian Forum for Environment and Development
Nouveaux droits de l'homme (NDH)
Objectif sciences international
Occupational Knowledge International
OceanCare
Ogiek Peoples' Development Program (OPDP)
OISCA International, South India Chapter
OneMama Incorporated
ONG Funsocial Crecer Colombia
Order of St. John
Organisation internationale de solidarité, d'amitié et de tolérance (OISAT-WASAT)/World Association for Solidarity and Tolerance (OISAT-WASAT)
Organisation internationale des sciences chimiques pour le développement
Organisation internationale pour l'enfance
Organisation pour de nouvelles initiatives en développement et santé au Burkina Faso
Organização das Famílias da Ásia e do Pacífico
Organização Nova Acrópole Lago Norte
Organización de Entidades Mutuales de las Américas, Asociación Civil (ODEMA)
Organización No Gubernamental de Desarrollo "Piensa Discapacidad"
Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International
Organization for Research and Community Development
Organizzazione Mondiale degli Agricoltori
Overseas Development Institute
Palakkad District Consumers' Association
PanAmerican-PanAfrican Association, Inc.

Panoramic Charity Foundation
Partenaires pour le développement rural (PDR)
Pax Christi International: International Catholic Peace Movement
Paz y Cooperación
Peace Development Fund
Peace Initiative Network
Peace Society of Kenya
Pearl Initiative, Inc.
Peivande Gole Narges Organization
People Empowering People, Africa
People's Cultural Centre
Perfect Union
Plan International, Inc.
Planned Parenthood Federation of America
Policy Research
Prasad Project, Inc.
Priests for Life
Privacy International
PRO Leadership Global, Inc.
Program in International Human Rights Law
Project HOPE – The People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc.
Pro-Life Campaign
Public Aid Organization
Public International Law and Policy Group
Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative
Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan
Ranney School
RASHID International, eV
Red Mujeres, Desarrollo, Justicia y Paz, AC
Red Venezolana de Organizaciones para el Desarrollo Social
Rede Brasileira de Redução de Danos e Direitos Humanos (REDUC)
Redress Trust
Regional Centre for International Development Cooperation, Limited by Guarantee
Rescue the Poor Child
Rose Academies, Inc.
Roshd Foundation

Roundtable Association of Catholic Diocesan Social Action Directors
Rural Development Centre
Sahaj Sansthan Nokhada
Sahyog International Foundation
Salesian Missions, Inc.
Salvation Army
Sam Kader Memorial Fund
SAM, Inc.
Samarthanam Trust for the Disabled
Samarthyam
Sambhali Trust
Sanid Organization for Relief and Development
Save a Child's Heart in Memory of Dr. Ami Cohen
Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Jugendverbände
Servicios Ecueménicos para Reconciliación y Reconstrucción
Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz
Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre
Shia Rights Watch, Inc.
Shimin Gaikou Centre – Citizens' Diplomatic Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Shivi Development Society
Shohratgarh Environmental Society
Shrushti Seva Samiti
Shuchona Foundation
Sikh Human Rights Group
Silambam Asia (SILA)
Simon Wiesenthal Center
Sindh Community Foundation
Skyian Welfare Organization
Smart Women's Community Institute
Social & Economic Action for Lebanon, Inc.
Social Watch/Contrôle citoyen au Bénin
Socialist International
Socialist International Women
Sociedad Mexicana de Criminología Capítulo Nuevo León, AC
Sociedad y Discapacidad: Estudios, Asesoría e Integración de la Persona con Discapacidad (Sociedad y Discapacidad)
Society for Development and Community Empowerment

Society for Economic Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Development
Society for Human Advancement and Disadvantaged Empowerment
Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology
Society for Orphan, Neglected & Youths (SONY)
Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues
Society for Upliftment of Masses
Sociologists for Women in Society
Solidarité Suisse-Guinée
Sonke Gender Justice Network
Soroptimist International of Europe
SOS Éducation
SOS Kinderdorf International
South Saharan Social Development Organisation
South Sudanese Women Christian Mission for Peace
South Youth Organization
SPD
Specified Non-Profit Organization “Diamonds for Peace”
Srei Foundation
Stephen Lewis Foundation
Stevenson Holistic Care Foundation
Stichting Choice for Youth and Sexuality
Stichting Deep Sea Conservation Coalition
Stichting Feminenza Nederland
Stichting Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict
Stichting Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport Foundation (SLOCAT)
Stichting Wildlife Justice Commission
Stiftelsen Stockholm International Water Institute
STOPAIDS
Stree Mukti Sanghatana
Students for Sensible Drug Policy
Sulabh International
Sustainability Literacy Test (SULITEST)
Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights (RFSL)
Swedwatch
Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund

Synergie féminine pour la paix et le développement durable
Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression
Tabernacle Worship and Prayer Ministry, Inc.
Tandem Project
Temple of Understanding
Terra-1530
Terre des hommes, fédération internationale
The American Pakistan Foundation
The Centre for Family Health Initiatives
The Equal Rights Trust
The F. W. de Klerk Foundation Trust
The First Community Christian Pentecostal Church of God, Inc.
The HETL Association, Inc.
The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR)
The Institute of Development Studies
The International Coalition to Ban Uranium Weapons
The National Council of African Descendants in America
The New Generation Girls and Women Development Initiative
The New Zealand Drug Foundation
The Palestinian Return Centre, Ltd.
The Reality of Aid Africa Network
The Smile of the Child (2016–2019)
The Society for Recovery Support
The Tronie Foundation
The United Kingdom Grand Priory of the International Knightly Order Valiant of St. George
The Washington and Lee University
Third World Institute/Instituto del Tercer Mundo
TOBE Foundation for Rights & Freedoms
Touro Law Center – The Institute on Human Rights and the Holocaust
Transforming Africa Initiative (TAI)
Transparency International
Tribal Link Foundation, Inc.
Tripura Foundation, Inc.
Tsilhqot'in National Government
UCC Whale Center, Inc.
Udisha
Union for International Cancer Control

Union nationale des femmes algérienne
Union of Arab Banks
Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs
Union of International Associations
Union of Relief and Development Associations
Union Theological Seminary
UNISC International
United Cities and Local Governments
United Help for International Children
United Nations Association of Russia
United Nations Association of San Diego
United Religions Initiative
United States Committee for UNIFEM
United States International Council on Disabilities
United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation
Universal Peace and Violence Amelioration Centre
Universal Soul Love
Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico, Inc.
UN-Women Australia, Incorporated
UN-Women – Nationell Kommitté Sverige
Utah China Friendship Improvement Sharing Hands Development and Commerce
Vaagdhara
Verband Entwicklungspolitik deutscher Nichtregierungs-Organisationen
Vicar Hope Foundation
Victim Support Europe
Victorious Youths Movement
Vier Pfoten International, gemeinnützige Privatstiftung
Villages unis/United Villages
Vision Welfare Group
Vivekananda Sevakendra-O-Sishu Uddyan
Voice of Specially Abled People, Inc.
Voie éclairée des enfants démunis (VED)
Wales Assembly of Women
Warbe Development Foundation
WASH United, gGmbH
Wassa Karité
Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR)

Wiener Drogen Komitee/Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs
Women Advocates Research and Documentation Center
Women against Violence Europe (WAVE)
Women and Youth Development Initiatives (WOYODEU)
Women Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Women for Human Rights, Single Women Group
Women Founders Collective
Women's Action Group
Women's Fund for Peace and Human Rights (WFPHR)
Women's Human Rights International Association
Women's Initiative for Self-Actualization
Women's International Zionist Organization
Women's Ordination Conference
Women's Platform, Limited
Women's Spirit/Ruach Nashit – Financial Independence for Women Survivors of Violence
Women's Sports Foundation
Women's Union of Russia
Womensport International
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
World Assembly of Youth
World Conference of Religions for Peace
World Council of Arameans (Syriacs)
World Federation for Animals, Inc.
World Federation for Mental Health
World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies
World Federation of Methodist and Uniting Church Women
World Federation of the Deaf (WFD)
World Federation of the Deafblind (WFDB)
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Futures Studies Federation
World Jewish Congress
World Jurist Association of the World Peace through Law Center
World Lebanese Cultural Union, Inc.
World Mission Foundation – Crusaders against HIV/AIDS
World Muslim Congress
World Organization for Early Childhood Education
World Organization of Building Officials

World Roma Federation, Inc.
World Safety Organization
World Society of Victimology
World Taoist Association, Limited
World Toilet Association
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
World Wind Energy Association (WWEA)
World Young Women's Christian Association
Wynad Social Service Society
Yoruba Indigenes' Foundation
YouChange China Social Entrepreneur Foundation
Young People We Care
Youth Crime Watch of Liberia
Youth Initiative against Unlawful Emigration
Youth with a Mission
YWCA of Japan
Zamani Foundation
Zomi National Council of Myanmar Social Organization, Kalaymyo (ZNCM)

(d) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 30 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations by the deadline of two business days (48 hours) before the beginning of the Committee session:

