

Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

2018 session

New York, 27 July 2017 – 26 July 2018

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NOTE

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

Resolutions

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

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

Decisions

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

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

E/2018/99

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Agenda of the 2018 session

The 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council was held in New York from 27 July 2017 to 26 July 2018.

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2017, the Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.
5. High-level segment:
 - (a) Ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions;
 - (c) Development Cooperation Forum;
 - (d) Thematic discussion.
6. High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.
7. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
 - (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
 - (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the World Food Programme;
 - (c) South-South cooperation for development.
8. Integration segment.
9. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.
10. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.
11. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:
 - (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
 - (b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020.
12. Coordination, programme and other questions:
 - (a) Reports of coordination bodies;
 - (b) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2020–2021;
 - (c) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;
 - (d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;
 - (e) African countries emerging from conflict;
 - (f) Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;
 - (g) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields.
13. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions [50/227](#), [52/12 B](#), [57/270 B](#), [60/265](#), [61/16](#), [67/290](#) and [68/1](#).

14. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
15. Regional cooperation.
16. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.
17. Non-governmental organizations.
18. Economic and environmental questions:
 - (a) Sustainable development;
 - (b) Science and technology for development;
 - (c) Statistics;
 - (d) Human settlements;
 - (e) Environment;
 - (f) Population and development;
 - (g) Public administration and development;
 - (h) International cooperation in tax matters;
 - (i) Geospatial information;
 - (j) Women and development;
 - (k) United Nations Forum on Forests;
 - (l) 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>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2018/1	Working arrangements for the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/L.1 and E/2018/SR.1)	2	27 July 2017	11
2018/2	Future organization and methods of work of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (E/CONF.105/165 , chap. III, and E/2018/SR.6)	18 (i)	10 November 2017	12
2018/3	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development (E/2018/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2018/SR.17)	19 (b)	17 April 2018	13
2018/4	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2018/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2018/SR.17)	19 (b)	17 April 2018	16
2018/5	Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all (E/2018/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III, and E/2018/SR.17)	19 (b)	17 April 2018	24
2018/6	Third review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (E/2018/26 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV, and E/2018/SR.17)	19 (b)	17 April 2018	33
2018/7	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2018/L.11 and E/2018/SR.34)	12 (c)	12 June 2018	36
2018/8	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2018/27 , chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I, and E/2018/SR.34)	19 (a)	12 June 2018	41
2018/9	Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (E/2018/27 , chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II, and E/2018/SR.34)	19 (a)	12 June 2018	42
2018/10	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2018/27 , chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution III, and E/2018/SR.34)	19 (a)	12 June 2018	42
2018/11	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/2018/L.14 as orally corrected and E/2018/SR.40)	9	21 June 2018	45
2018/12	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its seventeenth session (E/2018/44 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2018/SR.41)	18 (g)	2 July 2018	56
2018/13	United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (E/2018/L.16 and E/2018/SR.41)	12 (f)	2 July 2018	60
2018/14	Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters (E/2018/L.15 and E/2018/SR.41)	18 (i)	2 July 2018	63

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<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2018/15	Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (E/2018/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2018/SR.42)	19 (c)	2 July 2018	74
2018/16	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2018/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2018/SR.42)	19 (c)	2 July 2018	75
2018/17	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2018/30 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III, and E/2018/SR.42)	19 (c)	2 July 2018	78
2018/18	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2018/L.17 and E/2018/SR.43)	14	3 July 2018	82
2018/19	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2018/L.18 and E/2018/SR.50)	12 (d)	24 July 2018	85
2018/20	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2018/L.19 as orally revised and E/2018/SR.50)	16	24 July 2018	86
2018/21	Admission of French Guiana as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2018/15/Add.1 , sect. I.A, and E/2018/SR.51)	15	24 July 2018	92
2018/22	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (E/2018/15/Add.1 , sect. I.B, draft resolution I, and E/2018/SR.51)	15	24 July 2018	92
2018/23	New strategic directions of the Economic Commission for Africa (E/2018/15/Add.1 , sect. I.B, draft resolution II, and E/2018/SR.51)	15	24 July 2018	96
2018/24	Venue of the fifty-second session of the Economic Commission for Africa (E/2018/15/Add.1 , sect. I.B, draft resolution III, and E/2018/SR.51)	15	24 July 2018	102
2018/25	Transition of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture to an intergovernmental organization outside the United Nations system (E/2018/15/Add.1 , sect. I.C, and E/2018/SR.51)	15	24 July 2018	102
2018/26	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (E/2018/L.26 and E/2018/SR.51)	11 (b)	24 July 2018	104
2018/27	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twentieth session (E/2018/L.22 and E/2018/SR.51)	18 (a)	24 July 2018	106
2018/28	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (E/2018/31 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, and E/2018/SR.51)	18 (b)	24 July 2018	108

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<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2018/29	Science, technology and innovation for development (E/2018/31 , chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II, and E/2018/SR.51)	18 (b)	24 July 2018	117
2018/30	Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields (E/2018/L.21 and E/2018/SR.51)	12 (g)	24 July 2018	123

Decisions

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
2018/200	Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2017–2018			
	Decision A (E/2018/SR.1)	1	27 July 2017	129
	Decision B (E/2018/SR.2)	1	6 October 2017	129
2018/201	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council			
	Decision A (E/2018/SR.2)	4	6 October 2017	129
	Decision B (E/2018/SR.7)	4	5 December 2017	129
	Decision C (E/2018/SR.8)	4	12 February 2018	131
	Decision D (E/2018/SR.15)	4	4 April 2018	131
	Decision E (E/2018/SR.16)	4	16 April 2018	131
	Decision F (E/2018/30 , chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I, and E/2018/SR.42)	19 (c)	2 July 2018	136
	Decision G (E/2018/SR.51)	4	24 July 2018	136
2018/202	Provisional agenda for the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/1 and E/2018/SR.1)	2	27 July 2017	137
2018/203	Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2018 session (E/2018/SR.2)	2	6 October 2017	137
2018/204	Further working arrangements for the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/L.3 and E/2018/SR.6)	2	10 November 2017	137
2018/205	Dates of the sixteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2018/L.4 and E/2018/SR.6)	2	10 November 2017	138
2018/206	Theme of the integration segment of the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/L.5 and E/2018/SR.6)	2	10 November 2017	138
2018/207	Report of the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition to the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/L.2 and E/2018/SR.6)	11	10 November 2017	138

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2018/208	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its thirtieth session and dates for the next meeting of the Group of Experts on the standardization of geographical names (E/2017/80 , sect. I, and E/2018/SR.6)	18 (i)	10 November 2017	138
2018/209	Report of the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (E/2018/SR.6)	18 (i)	10 November 2017	138
2018/210	South-South cooperation for development (E/2018/SR.9)	7 (c)	27 February 2018	138
2018/211	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with its operational activities for development segment (E/2018/SR.14)	7 (a) and (b)	1 March 2018	139
2018/212	Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/L.6 and E/2018/SR.15)	2	4 April 2018	139
2018/213	Application of the non-governmental organization US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/L.8 and E/2018/SR.17)	17	17 April 2018	139
2018/214	Application of the non-governmental organization Iran Human Rights Documentation Center for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/L.9 and E/2018/SR.17)	17	17 April 2018	139
2018/215	Applications of the non-governmental organizations Kurdistan Institute for Human Rights and Al-Shafa'a Humanitarian Organization for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/L.10 and E/2018/SR.17)	17	17 April 2018	140
2018/216	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2018/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision I, as amended by the Council in decisions 2018/213, 2018/214 and 2018/215, and E/2018/SR.17)	17	17 April 2018	140
2018/217	Requests for withdrawal of consultative status (E/2018/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision II, and E/2018/SR.17)	17	17 April 2018	152
2018/218	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2018 regular session (E/2018/32 (Part I) , sect. I, draft decision III, and E/2018/SR.17)	17	17 April 2018	153
2018/219	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-seventh session (E/2018/26 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2018/SR.17)	19 (b)	17 April 2018	153
2018/220	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes (E/2018/SR.17)	19 (b)	17 April 2018	154
2018/221	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (E/2018/SR.19)	11	18 April 2018	154

