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Draft report

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Addendum

Coordination questions: report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination

(Item 4 (a))

Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2024

1. At its 16th meeting, on 21 May 2025, the Committee considered the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) for 2024 ([E/2025/13](#)).

Discussion

2. Delegations expressed their appreciation to the Secretary of CEB for her presentation. It was observed that CEB played a vital role in providing coordination and improving coherence across the United Nations system. A delegation welcomed the efforts of CEB to support the effective implementation of United Nations priorities. In particular, support to Member States on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of the Pact for the Future was highlighted. The work of CEB would continue to be critical in the context of the UN80 Initiative, especially the efforts of the High-level Committee on Management to consider potential efficiencies in the United Nations system.

3. A delegation attached great importance to strengthening inter-agency coordination within the United Nations system, at the same time stressing that system-wide approaches should not be imposed on United Nations system organizations without the consent of their respective governing bodies.

4. Welcoming the annual overview report, another delegation observed that it identified valuable areas for system-wide collaboration that could yield greater



efficiencies across United Nations operations. By leveraging the collaborative mechanisms of CEB and enhancing data-driven decision-making, the pragmatic reforms necessary for a more efficient multilateral system could be achieved.

5. A delegation appreciated CEB efforts to improve transparency and accountability, support effective and efficient humanitarian work (paras. 16 and 17), amplify climate action priorities (paras. 23 and 24), foster risk management (paras. 40 and 41) and drive behavioural change in the organizational culture of the United Nations system (paras. 42–52). Key initiatives that represented important opportunities for cross-pillar integration were identified, including the proposed normative foundations for international data governance: goals and principles (paras. 11 and 12), the United Nations system-wide strategy for water and sanitation (paras. 25–29) and the framework for a model policy on the responsible use of artificial intelligence in United Nations system organizations (para. 32). Furthermore, a delegation commended such initiatives as the United Nations Digital ID programme (para. 53), while noting the concerning redundancy of more than 700 initiatives on artificial intelligence under way across the system (para. 33). That delegation stated that all efforts must operate within existing resources, utilize clear metrics and prioritize integration to support core functions.

6. As Member States required timely, reliable, verifiable and comparable data at both system-wide and entity levels to properly evaluate their investments in the United Nations system, the essential role of CEB as the central repository and publisher of system-wide financial and human resources statistics was emphasized. The delegation commended the ongoing collection and publication of United Nations system-wide statistics by the CEB secretariat (paras. 36–38) and urged the expansion of available data sets on the CEB website to enable more robust interactive analysis. It was observed that enhanced data collection remained essential for targeted reform.

7. A delegation noted that paragraphs 7, 9 and 42 mentioned the Pact for the Future and United Nations 2.0. It recalled that only certain provisions of the Pact had been adopted by consensus and that United Nations 2.0 did not have a mandate, and underscored the importance of CEB taking those circumstances into account in its work.