Ambassadors of Dialogue, Climate and Reintegration
Association Achbal Maroc culturelle et artistique
Awaz-e-Niswan (AAN)
Direct Focus Community Aid
European Network of Migrant Women
Fondation Youya pour promouvoir l'excellence en la jeunesse africaine
Foundation of the National Council of YMCAs of Korea
Gazze Destek Association
Indian Economic Trade Organization
International Funders for Indigenous Peoples, Inc.
International Society of Criminology
International Youth Federation
Kite Oxford
Kvinnors Nätverk
Legal Aid Society
Moscow Helsinki Group

NRI Federation Corporation
Organization of Female Conscience Renewal
Panhellenic Union of Cappadocian Associations
PeaceCorea
Prestige Education Foundation
Stichting Femmes for Freedom (Stichting FFF)
Suomalaiset kehitysjärjestöt, ry/Finnish Development NGOs, ry (Fingo)
Syrian Youth Council
The Friendship League of Culture and Sport
Time to Help UK
Türkiye Gençlik Vakfı (TÜGVA)
Uluslararası Öğrenci dernekleri Federasyonu
WeYouth
Working Women Welfare Trust

(e) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the requests by the following two non-governmental organizations to withdraw their applications for consultative status:

Association of Non-for-Profit Organizations to Facilitate the Drug Prevention and Socially Dangerous Behaviour “National Anti-Drug Union”

The Global Initiative – Verein gegen transnationale organisierte Kriminalität

2024/318. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2024 regular session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2024 regular session.³⁴

2024/319. Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2024 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations 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-up.³⁵

2024/320. Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly on its sixth session

At its 20th plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly on its sixth session.³⁶

³⁴ [E/2024/32 \(Part I\)](#).

³⁵ See [E/FFDF/2024/3](#).

³⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/79/25)*.

2024/321. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-seventh session and provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-seventh session;³⁷
- (b) Also took note of Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;³⁸
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda for the sixty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

- 1. Election of officers.
- 2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
- 3. General debate.

Operational segment

- 4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
 - (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (c) Working methods of the Commission;
 - (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

Normative segment

- 5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
 - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
 - (b) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;
 - (c) International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;
 - (e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.
- 6. 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, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

- 10. Provisional agenda of the sixty-ninth session of the Commission.

³⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 8 (E/2024/28).*

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 2012, *Supplement No. 8A (E/2012/28/Add.1)*, chap. I, sect. B.

11. Other business.
12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-eighth session.

2024/322. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2023.³⁹

2024/323. Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its seventy-third and seventy-fourth sessions

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its seventy-third and seventy-fourth sessions.⁴⁰

2024/324. Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council in 2025

At its 21st plenary meeting, on 5 June 2024, 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 2025 session of the Council, and noting that a final decision on the working arrangements for the 2025 session of the Council was expected to be adopted at the organizational meeting of the 2025 session, on 25 July 2024:

- (a) 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 2025 session;
- (b) Requested its subsidiary bodies to organize the dates of their sessions to allow for the timely issuance of their reports, recommendations and input prior to the relevant segments and meetings of the Council, bearing in mind the July-to-July cycle of the Council and the relevant rules and practices relating to advance availability of documentation;
- (c) Decided that the meetings of the Council and forums convened under the auspices of the Council listed in the annex, as well as special meetings of the Council and the annual joint meeting with the Peacebuilding Commission, should be webcast, unless otherwise decided.

Annex

Proposed dates of the meetings and segments of the Economic and Social Council at its 2025 session

<i>Meetings and segments</i>	<i>Proposed dates</i>
Organizational meeting of the 2025 session	(Thursday) 25 July 2024
Partnership forum	(Wednesday) 5 February 2025
Coordination segment	(Thursday and Friday) 6 and 7 February 2025
Development Cooperation Forum	(Wednesday and Thursday) 12 and 13 March 2025

³⁹ [E/INCB/2023/1](#).

⁴⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 2 (E/2024/22)*.

Decisions

<i>Meetings and segments</i>	<i>Proposed dates</i>
Special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters	(Friday) 28 March 2025
Dedicated management meeting for elections	(Friday) 4 April 2025
Youth forum	(Tuesday–Thursday) 15–17 April 2025
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) 28 April–1 May 2025 ^a
Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals	(Wednesday and Thursday) 7 and 8 May 2025
Operational activities for development segment	(Tuesday–Thursday) 20–22 May 2025
June management segment	(Tuesday and Wednesday) 10 and 11 June 2025
Meeting on the transition from relief to development (Geneva)	(Tuesday) 17 June 2025
Humanitarian affairs segment (Geneva)	(Wednesday–Friday) 18–20 June 2025
High-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council	(Monday–Friday) 14–18 July 2025
High-level segment, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development	(Monday–Thursday) 21–24 July 2025
July management segment	(Tuesday and Wednesday) 29 and 30 July 2025 ^b

^a The dates of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up in 2025 were agreed upon in the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the forum in 2024 (see [E/FFDF/2024/3](#)).

^b The organizational meeting of the 2026 session will be held on Thursday, 31 July 2025.

2024/325. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-third session and provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its thirty-third session;⁴¹
- (b) Reaffirmed Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;⁴²

⁴¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 10 (E/2024/30).*

⁴² *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.

(c) Approved the provisional agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate.
4. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
 - (a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
 - (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;
 - (c) Working methods of the Commission;
 - (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.
5. Thematic discussion on 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.
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, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Provisional agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.
12. Other business.
13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session.

2024/326. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-eighth session

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-seventh session;⁴³
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels, including the 20-year review thereof.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

3. Science and technology for development: priority themes:

- (a) Diversifying economies in a world of accelerated digitalization;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (b) Technology foresight and technology assessment for sustainable development.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

4. Report on technical cooperation activities in science, technology and innovation following Commission outcomes.
5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission.
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-eighth session.

2024/327. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-eighth session

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-seventh session;⁴⁴
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

⁴³ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 11 (E/2024/31).

⁴⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 5 (E/2024/25).

Documentation

Provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the session

3. General debate:

- (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels;
- (b) Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages

Report of the Secretary-General on programmes and interventions ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages

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 world demographic trends

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2024: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Note by the Secretariat on the draft proposed programme plan for 2026 and programme performance for 2024: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs⁴⁵

5. Provisional agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-eighth session.

2024/328. Declaration of the high-level segment of the nineteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council adopted the following declaration of the high-level segment of the nineteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests:

Declaration of the high-level segment of the nineteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

1. We, the ministers and other high-level representatives responsible for forests, gathered at the high-level segment of the nineteenth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests:

(a) Reaffirming the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030⁴⁶ as a global framework for action at all levels to protect and sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests, to halt deforestation and forest

⁴⁵ In its resolution [77/267](#), the General Assembly decided to lift the trial period effective from 2023 and requested the Secretary-General to continue with the submission of the programme budget according to an annual cycle.

⁴⁶ See General Assembly resolution [71/285](#).

degradation and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴⁷ and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals;

(b) Recalling the principles set out in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁴⁸ and recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,⁴⁹

(c) Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, the commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, the 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, the 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;

(d) Recognizing that forests cover 30 per cent of the Earth’s land area, or nearly 4 billion hectares, and are essential to human well-being, sustainable development and the health of the planet, and noting that an estimated 1.6 billion people, or 25 per cent of the global population, depend on forests for subsistence, livelihood, employment and income generation;

(e) Recognizing also the multiple values and contributions of forests and sustainable forest management to sustainable development in its three dimensions, as well as the myriad benefits provided by all types of forests and trees outside forests, their wood and non-wood products, their functions and services to the environment, health and well-being, and to socioeconomic development, poverty eradication, and employment, such as food security, clean water, provision of wood, fuel and fibre, climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation and restoration, prevention of land degradation and floods, and sand and dust storm mitigation, among others;

(f) Expressing deep concerns about the continued global trend in deforestation as well as the mutually reinforcing adverse impacts of climate change, desertification and land degradation, biodiversity loss, pollution and waste, while acknowledging efforts of countries in addressing deforestation;

(g) Noting that these trends and challenges have strongly hindered sustainable development gains and are further exacerbated by persistent levels of poverty, hunger, malnutrition and socioeconomic and gender inequalities, and have had negative impacts on forests and other natural resources, as well as human health and well-being, in particular in developing countries and on forest-dependent communities, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and people in vulnerable situations;

(h) Expressing deep concerns that, despite welcomed recent increases in forest finance pledges, there are persistent financial gaps to support the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forest ecosystems, especially in developing countries, and stressing the urgent need to further support developing countries, in particular by facilitating access to existing resources and strengthening multilateral funding mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management;

(i) Recognizing that many Indigenous Peoples, local communities and forest-dependent communities rely on forests for their livelihood and have an important role in their stewardship, and therefore also recognizing the need to promote their full and meaningful participation in forest-related decision-making, contributing to better conserving and managing forests;

(j) Welcoming the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁵⁰ and the Paris Agreement,⁵¹ the Convention on Biological Diversity⁵² and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and the United Nations Convention to Combat

⁴⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁴⁸ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁴⁹ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

⁵⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁵¹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁵² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,⁵³ including the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme, as well as the outcomes of the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

(k) Emphasizing the continuous need to increase the visibility of the social, economic and environmental benefits of forests and sustainable forest management and place them as an important component of our responses to global challenges, and in this regard noting 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 and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030);

(l) Recognizing that meeting both sustainable forest management objectives and the achievement of food security calls for strong cooperation in order to realize the global forest goals and sustainable development;

(m) Emphasizing the need to further accelerate the efforts and increase political commitment to achieve the global forest goals by 2030, while acknowledging the efforts and progress made by members of the Forum, its secretariat, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and its member organizations, partners and major groups and other relevant stakeholders towards achieving the objectives of the international arrangement on forests and the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and its global forest goals.