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2018/222	Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its third session (E/2018/SR.19)	18 (e)	18 April 2018	154
2018/223	Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2018/45 , chap. IV, and E/2018/SR.19)	18 (h)	18 April 2018	154
2018/224	Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its fifteenth session (E/2018/SR.19)	18 (h)	18 April 2018	155
2018/225	Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its seventh session and provisional agenda and dates for its eighth session (E/2017/46 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2018/SR.19)	18 (i)	18 April 2018	155
2018/226	Application of the intergovernmental organization Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research for observer status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/L.7 and E/2018/SR.19)	2	18 April 2018	156
2018/227	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and dates for its fiftieth session (E/2018/24 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2018/SR.34)	18 (c)	12 June 2018	156
2018/228	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-third session (E/2018/27 , chap. I, sect. C, and E/2018/SR.34)	19 (a)	12 June 2018	160
2018/229	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions (E/2018/SR.34)	19 (a)	12 June 2018	161
2018/230	Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2018 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (E/FFDF/2018/3 and E/2018/SR.34)	11 (a)	12 June 2018	161
2018/231	Report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (E/2018/SR.34)	11	12 June 2018	161
2018/232	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-second session (E/2018/25 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, and E/2018/SR.35)	18 (f)	12 June 2018	161
2018/233	Report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/2018/25 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, and E/2018/SR.35)	18 (f)	12 June 2018	163
2018/234	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with human rights questions (E/2018/SR.35)	19 (f)	12 June 2018	163

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2018/235	Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development (E/2018/L.12 and E/2018/SR.35)	2	12 June 2018	163
2018/236	Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/67 and E/2018/SR.35)	2	12 June 2018	164
2018/237	Dates of and provisional agenda for the eighteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2018/44 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2018/SR.41)	18 (g)	2 July 2018	164
2018/238	Report of the Secretary-General on progress on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (E/2018/SR.41)	18 (d)	2 July 2018	164
2018/239	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda for its fourteenth session (E/2018/42 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2018/SR.41)	18 (k)	2 July 2018	165
2018/240	International expert group meeting on the theme “Conservation and the rights of indigenous peoples” (E/2018/43 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, and E/2018/SR.41)	19 (g)	2 July 2018	166
2018/241	Venue and dates of the eighteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2018/43 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, and E/2018/SR.41)	19 (g)	2 July 2018	166
2018/242	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its seventeenth session and provisional agenda for its eighteenth session (E/2018/43 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III, and E/2018/SR.41)	19 (g)	2 July 2018	166
2018/243	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-sixth session (E/2017/30/Add.1 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2018/SR.42)	19 (c)	2 July 2018	167
2018/244	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its twenty-eighth session (E/2018/30 , chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II, and E/2018/SR.42)	19 (c)	2 July 2018	167
2018/245	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixtieth session (E/2017/28/Add.1 , chap. I, sect. A, and E/2018/SR.42)	19 (d)	2 July 2018	168
2018/246	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-first session and provisional agenda for its sixty-second session (E/2018/28 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I, and E/2018/SR.42)	19 (d)	2 July 2018	168
2018/247	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2018/28 , chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II, and E/2018/SR.42)	19 (d)	2 July 2018	169
2018/248	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the high-level segment of its 2018 session (E/2018/SR.49)	5	19 July 2018	169
2018/249	African countries emerging from conflict (E/2018/L.24 as orally corrected and E/2018/SR.50)	12 (e)	24 July 2018	170

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2018/250	Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (E/2018/SR.50)	14	24 July 2018	170
2018/251	Application of the non-governmental organization Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2018/L.29 and E/2018/SR.51)	17	24 July 2018	170
2018/252	Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification and requests for a change of name received from non-governmental organizations (E/2018/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision I, as amended by the Council in decision 2018/251, and E/2018/SR.51)	17	24 July 2018	170
2018/253	Request for acknowledgement of merger of non-governmental organizations (E/2018/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision II, and E/2018/SR.51)	17	24 July 2018	179
2018/254	Requests for withdrawal of consultative status received from three non-governmental organizations (E/2018/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision III, and E/2018/SR.51)	17	24 July 2018	179
2018/255	Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2018/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision IV, and E/2018/SR.51)	17	24 July 2018	180
2018/256	Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2018/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision V, and E/2018/SR.51)	17	24 July 2018	183
2018/257	Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2018/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision VI, and E/2018/SR.51)	17	24 July 2018	183
2018/258	Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2019 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2018/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision VII, and E/2018/SR.51)	17	24 July 2018	185
2018/259	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2018 resumed session (E/2018/32 (Part II) , sect. I, draft decision VIII, and E/2018/SR.51)	17	24 July 2018	186
2018/260	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation (E/2018/SR.51)	15	24 July 2018	186
2018/261	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-second session (E/2018/31 , chap. I, sect. B, and E/2018/SR.51)	18 (b)	24 July 2018	187
2018/262	Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2018/45/Add.1 , chap. IV, and E/2018/SR.51)	18 (h)	24 July 2018	188

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2018/263	Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its sixteenth session (E/2018/SR.51)	18 (h)	24 July 2018	188
2018/264	Rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names and draft agenda for its first session (E/2018/L.25 and E/2018/SR.51)	18 (i)	24 July 2018	188
2018/265	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies (E/2018/SR.51)	12 (a)	24 July 2018	201

Resolutions

2018/1. Working arrangements for the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling also that it was decided at the 2017 forum on financing for development follow-up that the third forum would be held from Monday, 23 April, to Thursday, 26 April 2018,³

Decides on the following working arrangements for the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council, mindful that it may need to convene additional meetings as needed:

(a) Coordination and management meetings will be held from Monday, 16 April, to Wednesday, 18 April 2018; from Tuesday, 12 June, to Thursday, 14 June 2018; on Monday, 2 July, and Tuesday, 3 July 2018; and on Tuesday, 24 July, and Wednesday, 25 July 2018;

(b) The youth forum will be held on Tuesday, 30 January, and Wednesday, 31 January 2018;

(c) The operational activities for development segment will be held from Tuesday, 27 February, to Thursday, 1 March 2018;

(d) The partnership forum will be held on Wednesday, 4 April 2018;

(e) The integration segment will be held from Tuesday, 1 May, to Thursday, 3 May 2018;

(f) The multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals will be held on Wednesday, 16 May, and Thursday, 17 May 2018;

(g) The one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters will be held on Friday, 18 May 2018;

(h) The humanitarian affairs segment will be held from Tuesday, 19 June, to Thursday, 21 June 2018;

(i) The organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2018 to July 2019 will be held on Thursday, 26 July 2018;

(j) The dates of the 2018 Development Cooperation Forum, the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, and the high-level segment of the Council, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, will be decided at a later stage.

*1st plenary meeting
27 July 2017*

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

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

³ See [E/FFDF/2017/3](#).