2. We therefore commit to take urgent and accelerated actions to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and prevent land degradation by 2030, while achieving sustainable development. To this end, we will strive:

(a) To address the threats to forests as well as the significant drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, including unsustainable practices across economic activities and unsustainable patterns of consumption and production;

(b) To accelerate the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument,⁵⁴ the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and the achievement of its global forest goals, to deliver on forest-related commitments, and to unlock the full potential of forests to contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals;

(c) To work collaboratively to protect, conserve, sustainably manage and restore forests and forest ecosystems in line with the global forest goals and all relevant multilateral agreements and related processes, including through meaningful engagement with and supporting the contributions of partners and stakeholders, including forest owners, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, local authorities, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, women, children, youth, and scientific, academic and philanthropic organizations at all levels;

(d) To strengthen political engagement, cross-sectoral cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies, as appropriate, and reduce fragmentation at all levels on issues related to all types of forests, by facilitating and encouraging partnerships among stakeholders, in particular within and among member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, in line with their respective mandates;

(e) To promote and raise global awareness of the substantial contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to social, economic and environmental aspects of sustainable development, to the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, in particular to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to the conservation of biodiversity, and advance cooperative actions to achieve global forest-related goals and targets;

(f) To adopt an integrated approach to wildland fire management, including early warning systems, to prevent, manage and address the negative impacts of extreme wildfires and related disasters, while recognizing ecological benefits of fire, through policy interventions and actions, harnessing science and technology and enhanced international and regional cooperation, as appropriate, and in this regard noting the Landscape Fire Governance Framework presented at the Eighth International Wildland Fire Conference in Porto, Portugal, in 2023;

(g) To strengthen collaboration across sectors and facilitate partnerships to promote sustainable forest-based bioeconomy approaches and restoration of ecosystems, contributing to improved livelihoods, including through

⁵³ Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

⁵⁴ See General Assembly resolutions [62/98](#) and [70/199](#).

building capacities of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, underlining the need to ensure sustainable patterns of consumption and production;

(h) To effectively implement forest-related legislation, strengthen forest law enforcement as needed and promote good governance at all levels, as appropriate, to advance sustainable forest management, including forest conservation, in a manner supportive of local livelihoods, land tenure and user rights, in accordance with the national regulatory frameworks;

(i) To improve forest monitoring, assessment, reporting and information systems, in particular with the aim of increasing the availability of knowledge and data for scientific and evidence-based policy decisions and actions on forests, biodiversity, climate change, desertification, land degradation, and sand and dust storms, and further strengthening the reporting systems, in particular of developing countries, through enhanced international cooperation, including by strengthening capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and technology transfer partnerships on mutually agreed terms;

(j) To strengthen the provision and mobilization of and access to new and additional resources from all sources, given the importance of predictability for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forests, in particular developing countries, including through innovative mechanisms;

(k) To promote investment, innovative financing mechanisms, and scientific, technological and capacity-building support for efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and to leave no one behind, including through results-based payments, positive incentives for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forests, and alternative policy approaches, and make this support accessible and attractive to stakeholders involved in sustainable forest management and use, including forest owners, smallholders, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth;

(l) To convey consistent messaging in the governing bodies of the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to promote achievement of the global forest goals and to advance implementation of national and international commitments to protect, restore, conserve and sustainably manage forests globally;

(m) To encourage members of the Forum in a position to do so to provide increased voluntary contributions and resources to the trust fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests to support activities of the Forum, its secretariat and the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network to accelerate achievement of the global forest goals and enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals and encourage members of the Forum to announce and update voluntary national contributions;

(n) To facilitate policy dialogues and information and scientific knowledge exchange at all levels on issues related to sustainable management of forests and trees outside forests, including through sharing best practices, nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other sustainable management and conservation approaches, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022,⁵⁵ and enhance communications and outreach to promote sustainable forest management, including for the sustainable production and use of timber and non-timber forest products;

(o) To protect and respect the traditional knowledge, tenure and rights of Indigenous Peoples and, where applicable, local communities, according to national legislation, when implementing actions to promote the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of forest ecosystems;

(p) To encourage members of the Forum to make use of Forum country-led initiatives in order to exchange experiences and develop new global forest goal-oriented solutions;

(q) To invite the high-level political forum on sustainable development to recognize the need for accelerated implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 to effectively contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and other forest-related international commitments and agreements.

⁵⁵ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.5](#).

2024/329. Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its nineteenth session and draft provisional agenda of its twentieth session

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its nineteenth session;⁵⁶
- (b) Noted that the twentieth session of the Forum would be held at Headquarters from 5 to 9 May 2025;
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda of the twentieth session of the Forum as set out below:

DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTIETH 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) Contributions of members of the Forum to implementing the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030:
 - (i) Report on the outcomes of the country-led initiatives;
 - (ii) New announcements of voluntary national contributions;
 - (iii) Updates on voluntary national contributions and their follow-up related to the thematic priorities;⁵⁷
 - (b) 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; progress on the workplan of the Partnership;
 - (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; progress on major group workplans;
 - (c) Interlinkages between the global forest goals and targets and the Sustainable Development Goals under review by the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2025 and 2026, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁵⁸ and the Paris Agreement,⁵⁹ the Convention on Biological Diversity⁶⁰ and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,⁶¹ including the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme, and other international forest-related developments;
 - (d) 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 2025;
 - (e) Means of implementation, including operations and resources of the Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network;
 - (f) Monitoring, assessment, and reporting: voluntary national reports; capacity-building for reporting; global core set of forest-related indicators; next Global Forest Goals Report.

⁵⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 22 (E/2024/42).*

⁵⁷ In accordance with the programme of work of the Forum for the period 2025–2028, the thematic priorities for the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Forum, in 2025 and 2026, are global forest goals 1, 3 and 5.

⁵⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁵⁹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

⁶⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

4. Progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the midterm review of the international arrangement on forests.
5. Trust fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests.
6. Emerging issues.
7. Dates and venue of the twenty-first session of the Forum.
8. Provisional agenda of the twenty-first session of the Forum.
9. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its twentieth session.

2024/330. Venue, dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided that the twenty-ninth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in Geneva from 15 to 18 October 2024;
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-NINTH 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 tax issues;
 - (o) Health taxes;
 - (p) Relationship of tax, trade and investment agreements;
 - (q) Capacity-building;
 - (r) Other matters for consideration.

4. Provisional agenda of the thirtieth session of the Committee.
5. Arrangements for adopting the report of the Committee on its twenty-ninth session.

2024/331. Dates and provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the twenty-fourth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 11 April 2025;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH 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 theme of the 2025 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2025 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. Principles of effective governance for delivery of equitable and sustainable development for all.
6. Role of Governments in ensuring transparency and accountability of artificial intelligence systems in public administration.
7. Sustainable public finance.
8. Strategies for changing mindsets in the public sector, retaining talent and attracting younger workers.
9. Leveraging key advances in building strong institutions and governance for climate action, focusing on clean energy transition.
10. Institution-building in post-conflict countries.
11. Dedicated consultation with observers.
12. Provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Committee.
13. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its twenty-fourth session.

(c) Decided that documentation in support of the provisional agenda should continue to be prepared through the established working methods of the Committee.

2024/332. International expert group meeting on the theme “The rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the context of the extraction of critical minerals”

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme “The rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the context of the extraction of critical minerals”.

2024/333. Venue and dates of the twenty-fourth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council decided that the twenty-fourth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 21 April to 2 May 2025.

2024/334. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twenty-third session and provisional agenda of its twenty-fourth session

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twenty-third session;⁶²
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Permanent Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH 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 “Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples within United Nations Member States and the United Nations system, including identifying good practices and addressing challenges”.
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; annual review of progress on the implementation of general recommendation No. 39 (2022);
 - (e) Interregional, intergenerational and global dialogue;
 - (f) Dialogue on Indigenous platforms established within United Nations entities;
 - (g) Thematic dialogue on the financing of Indigenous Peoples’ work and participation across the multilateral and regional system.
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-fifth session of the Permanent Forum.
8. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its twenty-fourth session.

2024/335. Applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the following non-governmental organizations:

Non-Governmental Organization “Association of Wives and Mothers of Soldiers Participating in ATO”

Urgent Action Fund for Women’s Human Rights

⁶² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 23 (E/2024/43).

2024/336. Applications for consultative status, requests for a change of name and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to grant consultative status to the following 105 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

11197240 Canada Association

Action 237-Suisse

Action de la jeunesse pour le développement durable

Actions écologiques françaises

African Girls Empowerment Network

Aide citoyenne et développement concerté

Aide humanitaire aux vulnérables du Congo

AIDS Prevention Society

Al-Samman Foundation for Development and Humanitarian Aid (ENSAN AID)

Asian Cultural Center, Non-Profit Organization

Association Culture femmes

Association de la solidarité des étudiants de Bordeaux

Association des élèves et étudiants tamouls en France

Association des femmes pour la lutte contre la pauvreté

Association des femmes pour le développement durable

Association des jeunes du village

Association Espoir des sociétés pour le développement durable (AESD)

Association Femmes de la médiation

Association humanitaire franco-sri lankaise

Association internationale pour la promotion de la santé et le développement durable (S2D)

Association nigérienne des éducateurs pour le développement (ANED)

Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of India

Association pour la prévention et la solidarité internationale (APSI)

Association pour la promotion de la bonne gouvernance, la citoyenneté et des droits de l'homme

Association pour la solidarité France-Afrique

Association pour le développement de Batschenga

Association Tizgi N Mizrana

Association Vision libre

BigSeal Foundation

Biodiversity Hub International, Ltd. by Guarantee

Blue Cross & Blue Crescent Society

CARAM – Asia Berhad

Centre de la Sorbonne pour le droit international et les relations internationales
Centre for Research and Development
Centre international des droits de l'homme
Changement social Bénin
Child Protection & Peer Learning Initiative
Climate Change Africa Opportunities
Collectif de femmes pour les droits de l'homme (CFDH)
Comité international de coordination humanitaire
Conseil national des droits de l'homme et du citoyen
Creative Youth Community Development Initiative
De-Tomes Ghana, LBG
Divine Mercy Foundation for Helpless and Vulnerable Persons
Do Grassroots Forum & Citizens Empowerment Foundation
Egunec Educational Support Foundation
Elijeko Foundation
Empowered to Empower the Less Privileged Women Initiative
Fédération étudiante des droits de l'homme (FEDH)
Focus Asia Foundation (FAF)
Fondation Community Initiatives for Peace and Development
Fondation Eboko "zu dia ba nka"
Fundación EllaEs/SheIs
Ghadq for Development
Gillian Sabatia Foundation
Great Barrier Reef Foundation
Groupement des alphabétiseurs par les techniques de l'information et communication en Côte d'Ivoire
Health Maintenance Organization in Africa
Human Social Care Foundation
India Thowheed Jamaath Trust
Initiative africaine pour le développement durable (IA2D)
Initiative pour un co-développement durable avec le Niger (ICON)
Initiative Retour pour le développement de l'Afrique subsaharienne (IRDAS)
Institut international arabe pour la paix et l'éducation
International Centre for Family Advancement
International Diabetes Federation
Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology Deemed to be University
Kartyé lib Mémoire & patrimoine Océan Indien
Kebibetkache Women Development and Resource Centre

KurNiv Foundation
La fondation Paul Gérin-Lajoie pour la coopération internationale
League of Queens International Empowerment
Living Arrangements for the Developmentally Disabled, Inc.
Management and Sustainable Development Institute
Martins Awofadeju Foundation
Mbarara Development Agency
Merciful Souls, RA/Al-Qolub Al-Rahima, RA
Misbah Al-Hussein Foundation for Relief and Development
Mission to Elderlies Foundation
Mouvement associatif des jeunes et des étudiants
National Forum for Human Rights (Yemen)
National Research Council Nepal, Kathmandu
Nigeria Youth Climate Preservation Network
Non-Governmental Organization “Association of Wives and Mothers of Soldiers Participating in ATO”
ONG Vision citoyenne
Partnership for Transparency Fund, Inc.
Partnership with Native Americans
Peculiar Women of Destiny International, Inc.
Platform for Youth and Women Development
Rainbow Railroad
Rare Diseases International
Réseau international pour les droits de l’homme et l’état de droit
SheDad Foundation
Solidarité internationale santé-logistique humanitaire
Stella Maris Institute of Development Studies
Technology for Inspiration Initiative
The Association of Horus for Youth and Development in Qena
The Ecumenical Christian Centre Bangalore
The Tabernacle House of Glory House of His Presence, Inc. (THGP)
The Women in Law and Development in Africa (T)
Track Nepal
Urgent Action Fund for Women’s Human Rights
Vent 2 sables
Waterlight Save Initiative
Yayasan Kinarya Anak Bangsa

(b) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following three non-governmental organizations:

Entrepreneurs Council of India (special, 2021) to Sustainable Development Council

International Lesbian and Gay Association (special, 2011) to ILGA World

World Eco-Design Conference (special, 2021) to World Eco-Design Organization

(c) Also noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the following 277 quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations:⁶³

28. Jun (2018–2021)

AARP

Abantu for Development/People for Development

ActionAid

Actions communautaires pour le développement intégral (2018–2021)

Alianza Americas

All China Women's Federation

All Christians Welfare Association (2018–2021)

All India Women's Conference

All Pakistan Women's Association

American Indian Law Alliance

Amman Center for Human Rights Studies (2018–2021)

Angels in the Field

Asia Pacific Women's Watch (APWW)

Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum (2018–2021)

Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente (2018–2021)

Association africaine de l'eau (2018–2021)

Association Consortium pour les aires et territoires du patrimoine autochtone et communautaire (APAC)

Association des femmes peuples autochtones du Tchad (AFPAT)

Association for Solidarity with Freedom-Deprived Juveniles

Association internationale des droits d'homme (2014–2017)

Association internationale des droits d'homme (2018–2021)

Association of Women in Technology in Nigeria (2018–2021)

Association PANAFRICA

Association pour l'amélioration des conditions de vie des prisonniers en Mauritanie (2018–2021)

Association pour l'éducation, la santé et la promotion des femmes et des enfants au Cameroun "ESOFÉ"

Association pour la diffusion des droits humains aux peuples autochtones – Humanitarian Law Agency

Association pour le développement économique, social, environnemental du nord

⁶³ The reports listed are for the period 2019–2022 except where otherwise indicated.

AUA Americas Chapter, Inc. (2017–2020)
Ayande Roshan Nokhbegan Foundation (2018–2021)
Bangwe et dialogue
BAOBAB for Women’s Human Rights
BCARE USA, Inc. (BCARE International)
Beirut Institute
Beit Hagalgalim/House of Wheels)
Bizchut – The Israel Human Rights Center for People with Disabilities, Charity
Boğaziçi Üniversitesi Mezunu İş İnsanları Derneği
Boy with a Ball Ministries
Bunad Literacy Community Council
Canada’s National Firearms Association
Center for Religion and Diplomacy, Inc.
Central Integrada de Apoio Familiar Pastor Rubens de Castro
Centralized Religious Organization – Muslim Religious Board of the Republic of Tatarstan
Centre d’encadrement et développement des anciens combattants
Centre for Democracy and Development
Centre for International Sustainable Development Law
Centrist Democratic International (2006–2009)
Centrist Democratic International (2010–2013)
Centrist Democratic International (2014–2017)
Centro di Ricerca e Documentazione Febbraio 74 (2018–2021)
“Children of the World” Regional Public Charitable Fund of Assistance to Cultural and Sports Development of Children and Young People
China Association for NGO Cooperation
China Green Foundation
Christian Aid (2018–2021)
Churches In One Accord
CITYNET – Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements
Colombian Commission of Jurists
Commission nationale des femmes travailleuses de Guinée – (Confetrag/CNTG)
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA)
Community of Sant’Egidio
Community Social Welfare Foundation
Concern for Environmental Development and Research
Concern Worldwide US, Inc.
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations

Coordination immigrés du sud du monde, Vénétie (CISM)
Corporación Fiscalía del Medio Ambiente (FIMA)
Council for International Development
Count of Monte Alea Foundation, Inc.
Coup de pouce
Covenant House
Credo-Action
Dacia Revival International Society, Inc.
Darfur Women Action Group
David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies
DePaul University
Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung/German Foundation for World Population
“Dialogue of Cultures – United World” International Public Charity Fund
Drug Prevention Network of Canada
Drug Reform Coordination Network, Inc.
Earth Law Center
Earthjustice
Economists for Peace and Security
Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs (2018–2021)
Egyptian Organization for Human Rights (2010–2013)
Egyptian Organization for Human Rights (2014–2017)
Empower
European Network on Debt and Development
European Space Policy Institute (2018–2021)
Federación Internacional de Empresarias BPW Spain (BPW Spain)
Federation for Women and Family Planning
Finland National Committee for UN-Women
First Nations Summit
Fondation Millennia2025 – Femmes et innovation
Fondation Sounga
Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale, ONLUS
Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE)
Foundation for Research on Technology Migration and Integration
Foundation Projekta for Women and Development Services/Stichting Projekta
Fracarita International
Framework Convention Alliance for Tobacco Control