2018/2. Future organization and methods of work of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 715 A (XXVII) of 23 April 1959, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to set up a small group of consultants to consider technical problems, to draft recommendations for the domestic standardization of geographical names and to report to the Council,

Taking note of the first report of that group, in which the group stated that it was imperative to hold an international conference on the standardization of geographical names, and of the subsequent decisions of the Council on convening the conferences,

Recalling its resolution 1314 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968, in which it approved the terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Geographical Names, which was later renamed the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names by the decision taken by the Council at its 1854th meeting, on 4 May 1973,

Reaffirming the aims of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, derived from resolution 1314 (XLIV), in particular the aim to emphasize the importance of the standardization of geographical names at the national and international levels and to demonstrate the benefits to be derived from such standardization,

Recalling that, in its decision 1988/116 of 25 May 1988, the Council approved the statute and rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names and that, in its decisions 1993/226 of 12 July 1993 and 2002/307 of 25 October 2002, it approved new versions of the statute,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and stressing the importance of the implementation of this new ambitious Agenda, including the relevance of the standardization of geographical names,

Recalling decision 29/101 of 29 April 2016 of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names,⁴ in which the Group of Experts welcomed the initiative of the Bureau of the Group of Experts to reflect on how the working modalities of the Group of Experts could be improved, took note of the specific proposals that had been made by the Bureau and agreed that it was useful to periodically review the working methods of the Group of Experts in order to respond effectively to evolving policy needs and the changing information and communications technology environment,

Recalling also its resolution 2016/27 of 27 July 2016 on strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management, in which it stressed the need to strengthen the coordination and coherence of global geospatial information management, in capacity-building, norm-setting, data collection, data dissemination and data sharing, among others, through appropriate coordination mechanisms, including in the broader United Nations system, building on the work of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management,

Emphasizing the breadth of experience in and the contribution of the Group of Experts towards the standardization and administration of geographical names at the national, regional and global levels, its impact across all global development themes, and the need to continue its work programme,

Recognizing that a robust, voluntary, participatory and integrated mechanism and structure consisting of working groups and linguistic and geographical divisions within a modern framework with revised methods of work will result in operational efficiencies and cost savings to Member States and across the United Nations system,

1. *Decides* that the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names shall be discontinued in their current formats and be subsumed by a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council that will retain their respective mandates, where relevant, as well as resolutions of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and responsibility for the implementation thereof, will be named the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, which will be composed of representatives of States Members of the United Nations, including experts

⁴ See E/2016/66, sect. I.B.

appointed by Governments, and will focus on technical issues associated with the standardization of geographical names that may, where appropriate, support relevant aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁵

2. *Also decides* that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names shall convene biennial sessions, in principle, over a period of five days, beginning in 2019, with the full authority to set its strategic direction and adopt resolutions to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to be able to address the needs of a rapidly changing and expanding technical environment in a timely manner;

3. *Further decides* that the Group of Experts shall convene its sessions in New York, with the option to convene sessions at an alternative United Nations venue or in a specific country, should a Member State commit to hosting and funding the session;

4. *Reaffirms* the need to consider ways to avoid duplication and overlapping of efforts, if any, as well as to strengthen the joint work between the Group of Experts and the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, taking into account that places and geospatial objects referred to by geographical names should have a geospatial location established through the global geodetic reference frame;

5. *Decides* that the elected Bureau of the Group of Experts shall be maintained to oversee the 2017–2019 transition, on an exceptional basis;

6. *Also decides* that the rules of procedure shall be drafted by the Bureau, in close consultation with the States Members of the United Nations, and be presented to the Economic and Social Council for adoption, in line with the procedures of relevant Council bodies, in advance of the first session of the Group of Experts, and that these rules will be the subject of an open negotiation process and will cover, among other matters, the following points:

(a) Identification of the structure of the Bureau, election methods and terms of service;

(b) Operational structure of the Group of Experts, including the role and scope of any plenary sessions, technical committees, working groups or divisional structures aimed at providing support for countries with regard to developing and refining programmes for the standardization of geographical names;

(c) Development of a draft agenda for the first session, reflecting, wherever possible, the agendas of the most recent session of the Group of Experts and the most recent United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names;

(d) Ongoing review processes with regard to the structure and methods of work of the Group of Experts;

(e) Participation.

*6th plenary meeting
10 November 2017*

2018/3. Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

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

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 50/161 of 22 December 1995 on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, the outcome of the World Summit⁶ and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly,⁷

⁵ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁶ *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.

⁷ General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

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

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013, in which the Assembly stipulated that the Economic and Social Council should invite, inter alia, its subsidiary bodies to contribute, as appropriate, to its work in keeping with the agreed annual theme and that it should ensure the harmonization and coordination of the agendas and work programmes of the functional commissions by promoting a clearer division of labour among them and providing clearer policy guidance to them,

Recognizing the commitment, and emphasizing the need, to strengthen the Council, within its mandate under the Charter of the United Nations as a principal organ of the Organization, in the integrated and coordinated follow-up to the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and recognizing the key role of the Council in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Recalling its resolution 1996/7 of 22 July 1996, by which it decided that the Commission, in fulfilling its mandate, should assist the Council in monitoring, reviewing and appraising the progress achieved and problems encountered in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development⁶ and should advise the Council thereon,

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

Mindful of the review by the General Assembly of the arrangements contained in its resolution 68/1 and the annex thereto, to be conducted during its seventy-second session, and the ongoing process of discussions on the reform of the United Nations, in particular the process of repositioning the United Nations development system,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action, the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,⁸ and the World Programme of Action for Youth,⁹ the objectives of the International Year of the Family and their follow-up processes and the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond,¹⁰ as well as the fulfilment of the obligations of States parties under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹¹ and other relevant key instruments, are mutually reinforcing to the advancement of social development for all,

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

1. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, in promoting the integrated treatment of social development issues in the United Nations system, shall review, on a periodic basis, issues related to the follow-up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,⁶ in a manner consistent with the functions and contributions of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and shall advise the Council thereon;

2. *Affirms* that the Commission continues to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the World Summit and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,⁷ and that it serves

⁸ *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.

⁹ General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 68/3.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues, and calls upon Member States, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support for its work;

3. *Reaffirms* that the Commission will contribute to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹² within its existing mandate, by supporting the thematic reviews of the high-level political forum on sustainable development on progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues, which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them, while engaging all relevant stakeholders and feeding into and being aligned with the cycle of the high-level political forum, according to the organizational arrangements established by the General Assembly and the Council;

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

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

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

7. *Decides* that, with regard to the review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups, the Commission shall review the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons¹³ and the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities¹⁴ by proceeding to the review of the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond;¹⁰

8. *Requests* the Commission to adopt a multi-year programme of work to allow for predictability and adequate time for preparation; in selecting its priority theme, the Commission should take into consideration, in addition to the follow-up to and review of the World Summit and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, the programme of work of the Council, as well as the 2030 Agenda, so as to build synergies and contribute to the work of the Council system and the high-level political forum;

9. *Decides* that the priority theme for the 2019 session, which shall allow the Commission to contribute to the work of the Council, will be “Addressing inequalities and challenges to social inclusion through fiscal, wage and social protection policies”;

10. *Also decides* to continue to consider the biennialization of the resolutions of the Commission, with a view to strengthening the resolution on the priority theme, eliminating duplication and overlap and promoting complementarity in the consideration and negotiation of similar or related issues between the Council and the General Assembly;

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

¹² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹³ [A/37/351/Add.1](#) and [A/37/351/Add.1/Corr.1](#), annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 48/96, annex.

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

*17th plenary meeting
17 April 2018*

2018/4. 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 1995,¹⁵ 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 2000,¹⁶ the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, held in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,¹⁷ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁸ reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000¹⁹ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,²⁰ and recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,²¹ the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,²² General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,²³

Recognizing the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa and reaffirmed in the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2008,²⁴ and noting the relevant decisions of African Union summits related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development, including the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004,

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

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

¹⁵ *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.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

¹⁹ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

²¹ General Assembly resolution 65/1.

²² General Assembly resolution 57/2.

²³ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

²⁴ General Assembly resolution 63/1.

implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling the fourth session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Social Development, on the theme “Strengthening the African family for inclusive development in Africa”, held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 May 2014, and the first session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Social Development, Labour and Employment, on the theme “Social protection for inclusive development”, held in Addis Ababa from 20 to 24 April 2015, recalling in this regard the African Common Position on Social Integration and the Social Policy Framework for Africa, both of which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in February 2009, as well as the African Common Position on Good Practices in Family Policy Development and Implementation for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (2014) and the renewed Continental Plan of Action on the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2010–2019), which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2013, and noting the adoption of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa in January 2016,

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

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

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

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

Recognizing that, after the latest global financial crisis, the global economy is still facing difficult macroeconomic conditions, low commodity prices, subdued trade growth and volatile capital flows, that, notwithstanding the impact of the financial crisis, financial flows and the share of developing countries in world trade have continued to increase, that these advances have contributed to a substantial reduction in the number of people living in extreme poverty, and that, despite these gains, many countries, particularly developing countries, still face considerable challenges and some have fallen further behind, emphasizing that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development,²⁵ and in this regard encouraging African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa,

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

²⁵ [A/57/304](#), annex.

Recognizing further 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,

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

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

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

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that the development efforts of such countries need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conferences on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,²⁶

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

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;²⁷

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African Governments in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development²⁵ to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encouraging them, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

3. *Also welcomes* the progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the voluntary adherence of 37 African countries to the Mechanism and the completion of the peer review process in 21 countries, welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process, and encourages further strengthening of the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

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

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women and girls in the

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ [E/CN.5/2018/2](#).

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;

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

7. *Welcomes* the African Union Road Map on Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth, which outlines policy actions based on empowerment, education and employment to achieve the dividend, 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;

8. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to declare 2018 as African Anti-Corruption Year;

9. *Urges* all countries that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,²⁸ 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;

10. *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,¹⁷ robust efforts are needed to sustain gains made under the Millennium Development Goals and integrate additional health issues into a broad health and development agenda, particularly the extension of universal health coverage;

11. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard welcomes the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, held in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, notes that 48 African countries have since integrated the objectives of the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Mortality in Africa into their national strategies, and urges the pursuit and implementation of commitments to improve maternal and child health;

12. *Takes note* of the declaration of the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 12 to 16 July 2013, on the progress made in implementing the Abuja actions towards the elimination of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in Africa by 2030, also takes note of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, adopted on 8 June 2016 at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS,²⁹ 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;

13. *Also takes note* of the decision of the African Union to extend the African Union Road Map on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Response in Africa from 2016 to 2020 so as to achieve full implementation, notes the revitalization of AIDS Watch Africa as an African high-level platform from which to advocate action, accountability and resource mobilization for the response to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis

²⁸ United Nations *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

²⁹ General Assembly resolution [70/266](#), annex.

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;

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

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

16. *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;

17. *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;

18. *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;

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

20. *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;

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

22. *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;

23. *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;

24. *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;

25. *Welcomes* the increase of official development assistance in real terms in 2016, but expresses its concern that bilateral net official development assistance to least developed countries fell slightly in real terms in 2016, after increasing in 2015, and that many countries still fall short of their respective official development assistance commitments, reiterates that the fulfilment of all such commitments remains crucial and that for many least developed countries and landlocked developing countries official development assistance remains the largest source of external financing, commends those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitment to provide 0.7 per cent of their 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 other countries to step up efforts to increase their official development assistance and to make additional concrete efforts towards the targets, welcomes the decision by the European Union reaffirming its collective commitment to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and undertaking to meet collectively the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries in the short term and to reach 0.20 per cent with respect to the least developed countries within the time frame of the 2030 Agenda, and encourages providers of official development assistance to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

26. *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;

27. *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;

28. *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;

29. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the African Union to align the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa,³⁰ reaffirms General Assembly resolution [71/254](#) of 23 December 2016, entitled “Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa’s Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027”, and invites development partners, including the United Nations system, to continue to support the Coordination Mechanism in achieving its objectives, including through the allocation of the financing necessary to support the implementation of its activities;

30. *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

³⁰ The nine clusters include governance; science and technology; infrastructure development; social and human development; agriculture, food security and rural development; peace and security; environment, population and urbanization; advocacy and communication; and industry, trade and market access.

national development policies and strategies and of the implementation of commitments for the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals at the national, regional and international levels, and in this regard urges donor countries and organizations, including the United Nations system, and the international and regional statistical communities to support African countries in strengthening statistical capacity in support of development;

31. *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 small and medium-sized enterprises that contribute to job growth and increase incomes along the agricultural value stream;

32. *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;

33. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture, food security and nutrition in Africa to align their efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, using the Programme's investment plans for alignment of external funding, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;³¹

34. *Also recognizes* the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the First and Second United Nations Decades for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006 and 2008–2017), and welcomes the proclamation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) by the General Assembly in its resolution [72/233](#) of 20 December 2017 in order to maintain the momentum generated by the implementation of the Second Decade and to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

35. *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;

36. *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;

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

38. *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;

39. *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

³¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

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;

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

41. *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;

42. *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;

43. *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;

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

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

46. *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;

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

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

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into consideration General Assembly resolutions [62/179](#) of 19 December 2007, [63/267](#) of 31 March 2009, [64/258](#) of 16 March 2010, [65/284](#) of 22 June 2011, [66/286](#) of 23 July 2012, [67/294](#) of 15 August 2013, [68/301](#) of 17 July 2014, [69/290](#) of 19 June 2015, [70/295](#) of 25 July 2016 and [71/320](#) of 8 September 2017, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", to submit to the Commission for Social Development, for its consideration at its fifty-seventh session, a report on the social dimensions of the New Partnership and Agenda 2063 of the African Union, including, in cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies, an overview of current processes related to social development in Africa, including recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of the work of United Nations bodies while preserving the social dimensions of the New Partnership and Agenda 2063.

*17th plenary meeting
17 April 2018*

2018/5. Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution [2016/6](#) of 2 June 2016, in which it decided that the priority theme for the 2017–2018 review and policy cycle of the Commission for Social Development would be “Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all”,

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 Development³² and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session³³ constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels, and encouraging the continued global dialogue on social development issues,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and affirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, 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, and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner,

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

Reiterating that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development needs to be implemented in a comprehensive manner, reflecting its universal, integrated and indivisible nature, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting each country’s policy space and leadership, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments, including by developing cohesive sustainable development strategies to eradicate poverty,

Reaffirming that the internationally agreed development goals and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits provide a comprehensive basis for action at the national, regional and international levels, with the key objectives of poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, recognizing the need to strengthen political impetus in their implementation and follow-up to their outcomes, and recognizing in particular that the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals are mutually reinforcing and that the Copenhagen commitments are crucial to a coherent people-centred approach to development,

Reiterating the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, and the wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

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

³² *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.

³³ General Assembly resolution [S-24/2](#), annex.

Noting with concern the uneven progress achieved, that major gaps remain and that obstacles persist in fulfilling the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development and that there are rising inequalities within and among many countries,

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

Concerned at the global nature of poverty and inequality, underlining the fact that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and of hunger is an ethical, social, political, environmental and economic imperative of all humankind, and in this regard recognizing that there is a need to better understand the multidimensional nature of development and poverty, and acknowledging the significant role that the United Nations system has played and should continue to play in this regard,

Recognizing the importance of supporting countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and to promote the empowerment of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, indigenous peoples, local communities, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and people of African descent,

Welcoming the remarkable progress made since 1990, which has lifted 1 billion people out of extreme poverty, and the unprecedented decrease in the percentage of people living on less than 1.90 United States dollars a day since the beginning of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017),

Remaining deeply concerned that progress has been uneven, inequality has increased and 1.6 billion people still live in multidimensional poverty, the total number of persons living in extreme poverty remains unacceptably high 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,

Deeply concerned that extreme poverty persists in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and is particularly severe in developing countries, and that its extent and its manifestations, such as social exclusion, hunger, vulnerability to trafficking in persons, disease, lack of adequate shelter, illiteracy and hopelessness, among others, as well as structural and systemic inequalities – social, political, economic and cultural – often remain unaddressed and further entrench poverty,

Recalling the commitment in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture and in this regard remaining deeply concerned at the increase in the number of chronically undernourished people and the rise in the absolute number of people affected by hunger globally, and recalling that growth in gross domestic product originating in agriculture is on average at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as growth in non-agricultural sectors,

Reaffirming the call for targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and the importance of nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, based on national priorities, paying particular attention to women, children, older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, and recognizing that social protection floors provide a basis from which to address poverty and vulnerability,

Noting that, in order to make further progress in the eradication of poverty, inequality must be addressed in all its dimensions, and recognizing that high levels of inequality negatively affect consumption and economic growth and its sustainability and that inequality impedes lower-income households from remaining healthy and accumulating physical and human capital, thereby lowering labour productivity and reducing social mobility, making it more difficult to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty and trapping a large segment of the population in poverty,