Freedom from Hunger
Fundación Crisálida
Fundación Ronda
Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social
Gabasawa Women and Children Empowerment Initiative
Gap Intercessors Ministry International
Gesellschaft Bosnischer Akademiker in Österreich
Gibh Varta Manch
Global Bioethics Initiative, Inc.
Global Migration Policy Associates (GMPA)
Global Vision India Foundation
Globe International
Globetree
Godwin Osung International Foundation, Inc. (The African Project) (2015–2018)
Great Africa Youth Empowerment & Development Initiative (2018–2021)
Groupe d'action pour la promotion socioculturelle et l'alphabétisation: Nouvelle énergie
Grupo Intercultural Almaciga
Hariri Foundation for Sustainable Human Development
Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (2014–2017)
Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (2018–2021)
High Atlas Foundation
Hope for the Needy Association (2018–2021)
Human Rights Now (2016–2019)
IBREA Foundation
Ikkaido, Ltd.
ILAN – Israel Association for Children with Disabilities, RA
Ilingwesi Afya Program
Inclusion Ghana
Indian Council of Education
Indira Gandhi Integral Education Centre
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
Instituto Etnia Planetária (2018–2021)
InterAction: American Council for Voluntary International Action
International Alliance of Patients' Organizations
International Association for Water Law
International Association of Peace Foundations

International Center for Ethno-Religious Mediation, Inc.
International Charitable Foundation “Alliance for Public Health” (2018–2021)
International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul
International Corrections and Prisons Association for the Advancement of Professional Corrections
International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID)
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (2018–2021)
International Ecological Safety Cooperative Organization
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA)
International Health Awareness Network
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
International Institute for Child Protection
International Institute of Humanitarian Law
International La Strada Association (2018–2021)
International Law Association
International Planned Parenthood Federation, Africa region (2018–2021)
International Rescue Committee, Inc.
International Road Federation
International Samaritan
International Social Service
International Society for Small and Medium Enterprises (2018–2021)
International Statistical Institute
International Touring Alliance
International Tunnelling Association
International Union of Economists
Investment Migration Council
“İqtisadi və Sosial İnkişaf Mərkəzi” İctimai Birliyi
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) (2014–2017)
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) (2018–2021)
Jeunes verts – Togo (2018–2021)
Jewish Voice Ministries International (2018–2021)
Kamer-Kadın Merkezi Eğitim Üretim Danışma, ve Dayanışma Vakfı (KAMER) (2018–2021)
Karamah: Muslim Women Lawyers for Human Rights
Karelian Republican Public Organization – Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples and Civic Diplomacy
“Young Karelia/Molodaya Karelia”
Kiyana Karaj Group
Knowledge for Development Corp.

Korea Green Foundation
Legal Action Worldwide
Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme
L'observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie
Malaysian Medical Relief Society
Mandela Center International
Mankind Welfare Organization (2018–2021)
Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights (2018–2021)
Mayors for Peace
Metro Toronto Chinese & Southeast Asian Legal Clinic
Mission International Rescue Foundation (MIR)
Movendi International
Muhammadiyah Association
Muslim World League
National Association of Drug Court Professionals (2018–2021)
National Association of Professional Social Workers in India
National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc.
Nonprofit Partnership “Strategic Partnership with the Islamic World” (2018–2021)
Ofanim – Non-Profit Association for the Advancement of Children and Youths in Israel
Offthehook Foundation for Rural Dwellers
Open Net Incorporated Association
Opportunity Two Excel Foundation
Organisation des hommes démunis et enfants orphelins pour le développement (2018–2021)
Organisation of African Youth
Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities
Pacific Rim Institute for Development & Education
PanAfrican Women Association (PAWA) (2018–2021)
Partners for Transparency (2018–2021)
Partnership for Sustainable Development (PASD)
Pathfinder International
Pathfinder International (2011–2014)
PeaceTrees Vietnam
Physicians for Human Rights
Poka Healthcare Foundation
Poverty Elimination and Community Education Foundation
Prison Fellowship International

Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)
Ramola Bhar Charitable Trust
Rare
Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme
Resource Centre for Environmental and Sustainable Development (2018–2021)
Restoration World Outreach Ministries
Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights (2009–2012)
Rural Development Leadership Network
Safe Water Network
Sahara Economic Development Organization (2018–2021)
Sahkar Social Welfare Association
Samdong International Association, Inc.
Sanctuary for Families, Inc.
Shine Children and Youth Services (2018–2021)
Sillamäe Lastekaitse Ühing (2018–2021)
Smile Youth Initiative International
Social Welfare Corporation “Miral Welfare Foundation”
Sociedad Espiritista Kardeciana Cruzada Quisicuba
Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses
Special Olympics International
Stolypin International Institute of Informatization and Public Administration
Struggle for Change
Syndicat chrétien des travailleurs du Congo (SCTC)
Synergie Institute of Trade Commerce and Industry
TASC National, Limited
Terra de Direitos (2018–2021)
The Association of People with Disability (2018–2021)
The Cosmos Foundation
The Ford Foundation (2018–2021)
The Health Officers Council of British Columbia
The Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction, Inc. (2018–2021)
The World Justice Project (2018–2021)
Transform Drug Policy Foundation
Triumphant Hand of Mercy Initiative, NPC
Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU)
Türkiye Kadın Girişimciler Derneği (2018–2021)

Un Techo para Mi País
Union des jeunes citoyens d’Afrique
Union pour le développement et la coopération (UDEC)
United States Council for the International Business, Incorporated
United States Sustainable Development Corporation
Univers de solidarité et de développement
Universal Muslim Association of America, Inc.
Universal Rights Group
UPR Info (2016–2019)
Validity Foundation – Mental Disability Advocacy Centre
Vikas Samiti
Viridis Institute
Water Environment Federation
Women and Development Association in Alexandria
Women in Europe for a Common Future
Women in International Security (WIIS)
Women Initiative for Sustainable Environment
Women’s Empowerment Group
Women’s World Banking
World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations
World Council of Arameans (Syriacs) (2007–2010)
World Federation for the Treatment of Opioid Dependence
World Federation of Therapeutic Communities
World Organisation against Torture (2018–2021)
World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc.
World Road Association (2018–2021)
World Trade United Foundation, Limited
Young Women’s Christian Association of the United States of America
Youth and Women Empowerment Centre
Youth Bridge Foundation
Youth Empowerment Synergy
Youthlead/Jeunes leaders
Zaļā brīvība (2018–2021)

(d) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 45 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations by the deadline of two business days (48 hours) before the beginning of the Committee session:

Alma Mater Studiorum – Università di Bologna
American Medical Women's Association, Inc.
Analog Ventures, LLP
AnitaB.org
Arab Organization for Arabization and Communication
Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment, NGO
Asociația Romanian Women's Lobby
Associação Nova Escola
Associação Transparência e Integridade
Association for Social Solidarity and Empowerment Training Trust (ASSET)
Association of Civilians and Organizations for Corporate Learning Development "Mako"
Association Tous pour l'intégration des migrants au Maroc
Centre for Participatory Democracy
Centre Idriss El Fakhouri des études et de recherches en sciences juridiques Oujda
Child Nurture and Relief Kashmir
Dr. Ambedkar Society for Socio Economic Welfare and Development
DT Institute
Ensaaf, Inc.
Fondazione Pangea, ONLUS
Global Alumni Alliance
Global Compact Network UK
International Anti Terrorism Movement
International Association for the Development of the Abaza-Abkhaz Ethnos "Alashara"
International Civil Society Action Network, Inc.
International Human Rights and Anti-Crime Organization Trust
Justice for All
LES Musulmans (LM)
L'union marocaine des conseils et association de la société civile
Nationaal Papoea Vereniging '95/West Nieuw Guinea
National Committee on BRICS Research
Now Action & Unity for Human Rights (NAUH)
Österreichischer Rat für Nachhaltige Entwicklung – Österreichischer Nachhaltigkeitsrat für soziale, ökologische und ökonomische Angelegenheiten
Pro Mujer, Inc.
Protection Approaches
Rizing Starz International, Inc.
Robert Bosch Stiftung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung

Sewa International

Stichting Mideast Youth

Tai Studies Center

The Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation

The Foundation for the Defense of Democracies

The Global Energy Association on Development of International Research and Projects in the Field of Energy

The Humanitarian Forum

US Council of Muslim Organizations

Yetim Vakfi

(e) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the requests by the following three non-governmental organizations to withdraw their applications for consultative status:

Association of Lawyers of Russia

Ethiopian Genocide Committee 1935–1941, Inc.

Transparency International – R

2024/337. Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, 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 315 non-governmental organizations, and requested the Secretary-General to advise the concerned organizations of their suspension:

A Better Community for All (ABC4All)

Action Health Incorporated

Action progressive pour la gestion de l'environnement

Action solidaire pour le développement communautaire

Actions pour la réinsertion sociale de la femme

ADJMOR

African British Returnees International, Ltd.