Bearing in mind that, in order to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty and vulnerability, promote the well-being of all persons of all ages, boost development efforts, contribute to better outcomes for children and address the feminization of poverty, positive action needs to be taken, including in the form of policies at the national and international levels that address existing inequalities in the distribution of services, resources and infrastructure, as well as access to food, health care, education and decent work in cities and other human settlements,

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

Noting with particular concern that only 29 per cent of the global population is covered by comprehensive social security systems that include the full range of benefits from child and family benefits to old-age pensions, that only 45.2 per cent of the global population is effectively covered by at least one social protection benefit and that, in rural areas, 56 per cent of the population lacks health-care coverage, compared with 22 per cent in urban areas,

Noting that investing in old-age, disability and child benefits could directly reduce poverty rates and have a wider positive impact on nutrition, health and education as well as on local economic development and employment, resulting in lower levels of poverty and vulnerability in the medium and longer terms,

Noting with particular satisfaction that, increasingly, countries are expanding the fiscal space available for introducing various elements of social protection, and that a number of middle- and low-income countries have already initiated components of national social protection systems and extended them successfully, with demonstrable positive impacts on poverty reduction,

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

Recognizing also that social protection is an investment in people and thus in long-term social and economic development and that nationally appropriate social protection systems and floors are making a critical contribution to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals aimed at poverty eradication and exerting a positive impact on economic growth, social cohesion and social development and that they have an essential role to play in building resilient and environmentally friendly societies,

Reaffirming that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, that its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development, that increases in global temperature, environmental degradation, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States, and that the survival of many societies and of the biological support systems of the planet is at risk, which further threatens food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and thus requires urgent action to maintain, preserve and sustain the development gains achieved in the past decades,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;³⁴

2. *Recognizes* that poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, including promoting social dialogue, and social integration are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, that an internal and external enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that these objectives can be pursued simultaneously and that policies to pursue these objectives must promote social justice, social cohesion, intergenerational solidarity and economic recovery and growth, and must be economically, socially and environmentally sustainable;

3. *Emphasizes* that the international community, through the outcome documents of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the World Summit for Social Development³² and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,³³ the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³⁵ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,³⁶ has reinforced the urgency of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion within the United Nations development agenda;

³⁴ [E/CN.5/2018/3](#).

³⁵ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

³⁶ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

4. *Stresses* that Member States should take all measures necessary in order to leave no one behind, while respecting the human rights of all and promoting social protection and equal access to quality essential public services for all, such as quality education and health care, including maternity, newborn, child, long-term and palliative care and social care services, and recognizes that this involves the active participation of every member of society, without any kind of discrimination, in civic, social, economic, cultural and political activities and in decision-making processes at all levels;

5. *Also stresses* that special efforts should be made to foster and enhance the participation of all members of society, including people living in poverty and those who are vulnerable or marginalized, in all aspects of political, economic, social, civic and cultural life, in particular the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as appropriate, of policies that affect them;

6. *Recognizes* that eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity require collective and transformative efforts, putting the furthest behind first and adapting institutions and policies to take into account the multidimensional nature of poverty and the inherent interlinkages between different Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

7. *Calls upon* the international community, including Member States, to continue their ambitious efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socioeconomic approaches to overcoming poverty, and, in view of the negative impact of inequality, including gender inequality, on poverty, emphasizes the importance of structural transformation that leads to inclusive and sustainable industrialization for employment creation and poverty reduction, investing in sustainable agriculture and quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all, enhancing interconnectivity and achieving access to energy, and improving access to financial services, as well as promoting decent rural employment, improving access to quality education, promoting quality health care, including through the acceleration of the transition towards equitable access to universal health coverage, advancing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, expanding social protection coverage, climate change mitigation and adaptation and combating inequality and social exclusion;

8. *Recognizes* that the creation of full and productive employment and decent work for all should be a central objective of national policies and that macroeconomic policies should contribute to creating more and better job opportunities and an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship, which is essential for the creation of new jobs, and calls for the respect, promotion and realization of fundamental principles and rights at work, in accordance with the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;

9. *Also recognizes* that, to keep up with the growth of the global working population, more than 600 million new jobs will need to be created by 2030, while at the same time poor job quality, underemployment and informal work, which remain pervasive worldwide, particularly in developing countries, will need to be addressed, and underlines the need to support innovative approaches in the design and implementation of employment policies and programmes for all, including the long-term unemployed, such as public investment in infrastructure, the promotion of decent work and support to entrepreneurs;

10. *Emphasizes* that addressing these challenges requires a mix of policies that sustain growth of output and decent jobs, which could include existing labour market policies that have been strengthened, redefined and reoriented, and in this regard acknowledges the vital role that the private sector can play in generating new investments, employment and financing for development and in advancing efforts towards full and productive employment and decent work for all, and encourages the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives, to contribute to decent work for all and job creation for both women and men, and particularly for young people, including through partnerships with Governments, the United Nations system, civil society and academia;

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

12. *Also urges* Member States to promote and respect the right to education throughout the life cycle at all levels, especially for those who have been left furthest behind, including by providing universal access to quality education, ensuring inclusive, equal and non-discriminatory quality education, enhancing the recruitment and training of teachers, promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all and the completion of primary and secondary education and eliminating gender disparities in access to all areas of secondary and tertiary education, promoting financial and digital literacy, ensuring that women and girls in particular have equal access to career development, training, scholarships and fellowships and adopting positive action to build the leadership skills and influence of women and girls, and to adopt measures that promote, respect and guarantee the safety of women and girls in the school environment and that support persons with disabilities at all levels of education and training;

13. *Reiterates* that access to quality formal and non-formal education, at all levels, including, as appropriate, catch-up and literacy education and lifelong learning, including in information and communications technologies, for those who did not receive formal education, information and communications technologies and volunteerism are important factors that enable people of all ages, particularly young people, to acquire the relevant skills and to build their capacities, including for employability and entrepreneurial development, and to gain decent and productive work, and calls upon Member States to take the action necessary to ensure that young people in particular have access to such services and opportunities;

14. *Urges* Member States to continue their efforts to reduce the burden of disease and improve the health and well-being of their people by addressing the social determinants of health, promoting universal health coverage, increasing the coverage of child immunization, expanding HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and treatment programmes, supporting community-based service delivery, providing safe drinking water and sanitation and improving nutrition;

15. *Calls upon* Member States to accelerate progress towards the goal of universal health coverage, which implies that all people have equal access, without discrimination of any kind, to nationally determined sets of quality promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative basic health services needed and essential, safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines, while ensuring that the use of such services and medicines does not expose the users to financial hardship, with a specific emphasis on the poor, vulnerable and marginalized segments of the population;

16. *Calls upon* the international community and global health partners, as well as regional and national stakeholders, to support Member States in carrying out their primary responsibilities to accelerate the transition towards universal health coverage, and tackle social, economic and environmental determinants of health, as well as demographic challenges, including population ageing, provide social protection and adopt integrated, people-centred, community-based and gender-responsive health services based on human rights, which will help to empower those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, enhance health equity and equality, end discrimination and create a more inclusive society;

17. *Expresses deep concern* that maternal health remains one area constrained by some of the largest health inequities in the world, and over the uneven progress in improving newborn, child and maternal health, and in this context calls upon States to implement their commitments to preventing and reducing newborn, child and maternal mortality and morbidity through, inter alia, equitable and universal access to affordable and quality health-care services and preventive health-care information, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health;

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

19. *Also encourages* Member States, in the context of their national sustainable development frameworks and the associated integrated financing frameworks, to formulate and implement national strategies to extend social security and essential social services to all, that are responsive to shocks, sustainable in the long run and focused on those furthest below the poverty line, within their economic and fiscal capacities;

20. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with national circumstances, to establish as quickly as possible and maintain the social protection floors that comprise basic social security, so that all persons in need have access to essential health care, including maternity, newborn, child, long-term and palliative care, that meets the criteria of

availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality, and to ensure basic income security for children, basic income security for persons of active age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability, inter alia, in the context of efforts to enable employment, and basic income security for older persons, as set out in the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) of the International Labour Organization;

21. *Encourages* Member States, when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating social protection programmes, to ensure gender mainstreaming and the promotion and protection of all human rights, in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law, throughout the process;

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

23. *Welcomes* the importance accorded by the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up at its 2017 session, inter alia, to the need to ensure that social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, are well designed, efficiently operated, responsive to shocks and sustainable in the long term, appreciates in this context the commitment to expand peer learning and experience-sharing among countries and regions and the encouragement given to international capacity-building support to help countries to identify the right financing mixes to match their respective needs, capacities and national circumstances, and also appreciates the invitation by the forum to its Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development to compile an inventory of relevant domestic and international financial instruments and modalities and existing quick-disbursing international facilities and the requirements for accessing them, for assured provision of social protection, for discussion at the 2018 session of the forum;

24. *Also welcomes* the progress on financial inclusion across all income groups and all regions in recent years, while being concerned that 2 billion people, primarily in rural areas in developing countries, still do not have access to formal financial services and remaining concerned about the gender gap in financial inclusion;

25. *Calls upon* States to promote more equitable participation in and access to economic growth gains, such as through policies that aim to ensure inclusive labour markets, socially responsive macroeconomic policies in which the creation of more and better job opportunities has a key role and social inclusion strategies that promote social integration, and by providing fiscally sustainable and nationally appropriate social protection systems, including floors, for all members of society, including those who are vulnerable or marginalized;

26. *Also calls upon* States to support innovative and inclusive finance that promotes universal access for individuals and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and in particular women, youth and other disadvantaged groups, at a reasonable cost, to a wide range of financial services, given that such services can be an effective tool to significantly reduce poverty and lower income inequality when delivered through a coordinated and sustained effort among Governments, the private sector, development partners and consumers;

27. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening the productive capacities of the least developed countries in all sectors, including through structural transformation, and adopting policies that increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and quality and resilient infrastructure;

28. *Also emphasizes* the essential role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development as part of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation in eradicating poverty and supporting sustained economic growth and thus in contributing to achieving sustainable development in developing countries;

29. *Encourages* States to make public investments in infrastructure and, where viable, to promote an increase in private investments in infrastructure that prioritize social and economic inclusion and accessibility, boost interconnectivity, trade and regional integration and meet the needs of poor people, disadvantaged areas, local communities and others that are in vulnerable situations;

30. *Also encourages* States to promote equitable, affordable, accessible and sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure for all, without discrimination, including affordable serviced land, rural roads, irrigation, affordable housing, modern and renewable energy, electrification, safe drinking water and sanitation, nutritious and

adequate food, waste disposal, sustainable mobility, mass transit systems, health-care facilities and family planning, education, culture, and information and communications technologies;

31. *Urges* Member States to develop gender- and youth-responsive policies, programmes and strategies in agriculture and fisheries that revitalize and reinvest in the rural non-farm economy, smallholder farmers and fishers, particularly women farmers and fishers, by, inter alia, increasing public and private investment in agricultural research and extension services, developing rural and urban areas and sustainable agriculture and fisheries, undertaking small-scale mechanization, increasing the usage of high-yielding seed varieties and fertilizers and improving infrastructure and access to markets, as well as improving strategies for transferring readily adaptable technologies to local farmers;

32. *Expresses deep concern* that climate change and environmental degradation pose a challenge to poverty eradication and the achievement of sustainable development, threaten food security and increase the risks of famine, and that those living in poverty, especially in developing countries, are disproportionately affected by the impacts of desertification, deforestation, sand and dust storms, natural disasters, persistent drought, extreme weather events, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, and underlines the need for climate-related vulnerability to be well incorporated into national development plans and strategies for eradicating poverty and reducing inequality and for social protection systems to be established and developed to withstand emergency situations, in order to protect those who are most vulnerable;

33. *Stresses* that the impacts of natural disasters, climate change, conflicts and major outbreaks of disease are severely hampering efforts to achieve poverty eradication, in particular in developing countries, and calls upon the international community to give priority to addressing them;

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

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

36. *Invites* Member States to invest in a variety of family-oriented policies and programmes, as important tools for, inter alia, fighting poverty, social exclusion and inequality, promoting work-family balance and gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and advancing social integration and intergenerational solidarity, to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

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

38. *Reaffirms* the rights of persons with disabilities and the commitment to achieving their full and equal participation in all parts of society, including through the mainstreaming of a disability perspective in all development efforts, and recognizes that this will make a crucial contribution to progress across all of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease, and that social integration and economic policies should seek to reduce inequalities, promote access to basic social services, education, employment and health-

care services for all, actively work to eliminate discrimination, increase the participation and integration of social groups, particularly persons with disabilities, and address the potential challenges posed to social development by globalization and market-driven reforms in order for all people in all countries to benefit from globalization;

39. *Recognizes* the essential contribution that older persons can continue to make to the functioning of societies and towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while noting with concern the high incidence of poverty among them, and in this regard encourages Member States to take into account the multidimensional nature of the vulnerability of older persons to poverty and economic insecurity, including through the promotion of good health, care and well-being, in their implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level;

40. *Encourages* Governments to pay greater attention to building capacity to eradicate poverty among older persons, in particular older women and older persons with disabilities, by mainstreaming ageing issues into poverty eradication measures, women's empowerment strategies and national development plans, and to include both ageing-specific policies and ageing-mainstreaming efforts in their national strategies; as well as to consider expanding, in accordance with domestic legislation and policies, the reach of sustainable pension schemes, including but not limited to strategies such as social pensions, and increasing their benefits, with a view to ensuring income security in old age;

41. *Acknowledges* the positive contribution of youth, as agents and beneficiaries of development, to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as to the general well-being, progress and diversity of society, as a way of contributing to a progressively fairer distribution of opportunities for youth, which will constitute a step forward in economic development, social justice, social integration and equity, and emphasizes the need to substantially increase the number of youth who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship and to ensure, by 2020, that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy;

42. *Reaffirms* that the strengthening of international cooperation regarding youth, capacity-building, the enhancement of dialogue, mutual understanding and the active participation of young people are crucial elements in efforts towards achieving the eradication of poverty, social inclusion, full employment and full participation in society, and in this regard stresses the importance of promoting access to health-care services, nationally owned social protection and social services as an essential instrument for empowering youth;

43. *Encourages* Member States to consider the impact of rapid technological change and increased interconnectivity on the delivery of social services, and underlines the importance of supporting innovation, fully respecting the right to privacy, mitigating potential related risks that may undermine people's livelihoods and well-being and supporting the exchange of information, knowledge and good policies and practices at the national, regional and international levels where innovation and new technologies have helped to advance social development, with particular attention to the most marginalized;

44. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders to improve data collection, analysis and monitoring to measure and achieve progress in advancing equality, social justice and participation for development policy planning, implementation and evaluation, taking regional contexts fully into account, and to share, where appropriate, relevant data and statistics with relevant agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, including the Statistical Commission, through appropriate mechanisms, and underlines the need to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability;

45. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in line with the outcomes of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, to support countries, upon their request, in collecting and analysing data and formulating policies on poverty in all its forms and dimensions, in support of national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

46. *Recognizes* that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that significant additional domestic public resources, supplemented by international assistance, as appropriate, will be critical to realizing sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and also recognizes the commitment to enhance revenue administration, in particular through modernized, progressive tax systems, improved tax policy and more efficient tax collection;

47. *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;

48. *Recognizes*, in this regard, that national development efforts, including social development efforts, need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance;

49. *Reaffirms* that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries, including the least developed countries, in strengthening their human, institutional and technological capacity;

50. *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;

51. *Acknowledges* that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation, and recognizes the contributions of South-South and triangular cooperation to the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty and pursue sustainable development;

52. *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;

53. *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 and to address the issues of illicit financial flows and corruption;

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

55. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, including organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations, to promote the exchange of information on measuring poverty beyond income, and highlighting in this regard the important work of the United Nations system in supporting multidimensional measurements and assessment of poverty;

56. *Also invites* all relevant stakeholders, including organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations, to share good practices relating to programmes and policies that address inequalities for the benefit of those living in extreme poverty and promote the active participation of those living in extreme poverty in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies, with the aim of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

57. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, and invites civil society, to provide technical and other assistance to Governments, upon their request, to formulate and implement national strategies to extend social security and social services to all, including for social protection floors.

*17th plenary meeting
17 April 2018*

2018/6. Third review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002,³⁷ the systematic review of its implementation by Member States was requested as being essential for its success in improving the quality of life of older persons,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 72/144 of 19 December 2017 and previous Assembly resolutions on ageing, as well as Human Rights Council resolution 33/5 of 29 September 2016³⁸ and previous Human Rights Council resolutions on ageing,

Recalling further that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2003/14 of 21 July 2003, invited Governments, the United Nations system and civil society to participate in a bottom-up approach to the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action,

Bearing in mind that the Commission for Social Development, in its resolution 42/1 of 13 February 2004,³⁹ decided to undertake the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action every five years,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴⁰ which was based on the results of the third review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action,

Noting the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing and its contribution to the implementation of and follow-up to the Madrid Plan of Action,

Noting also the work of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, appointed by the Human Rights Council, on the assessment of the human rights implications of the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴¹ which includes several aspirational and global targets that are specific to older persons, and stressing the importance of ensuring that issues of relevance to older persons are taken into account in its implementation in order to ensure that no one is left behind, including older persons,

Recognizing population ageing as one of the major trends that are likely to shape the prospects for achieving all of the Sustainable Development Goals, and recognizing also that implementing the priority directions of the Madrid Plan of Action and the relevant regional implementation strategies will help to achieve the Goals and contribute to efforts to leave no one behind,

Stressing that, in complementing national development efforts, enhanced international cooperation, in its different forms and ways, is essential to support developing countries in implementing the Madrid Plan of Action,

Recognizing the steps taken in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action by Member States, as well as relevant United Nations mechanisms, bodies and organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions, and noting the establishment of an informal inter-agency group on ageing in 2017,

Recognizing also that it is important for Member States to take concrete measures, in accordance with national legislation and consistent with applicable international law, to further protect and assist older persons in emergency situations, consistent with the Madrid Plan of Action and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁴² and to raise awareness in this area,

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

³⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/71/53/Add.1 and A/71/53/Add.1/Corr.1), chap. II.

³⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 6 (E/2004/26)*, chap. I, sect. E.

⁴⁰ E/CN.5/2018/4.

⁴¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁴² General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

Recognizing further the need to incorporate a gender perspective in all measures concerning older persons in order to take into account the specific needs and experiences of older women and men,

Recognizing the important role of various international and regional organizations that deal with training, capacity-building, policy design and monitoring at the national and regional levels in promoting and facilitating the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and acknowledging the work that is undertaken in various parts of the world, as well as regional initiatives, such as the Fourth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Asunción from 27 to 30 June 2017, the Asia-Pacific Intergovernmental Meeting on the Third Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, held in Bangkok from 12 to 14 September 2017, and the fourth Economic Commission for Europe Ministerial Conference on Ageing, held in Lisbon on 21 and 22 September 2017, and the regional review processes and reports of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as the work of institutes such as the International Institute on Ageing in Malta and the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna,

1. *Recognizes* the successful conclusion of the third review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,³⁷ and its results at the international, regional and national levels, which highlighted several common challenges across regions, from the various perspectives of demographic transition, cultural norms and level of economic development, including the health and well-being of older persons and the improvement of related health and care services, as well as the expansion, improvement and sustainability of social protection systems and other income support measures, all of which remain a priority in all regions;

2. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen further the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action and use it as a tool for the inclusion of older persons in the implementation and attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴¹ and the Sustainable Development Goals;

3. *Recognizes* the potential of older persons and the essential contribution they can continue to make to the functioning of societies and towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development if adequate guarantees are in place, and encourages Member States to create an enabling environment for the full participation of older persons in political, social, economic and cultural life, while taking into account the diversity in the situations of older persons;

4. *Encourages* Member States to take into account the multidimensional nature of the vulnerability of older persons to poverty and economic insecurity, including through the promotion of good health, care and well-being, in their implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to establish or strengthen national coordinating bodies or mechanisms, as appropriate, in order to, inter alia, facilitate the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, including its review and appraisal;

6. *Expresses concern* that growing older presents a significant additional risk of vulnerability to economic insecurity and poverty and that people living in areas where poverty is endemic, and having endured a life of poverty and deprivation, are often at greater risk of slipping deeper into poverty in their older age;

7. *Encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to mainstream ageing into their policy agendas, bearing in mind the crucial importance of family intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for social development, the realization of all human rights for older persons, the promotion of social integration and the prevention and elimination of age discrimination, including by highlighting a gender perspective;

8. *Also encourages* Member States to promote the understanding of ageing as an issue of concern to society as a whole, through lifelong education at all levels, in order to combat ageism and discrimination against older persons;

9. *Further encourages* Member States to consider including in their national strategies, inter alia, policy implementation approaches such as empowerment and participation, gender equality, awareness-raising and capacity development, and such essential policy implementation tools as evidence-based policymaking, mainstreaming, participatory approaches and indicators;

10. *Encourages* Member States to consider setting benchmarks for action at the national level based on the successes and good practices, shortcomings and future priorities identified in their national and regional levels of

review and appraisal in furthering implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, bearing in mind the specific needs of older persons, including through the strengthening of institutional mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt appropriate measures, including, if necessary, legislative measures to promote and protect the rights of older persons and measures aimed at providing economic and social security and health care, while considering the Madrid Plan of Action and mainstreaming a gender perspective, the full participation of older persons in the decision-making process affecting their lives, and ageing with dignity;

12. *Encourages* Member States to formulate and implement pension policies and seek to improve the effectiveness of their social protection and security systems, taking into consideration that it is necessary to promote decent work, which will subsequently allow for decent retirement;

13. *Also encourages* Member States to support the national and international research community in developing studies on the impact of the Madrid Plan of Action on older persons and national social policies;

14. *Further encourages* Member States to address the well-being and adequate health care of older persons, including long-term care and palliative care, and recognizes that the incidence and impacts of non-communicable diseases can be largely prevented or reduced with an approach that incorporates evidence-based, affordable, cost-effective, population-wide and multisectoral interventions;

15. *Encourages* Member States to harness scientific research and expertise and realize the potential of technology and of rapid technological change to focus on, inter alia, the individual, social, educational and health implications of ageing, in particular in developing countries;

16. *Invites* Member States to establish and/or strengthen partnerships with civil society organizations, such as organizations of older persons and academia, and with the private sector in order to improve their national capacity for policy formulation, implementation and monitoring in the area of ageing;

17. *Stresses* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level guided by each country's needs in order to promote and facilitate the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and in this connection encourages Member States to support the United Nations trust fund for ageing in order to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

18. *Invites* Member States as well as other major national and international stakeholders to continue their cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as the United Nations global focal point on ageing, in further implementing the Madrid Plan of Action;

19. *Acknowledges* the essential contributions of the United Nations regional commissions to the implementation, review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, including the organization of regional review and appraisal meetings and the preparation of their outcome documents, and calls upon the Secretary-General to strengthen the work of the regional commissions on ageing to enable them to enhance their regional implementation activities;

20. *Requests* the regional commissions to continue to facilitate, including through their intergovernmental bodies, the further implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action based on the priorities identified in the outcomes of their regional review and appraisal exercises and as a modality for the inclusion of older persons in the implementation and attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;

21. *Invites* its functional commissions, within their mandates, to consider mainstreaming ageing issues, inter alia, by including ageing and the concerns of older persons in the emerging issues under their programmes of work, as appropriate, bearing in mind the importance of improving United Nations coordination and strengthening capacity-building, where needed, in order to improve the situation of older persons;

22. *Invites* all relevant United Nations entities that can contribute to advancing the situation of older persons to give greater priority, within their respective mandates, to addressing the needs and concerns of older persons, while maximizing synergies;

23. *Encourages* the international community to enhance international cooperation, inter alia, cooperation among Member States, to support national efforts, upon request, to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions,

in keeping with internationally agreed goals, in order to achieve sustainable social and economic support for older persons, and to build capacity on ageing through stronger partnerships with civil society, such as organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations and community- and faith-based organizations, and with the private sector;

24. *Encourages* the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts, upon request, and to provide funding for research and the collection of data disaggregated by age, in addition to data disaggregated by sex and disability, in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate, practical and specific information and analysis on ageing, gender and disability, such as for policy planning, monitoring and evaluation;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the outcomes of the third review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, and in particular the relationship between development, social policy and the human rights of older persons to, inter alia, better inform the future work of relevant United Nations entities and bodies, including the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing;

26. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its fifty-eighth session, in 2020, a report on the modalities for the fourth review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action and the implementation of the present resolution.