African Relief in Action (ARIA)

African Rights Initiative International

Africans Unite against Child Abuse (AFRUCA)

Afrique Secours Congo

Agalliao Development Initiative

AGE Platform Europe

Agir pour le développement (Act-Dev)/Act for Development (Act-Dev)

Akina Mama Wa Afrika

Aleh Jerusalem Centres

Al-Gusor Al-Raidh Social Development Organization

All India Women's Education Fund Association
All-Ukrainian Association "Successful Guards"
Alternative Perspectives and Global Concerns
American Correctional Association
Amroha Education Foundation
Anandi
Andean Information Network
Aotearoa Youth Leadership Institute
Arab Forum for Environment and Development
Arab Lawyers Union
Arc Finance, Ltd.
Asian Centre for Human Rights
Asian Non-Governmental Organizations Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
Asociación Civil Kapé Kapé
Asociación Colectivo de Víctimas del Terrorismo en el País Vasco (COVITE)
Asociación de Federaciones y Asociaciones de Empresarias del Mediterráneo
Asociación Dominicana de las Naciones Unidas (ANU-RD)
Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia
Asociación Panameña de Corredores y Promotores de Bienes Raíces
Asociación para la Promoción de la Libertad y el Desarrollo Sostenible
Associação Nacional de Deficiência Mentais Raras – Raríssimas
Associació Benestar i Desenvolupament (ABD)
Association des femmes pour la promotion et le développement endogène
Association Duval
Association Femmes soleil d'Haïti
Association Femmes solidaires au Togo
Association for Reconciliation and Development through English
Association for Reproductive and Family Health (ARFH)
Association Jbel Ayachi pour le développement culturel, social, économique et de l'environnement
Association marocaine des droits humains
Association of Asian Confederation of Credit Unions
Association of World Reindeer Herders
Association pour la défense des droits de développement durable et du bien-être familial (ADBEF)
Association pour la défense des droits de la femme mauritanienne
Association pour la sensibilisation de la drépanocytose
Association pour le rayonnement du Mali "Mali Yanga"

Associazione “Initiatives, Researches, Experiences for a New Europe” (IRENE)
Aube nouvelle pour la femme et le développement
Australian Injecting and Illicit Drug Users League, Inc. (AIVL)
Aydın Doğan Vakfı
Bangladesh Association for Development of Trade and Finance (BADTF)
Barisal Unnyon Sangstha (BUS)
Bien-être social pour tous
Bilie Human Rights Initiative
Bir Dünya Çocuk Derneği
Care 2 Give, Inc.
Caucus for Women’s Leadership
Center for Alcohol and Drug Research and Education
Center for International Health and Cooperation
Center for Regional Policy Research and Cooperation “Studiorum”
Centre d’accueil et de volontariat pour orphelins, abandonnés et handicapés du Cameroun (CAVOAH-CAM)
Centre de recherche et d’action pour le développement durable et l’épanouissement des sociétés
Centre européen de recherche et de prospective politique (CEREPPOL)
Centre for Equality Rights in Accommodation
Cercle d’initiative commune pour la recherche, l’environnement et la qualité
China International Public Relations Association (CIPRA)
Christian Women for Excellence and Empowerment in Nigerian Society
Citizen Association Health Education and Research Association (HERA)
Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC)
Coalition of Activist Lesbians – Australia
Co-Exist Initiative Organization
Collectif Alpha Ujuvi
Comité Español de Representantes de Personas con Discapacidad
Comité français pour l’Afrique du Sud
Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos
Commit-2-Change, Inc.
Compassion Africa Aged Foundation
ComunidadMujer
Concern for Human Welfare
Concertation nationale de la société civile du Togo (CNSC-Togo)
Connecting.nyc, Inc.
Continents University

Corporación Acción Técnica Social (ATS)
Corporación Colectivo de Abogados Jose Alvear Restrepo
CrowdGuard
Crowley Children's Fund
Dar Si-Hmad for Development, Education and Culture in Sidi Ifni
Derecho Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Dignidad y Justicia en el Camino, Asociación Civil
Dóchas – The Irish Association of Non-Governmental Development Organisations
Dominican Union of Journalists for Peace
Dynamique des groupes des peuples autochtones (DGPA)
Engage Now Africa, Inc.
Equality for Peace and Democracy Organization
EuroChild
Euromontana – European Association for Mountain Areas
European Health Psychology Society
European Transport Safety Council
European Women's Lobby
European Youth Forum
Euthanasia Prevention Coalition
Farhikhtegan'e Mosalman Association
Faudar Rural Educational Society for Harijans
Federación de la Mujer Rural
Federation of Associations of Former International Civil Servants
Fondation Congo Assistance
Fondazione Giovanni Paolo II – ONLUS per il Dialogo, Cooperazione e Sviluppo, CC
Forum de la jeunesse pour le développement durable (FOJEDD)
Forum européen des femmes musulmanes
Forum for Women and Development (FOKUS)
Foundation for International Medical Relief of Children
Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta
Friendship Ambassadors Foundation, Inc.
Fund of Aid for Youth
Fundación Atenea Grupo, GID
Fundación Ecología y Desarrollo
Fundación Nacional para la Superación de la Pobreza
Fundación Voluntarias Contra el Cáncer, AC

Gender and Development Action, Limited by Gte.
Gender and Environmental Risk Reduction Initiative
Geneva Agape Foundation
GIC Technologies nouvelles au Cameroun
Global Academy Institute of Technology Foundation, Inc.
Global Interfaith WASH Alliance India
Global Music & Wellness, Inc.
Global Partnership for Local Action
Goringhaicona Khoi Khoi Indigenous Traditional Council
Great Enlightenment Lotus Society, Inc.
Groundswell International, Inc.
Haitian Connection
Health, Limited
Healthy Aging India
Hellenic Initiative, Inc.
Help Me See, Inc.
Help4help
HelpAge India
HelpAge International
Howard League for Penal Reform
Human Is Right
Human Relief Foundation
Imani Works Corporation
Institut de la démocratie et de la coopération
Institut mobile d'éducation démocratique (IMED)
Instituti për Kërkime dhe Alternativa Zhvillimi
Instituto para la Participación y el Desarrollo, Asociación Civil (INPADE)
International Alert
International Association against Torture
International Association for Religious Freedom
International Association of Peace Messenger Cities
International Association of Soldiers for Peace
International Black Women for Wages for Housework
International Bureau for Epilepsy (IBE)
International Confederation for Family Support
International Family Therapy Association

International Federation for Housing and Planning
International Geothermal Association, Incorporated
International Human Rights & Anti-Corruption Society
International Informatization Academy
International Institute for the Rights of the Child
International Islamic Relief Organization
International Motor Vehicle Inspection Committee
International Network of Basin Organizations/Réseau international des organismes de bassin
International Planned Parenthood Federation, Europe region
International Thai Foundation, Ltd.
International Union of Railways (UIC)
International Veterinary Students Association (IVSA)
International Women's Health Coalition
Inter-Press Service International Association
ISHA Foundation
Jamia Islamiya Umar Faruk Charitable Trust, Solapur
Japan National Assembly of Disabled Peoples' International
Kadın Adayları Destekleme ve Eğitim Derneği
Kadın Sağlıkçılar Eğitim ve Dayanışma Vakfı
Kaleidoscope Human Rights Foundation, Ltd.
Kesher – The Home for Special Families, RA
Kids Included Together
Kršćanski centar za pomoć i rehabilitaciju ovisnika i obitelji “Stijena”
Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society
Kuu Tinaa
La fondation de la progéniture Denis Lomela Ifangwa
La voûte nubienne
Lasses Education & Healthcare Initiative
Legal Advice Centre
“Life & Business” Creativity Development Foundation
Ligue marocaine de la citoyenneté et des droits de l'homme
Livelihood NGO
Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society (LEDARS)
Maji Mazuri Centre International
Medrar
Migration Council Australia

Minhaj-ul-Quran International
Misión Mujer, AC
Mundo a Sorrir – Associação de Médicos Dentistas Solidários Portugueses
MUSIAD Corp
Namati, Inc.
National Aboriginal Circle against Family Violence
National Campaign for Education – Nepal
National Council of Women of the United States, Inc.
Nikookaran Sharif Charity
Non-for-Profit Organization “International Association of Technical Survey and Classification Institutions”
Nonprofit Non-Government Expert Society on Space Threat Defense
Nord-Sud XXI/North-South XXI
Observatoire tunisien de l’économie
Okowa Five Charity Initiative
OLPC Foundation
One Earth Future Foundation, Inc.
OneNess Foundation for the Aged, Disabled and Children
ONG Hope International
ONG Norte Verde y Medio Ambiente
Organisation Attawassoul pour la santé, la femme et l’enfant
Organisation nationale des donneurs de sang bénévole
Organisation pour la prévention et l’intervention contre les risques et contingences
Organised Centre for Empowerment and Advocacy in Nigeria
Pag-aalay ng Pusong Foundation/Offering of the Heart Foundation
Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women’s Association of Thailand
Parents and Friends of Ex-Gays and Gays, Inc. (P-FOX)
Parlement africain de la société civile
Partnership for Observation of the Global Oceans Society
Pasifika Migrant Services Charitable Trust
Peace Action
Peace and Life Enhancement Initiative International
Peaceever TV International Media Group, Inc.
Permanent Assembly for Human Rights
Permanent Peace Movement
Phelyn Skill Acquisition Center
Poverty Alleviation for the Poor Initiative

Promotion pour le développement (PROMODEV)
Protection de l'environnement et de l'écosystème (PEECO)
Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs
Real Medicine Foundation
Réseau des plateformes d'ONG d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre (REPAOC)
Réseaux IP européens/Network Coordination Centre
Rural Community Development Program
Rusmisbrukernes Interesseorganisasjon (RIO)
Sacro Militare Ordine Costantiniano di San Giorgio
Samuhik Abhiyan
Schools without Borders
Seek the Peace
Segretariato Permanente dei Premi Nobel per la Pace
Self-Help Development Facilitators
Serve Train Educate People's Society
Smile Again Africa Development Organization
Social Development International (SDI)
Society for Union of Muslims and Empowerment (SUMAE)
Society of Collective Interests Orientation
Sodalitas – Association for the Development of Entrepreneurship in Civil Society
Solidar Tunisie
Solidarité humanitaire
South Asian Forum for Environment
Stichting International Civil Society Support
Stree Aadhar Kendra/Women's Development Center
Süreyya Eğitim Kültür ve Dayanışma Derneği
Sustainable Environment Development Initiative
Sustainable Run for Development
Swiss Academy for Development (SAD)
Talent Incubator
Telangana Jagruthi
Terre des femmes, Schweiz
The Alchemical Nursery Project, Inc.
The Arab Group for the Protection of Nature
The Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka
The Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Research (SETA)

The Islamic Relief Association for the Orphan and the Poor
The Palestinian Consultative Staff for Developing NGOs in Jenin Governorate
The Paz Foundation
The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
The Victor Pineda Foundation
The Well-Being Foundation
The World Association for al-Azhar Graduates (WAAG)
The World Organization for Education, Sciences and Development
Tiruzer Ethiopia for Africa (TEA)
Trauma Care International Foundation
Trennungsväter eV
Trilok Youth Club and Charitable Trust, Vadodara
Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation
Udyama
Uganda National NGO Forum
Union des peuples autochtones pour le réveil au développement
Union internationale des voyageurs
Union nationale des femmes marocaines
Union pour la promotion de la femme et de l'enfant nigérienne
United Kingdom Association for the United Nations Development Fund for Women
Unity Housing Company
UN-Women for Peace Association, Inc.
US UCIA Corporation
Vietnam Family Planning Association (VINAFFPA)
Voluntary Integration for Education and Welfare of Society
Woïyo Kondeye
Women Entrepreneurship Platform
Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
Women's World Summit Foundation
Working Women Association
World Association of Children's Friends
World Blind Union
World Coal Association
World Council for Psychotherapy
World Federation of Khoja Shi'a Ithna-Asheri Muslim Communities
World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry (WNUSP)

World Obesity Federation
Worldwide Organization for Women
Yale International Relations Association
Yayasan Kota Kita Surakarta
Yemeni Observatory for Rights and Sustainable Development
Youth Education and Leadership Initiative
Youth Health and Development Organization
YUVA (Mauritius)
Zaindriss Foundation, Inc.
Zimbabwe Women Resources Centre and Network

2024/338. Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2023/344 of 25 July 2023, to reinstate the consultative status of the following 55 non-governmental organizations, which had submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:

28. Jun

Actions communautaires pour le développement intégral
All Christians Welfare Association
“Armenian Lawyers’ Association” Non-Governmental Organization
Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente
Association africaine de l’eau
Association internationale des droits de l’homme
Association of Women in Technology in Nigeria
Association pour l’amélioration des conditions de vie des prisonniers en Mauritanie
Ayande Roshan Nokhbegan Foundation
Centralized Religious Organization – Muslim Religious Board of the Republic of Tatarstan
Centro di Ricerca e Documentazione Febbraio 74
Christian Aid
Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs
European Space Policy Institute
Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen
Gabasawa Women and Children Empowerment Initiative
Great Africa Youth Empowerment & Development Initiative
Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue
Hope for the Needy Association

Instituto Etnia Planetária
International Alliance of Patients' Organizations
International Charitable Foundation "Alliance for Public Health"
International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID)
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
International La Strada Association
International Planned Parenthood Federation, Africa region
International Society for Small and Medium Enterprises
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
Jeunes verts – Togo
Jewish Voice Ministries International
Kamer-Kadın Merkezi Eğitim Üretim Danışma ve Dayanışma Vakfı (KAMER)
Mankind Welfare Organization
National Association of Drug Court Professionals
Nonprofit Partnership "Strategic Partnership with the Islamic World"
Organisation des hommes démunis et enfants orphelins pour le développement
PanAfrican Women Association (PAWA)
Partners for Transparency
Resource Centre for Environmental and Sustainable Development
Sahara Economic Development Organization
Shine Children and Youth Services
Sillamäe Lastekaitse Ühing
Terra de Direitos
The Association of People with Disability
The Ford Foundation
The Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction, Inc.
The Law Society
Universal Muslim Association of America, Inc.
Universal Rights Group
Vikas Samiti
Women and Development Association in Alexandria
World Organisation against Torture
World Road Association
Zaļā brīvība

2024/339. Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decisions 2023/306 of 7 December 2022 and 2023/344 of 25 July 2023, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the following 216 non-governmental organizations, and requested the Secretary-General to advise the concerned organizations of that decision:

Academy of Dentistry International
Acção Nacional para o Desenvolvimento Comunitária (ANADEC)
Action pour l'éducation et la promotion de la femme
Actions et interventions pour le développement et l'encadrement social
African Foundation for Human Advancement
Agir pour l'épanouissement de l'enfant et de la femme en Afrique (APEEFA)
Aleradah & Altageer National Society
Alianza ONG
Allied Rainbow Communities International
All-Ukrainian Public Organization "Christian Rehabilitation Centers Association, for Drug and Alcohol Addicted People"
Al-Maqdese for Society Development
American College of Sports Medicine
ANA-VIE
Apex Voluntary Agency for Rural Development
Argentine Society of Pediatrics
Asia Pacific Basin for Energy Strategies Association, Inc.
Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network (AITPN)
Asmau Foundation for Orphans and the Less Privileged
Asociación Civil Consorcio Desarrollo y Justicia
Associação Brasileira de Assistência às Famílias de Crianças Portadoras de Câncer e Hemopatias (ABRACE)
Association Avenir NEPAD-Congo
Association des citoyens pour le progrès du centre (ASCIPROC)
Association des états généraux des étudiants de l'Europe
Association des femmes pour le développement à la base
Association Diogenis: Drug Policy Dialogue in South East Europe
Association for Assistance to Families with Disabled Children
Association for Sustainable Human Development
Association marocaine pour la promotion de la femme rurale
Association nationale pour l'évaluation environnementale
Association of Women for Action and Research
Association pour la formation et l'insertion sociale de l'adolescent et de la femme (AFISAF)

Association pour les droits de l'homme et l'univers carcéral
Awesome Treasures Foundation
Aziz Mahmûd Hüdâyî Vakfı
Belediye ve Özel İdare Çalışanları Birliği Sendikası
Biopolitics International Organisation
BioRegional Development Group
British Columbia Civil Liberties Association
Capital Humano y Social Alternativo
Caucus of Development NGO Networks
Center for Development of Civil Society
Center for Oceans Law and Policy (COLP)
Centre d'analyse et de recherche en droits de l'homme (CARDH-H)
Centre féminin pour la promotion du développement (CEFEPD)
Centre for African Israeli Friendship
Centre for Youth and Development, Limited
Centro de los Derechos del Migrante, Inc.
Community Development and Welfare of the Less Privileged Initiative
Community Initiatives for Development in Pakistan (CIDP)
Confederación Autismo España
Congregazione delle Suore Ospitaliere del Sacro Cuore di Gesù
Connecting Gender for Development
Coral Guardian
Dave Omokaro Foundation
David Lynch Foundation for Consciousness-Based Education and World Peace
Dementia Action Alliance
Dialogue Afrique-Europe
Diplomaten für internationale Verbindungen von Mensch & Wirtschaft, eV (DMW)
Dir Rural Development Organization
Dones per la Llibertat i Democràcia
Eau vive internationale
Échange pour l'organisation et la promotion des petits entrepreneurs au Togo (ECHOPPE-Togo)
El Hikma Organization for Health and Social Welfare
Embajada Mundial de Activistas por la Paz Corp./Global Embassy of Activists for Peace Corp.
Emperor Gaza International Foundation
Ethiopia Change and Development Association
Ethiopian World Federation

Europäische Plattform für die Gewinnung unterirdischer Energie “Earth Energy”, eV
European Humanist Federation
Éveil
Femmes Afrique solidarité
Fondation Chantal Biya
Fondation d’entreprise Sanofi espoir
Fondation Jean et Jeanne Scelles
Friends Group
Fundação de Apoio a Pesquisa Científica, Educacional e Tecnológica de Rondônia
Fundación AlvarAlice
Fundación Cooperadora de la Nutrición Infantil (CONIN)
Fundación del Empresariado Chihuahuense
Fundación Eudes
Fundación para la Protección de los Árboles “La Iguana”
Gargar Foundation for Development
Gender at Work
Giving Back Fund, Inc.
Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments
Global Applied Disability Research and Information Network on Employment and Training
Global Civil Initiatives, Inc.
Global Education Motivators
Global Medicare Foundation
Gram Bharati Samiti
Greater Impact Foundation, Inc.
Haritika
Harm Reduction Coalition
Hayal Ortakları Derneği
Healey International Relief Foundation, Inc.
Health Development Project – Sierra Leone
Health on the Net Foundation (HON)
Heritage Life Buoy Foundation
Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
Independent Development Council
Independent Institute for Monitoring the Formation of Civil Society
Independent Movement
Integrated Development in Focus

International Association of Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection
International Congo Aid – Smile African Children
International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction (CIB)
International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services
International Council on Management of Population Programmes
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Housing Coalition, Incorporated
International Public Foundation “Roza Otunbayeva Initiative”
International Relief Services
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
International Voice of Justice
Iranian Institutional Investors Association
Italian Association for Aid to Children
Jesus Weeps over Africa
Jordanian Women Union
Jubilee Debt Campaign
Jubilee USA Network, Inc.
Kayan – Feminist Organization
Keeping Children Safe
Khuwendo Kor
Kosar Mashiz (Hazrat Zahra) Charity
Krembo Wings, RA
Leadership for Environment & Development, Inc. (LEAD International)
Lebanese Children’s Foundation, Inc.
Local Governments for Sustainability
Malaysian Relief Agency Foundation
Markengee Home for Orphans and Widows
Miracle Corners of the World
Mittetulundusühing Fenno-Ugria Asutus
Mukti Nari-O-Shishu Unnayan Sangstha
National Congress of Australia’s First Peoples, Limited
National Federation of International Immigrant Women Associations
National Rehabilitation and Development Center (NRDC)
Natural Justice
Network of Organizations Working for People with Disabilities, Pakistan
New Reality International

Nutrition & Education International

Observatoire international – Communes des nations pour la paix pour le développement en commun des communes pour la non-violence, section anti-terroriste

Ocean Lifeline, Inc.

Ocean Sanctuary Alliance, Inc.

Okuolu International, Limited

Operation ASHA

Operation Mercy

Organisation Aide et action international

Organisation des femmes pour la formation et le développement

Organisation pour une nouvelle vision de la jeunesse d'Haïti (OPNVJH)

Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America

Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum

Pan-African Women's Organization

Parents-enfants maltraités – Renouveau et espérance pour les familles

People's Decade of Human Rights Education

Persatuan Kesedaran Komuniti, Selangor

Persatuan Pengasih Malaysia (Pengasih)

Rainforest Foundation

Rassemblement des frères unis pour le développement socio-culturel (RAFUDESC – Bénin)

Réseau international des droits humains (RIDH)

Rivers of Hope and Humanitarian Initiative

Ruh Sağlığında İnsan Hakları Girişimi Derneği

Rural Care Ministries, Jupudi

Russian Community of Latvia

Safe Society

Sam Ban Noah of America Organization, Inc.

Share International, Inc.

Sheba Shangstha

Shirley Ann Sullivan Educational Foundation

SIETAR Austria/Gesellschaft für interkulturelle Bildung, Training und Forschung

Social Activities for Environment (SAFE)

Social Development Center

Society for Public Education, Cultural Training & Rural Action (SPECTRA)

Society of American Law Teachers, Inc.

Sree Saraswathi Thyagaraja College

Stichting dance4life

Stichting International Mediation Institute
Sudan Volunteers Organization for Human Rights and Development
Sudanese Women Parliamentarians Caucus
Suivi des couvents vodoun et conservation du patrimoine occulte (SUCOVEPO)
Sun Charity USA
Sustainability for Seychelles
Tanzania Development Support, NFP
The American International Center for Peace and Human Rights
The Arab Chamber of Commerce & Industry
The Bible Hill Youth Club
The Campaign to Keep Guns Off Campus, Inc.
The Dame Jane Foundation
The Global LPG Partnership, Inc.
The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
The New York Fertility Research Foundation, Inc.
The Order of St. Stanislas, eV/Der Orden des Heiligen Stanislaus, eV
The Small Earth Nepal
The Vanier Institute of the Family/L'institut Vanier de la famille
The Youth Coalition for Education in Liberia, Inc. (YOCEL)
Tides Center
Towards Zero Foundation
Transdiaspora Network, Inc.
Trung tâm Phát triển Nông thôn Bền vững
Truth in Reality, Inc.
Ukrainian Non-Governmental Socio-Political Association – National Assembly of Persons with Disabilities
Union Women's Center
Universitas 21
Vishnu Dayal Shiksha Samiti
Voluntary Aid Association
War Widows Association
WaterLex
Welfare and Nature Club of Naikhyongchari
Wockhardt Foundation
Women Aid Collective
Women's Home & Overseas Missionary Society
Women's Intercultural Network

Women's Organization for Development & Capacity-Building – Labena
World Habitat
World Student Christian Federation
YellowJerrycan Save a Child Foundation
Youth Afrique Leadership Forum

2024/340. Withdrawal of the consultative status of three non-governmental organizations at the organizations' request

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status of the following non-governmental organizations, at the organizations' request, due to changes in their status:

Arab Commission for Human Rights
Be Positive Association
Project 1948 Foundation

2024/341. Dates and provisional agenda of the 2025 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the 2025 regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 20 to 29 January and on 7 February 2025, and its resumed session would be held from 20 to 28 May and on 4 June 2025;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda of the 2025 session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE 2025 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 with the Council and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
 - (a) Deferred applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification;
 - (b) New applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification;
 - (c) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.
4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council:
 - (a) Deferred quadrennial reports;
 - (b) New quadrennial reports.
5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch.
6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of 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) Issues on the agenda of the informal working group;
 - (c) Other related matters.

7. 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 2026 session.
10. Adoption of the report.

2024/342. Improving the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling Article 71 of the Charter,

Reaffirming that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁶⁴ requires the engagement and full participation of civil society,

Reaffirming also its resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996 on the consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations,

Recalling its decision 2017/216 of 19 April 2017 on improving the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,

Acknowledging the breadth of expertise of non-governmental organizations from all regions, including from developing countries, and their capacity to support and enhance the work of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that, in paragraph 61 (a) of its resolution 1996/31, the Council mandated the Committee to hold consultations with organizations in consultative status to discuss questions of interest to the Committee or to the organizations relating to the relationship between the non-governmental organizations and the United Nations,

Recalling that the Committee should ensure, to the extent possible, the participation of non-governmental organizations from all regions, and in particular from developing countries, in order to help to achieve a just, balanced, effective and genuine involvement of non-governmental organizations from all regions and areas of the world:

(a) Decided that the Secretariat would no longer compile lists that indicate the division of applicants into “list 1” or “list 2” in advance of the regular and resumed sessions of the Committee;

(b) Also decided to suspend the regular and resumed sessions for two working days between the fifth and sixth working days, and to establish a deadline for applicant responses to be received by the Secretariat and made available to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations within a formal session by 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on the day before the sixth working day of the session, in order for the relevant applications to be reconsidered, along with the related responses, during the same session;

(c) Further decided that the Committee would resume its work within the informal working group to consider options to improve its methods of work, including the interactive dialogue, questionnaires and procedures for the review of applications, and that the Committee would report its recommendations to the Council at its management segment, preferably in 2025, for consideration;

(d) Requested the Secretary-General to increase his support for the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Secretariat in order to fulfil the mandate of the Committee as set out in Council resolution 1996/31, and, in the context of his next budget proposal, to identify options in order to ensure that support;

(e) Decided that the Committee would hold annual consultations with organizations in consultative status, in a manner that ensures equitable geographical representation, as set out in paragraph 61 (a) of Council resolution 1996/31.

⁶⁴ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

2024/343. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2024 resumed session

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2024 resumed session.⁶⁵

2024/344. African countries emerging from conflict

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2023/352 of 26 July 2023 and previous related decisions of the Council, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2025 session for its consideration a report on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support for South Sudan by the United Nations system.

2024/345. Sustainable development in the Sahel

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution [2020/2](#) of 10 December 2019 on support to the Sahel region and its decision 2023/353 of 26 July 2023 and previous related decisions of the Council:

(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;⁶⁶

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 2025 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”.

2024/346. Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its sixty-fourth session

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Canada), took note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its sixty-fourth session.⁶⁷

2024/347. Proposed programme budget for 2025

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Canada), took note of the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for 2025 (relevant fascicles of A/79/6).

2024/348. Consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on 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

At its 38th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2024, the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Canada), noting that the report of the Secretary-General requested pursuant to Council resolution [2023/34](#) of 26 July 2023, 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”, had not been issued in advance of its scheduled consideration during the 23 and 24 July management segment of the 2024 session, decided that the report should be considered under the agenda 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” at a meeting of the Council to be convened during its 2025 session, no later than 9 September 2024.

⁶⁵ [E/2024/32 \(Part II\)](#).

⁶⁶ [E/2024/63](#).

⁶⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/79/16)*.