*17th plenary meeting
17 April 2018*

2018/7. 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,⁴³ 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 and [2017/9](#) of 7 June 2017,

Reaffirming also the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women made at the Millennium Summit,⁴⁴ the 2005 World Summit,⁴⁵ the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals⁴⁶ and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,⁴⁷ 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,⁴⁸ the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,⁴⁹ the third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁵⁰ the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁵¹ the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem,⁵² the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)⁵³ and other major United Nations summits, conferences

⁴³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1)*, chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

⁴⁴ See General Assembly resolution [55/2](#).

⁴⁵ See General Assembly resolution [60/1](#).

⁴⁶ See General Assembly resolution [65/1](#).

⁴⁷ See General Assembly resolution [66/288](#), annex.

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

⁴⁹ See General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

⁵⁰ See General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

⁵¹ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁵² See General Assembly resolution [S-30/1](#), annex.

⁵³ See General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

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 Action⁵⁴ 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”,⁵⁵ in the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁵⁶ and for catalysing progress, where applicable, on the outcomes of their reviews, as well as in the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and its subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security,

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

Underlining the catalytic role played by the Commission on the Status of Women and the important roles played by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, taking note of the agreed conclusions and decisions of the Commission related to the promotion and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, and reaffirming the political declaration on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, adopted by the Commission at its fifty-ninth session,⁵⁷

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

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

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

⁵⁴ *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.

⁵⁵ General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

⁵⁶ *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.

⁵⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 7 (E/2015/27)*, chap. I, sect. C, resolution 59/1, annex.

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,

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

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

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁸ and the recommendations contained therein, and appreciates that it continues to include comprehensive and systematic system-wide data collection and evidence-based analysis, allowing for comprehensive follow-up on progress made throughout the United Nations system in the implementation of resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on gender mainstreaming;

2. *Urges* the United Nations system to accelerate gender mainstreaming in policies and programmes, including in support of the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁴⁸ at the global, regional and country levels;

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

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

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

⁵⁸ E/2018/53.

6. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening the capacity of UN-Women, including through adequate and sustainable funding, to carry out its mandates for normative support, coordination and operational functions, inter alia, for coordinating the United Nations system in the full and effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective and the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁵⁴ and of its review and appraisal at the international, regional, national and local levels, as well as its contribution to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through systematic gender mainstreaming, the mobilization of resources to deliver results for women and girls and the monitoring of progress with data and robust accountability systems;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels, in accordance with previous Economic and Social Council resolutions and General Assembly resolutions [64/289](#) and [71/243](#), commensurate with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, bearing in mind its universal nature and that the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is essential for the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals, including by:

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

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

(c) Fully implementing the System-wide Action Plan 2.0 and enhancing the consistency and accuracy of reporting in order to achieve full annual reporting by the entire United Nations system, and continuing to promote the institutionalization of transparency and robust accountability systems, as well as implementing the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the United Nations country team System-wide Action Plan gender equality scorecard);

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) Assessing and addressing persistent capacity gaps on gender mainstreaming and using existing resources to assist in the development and application of a range and combination of different measures, including unified training modules on gender mainstreaming and on results-based management, in support of programming for gender equality;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. *Requests* the United Nations system, in particular UN-Women, in consultation with Member States, to address the issue of sustainable resourcing for the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0, and encourages Member States in a position to do so to support UN-Women in this regard;

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

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

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2019 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, on lessons learned in the transition from the first to the second phase of implementation of the System-wide Action Plan and on progress made in the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0.

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2018/8. Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

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

Recalling that the Council, in its resolution 2016/3 of 2 June 2016, requested the Commission on the Status of Women, in order to achieve concrete results in each review cycle, to consider and make a recommendation at its sixty-second session on how best to utilize the year 2020, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, so as to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

Reiterating the commitment to using all opportunities and processes in 2015 and beyond to accelerate and achieve the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,⁵⁹ in order to achieve concrete results in each review cycle, and strive for the full realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women by 2030, including through the contribution of a gender perspective to the full realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁶⁰

A. Theme for the Commission on the Status of Women in 2020

1. *Decides* that at its sixty-fourth session, in 2020, the Commission on the Status of Women will undertake a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁵⁹ and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,⁶¹ including an assessment of current challenges that affect the implementation of the Platform for Action and the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and its contribution towards the full realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁶⁰ through a gender perspective;

2. *Calls upon* all States to undertake comprehensive national-level reviews of the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and encourages the regional commissions to undertake regional reviews so that the outcomes of intergovernmental processes at the regional level can feed into the 2020 review to be undertaken by the Commission at its sixty-fourth session;

⁵⁹ *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.

⁶⁰ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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

3. *Strongly encourages* Governments to continue to support the role and contribution of civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations and women's organizations, as well as national human rights institutions where they exist, in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and in this regard calls upon Governments to collaborate with relevant stakeholders at all levels on preparations for the 2020 review so as to benefit from their experience and expertise;

B. Themes for the Commission on the Status of Women in 2021 and beyond

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

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its sixty-fourth session a report containing proposals on the Commission's priority and review themes for 2021 and beyond.

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2018/9. Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women

The Economic and Social Council,

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

Recalling that the Council, in its resolution [2016/3](#) of 2 June 2016, requested the Commission on the Status of Women, in order to achieve concrete results in each review cycle, to consider and make a recommendation at its sixty-second session on how best to utilize the year 2020, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, so as to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

1. *Decides* to recommend to the General Assembly that, in order to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, so as to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, a one-day high-level meeting of the Assembly be convened in the margins of the general debate of the Assembly at its seventy-fifth session, and that the outcome of the high-level meeting take the form of a Chair's summary;

2. *Recommends* that the President of the General Assembly conduct consultations to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting of the Assembly.

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12 June 2018*

2018/10. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General,⁶²

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁶³ in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,⁶⁴ and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",⁶⁵

⁶² [E/CN.6/2018/6](#).

⁶³ *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15–26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

⁶⁴ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁶⁵ General Assembly resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

Recalling also its resolution [2017/10](#) of 7 June 2017 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution [57/337](#) of 3 July 2003 on the prevention of armed conflict and Security Council resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000 and [2122 \(2013\)](#) of 18 October 2013 on women and peace and security,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women⁶⁶ as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁶⁷ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁶⁷ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶⁸ and reaffirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council,

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

Deeply regretting that 51 years have passed since the onset of the Israeli occupation, stressing the urgent need for efforts to reverse the negative trends on the ground and to restore a political horizon for advancing and accelerating meaningful negotiations aimed at the achievement of a peace agreement that will bring a complete end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and the resolution of all core final status issues, without exception, leading to a peaceful, just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the question of Palestine, and stressing the importance of the inclusion of women in the peace negotiations and peacebuilding processes,

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

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

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

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

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

⁶⁶ General Assembly resolution [48/104](#).

⁶⁷ See General Assembly resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

⁶⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

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

Taking note of the report and findings of the independent commission of inquiry established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution [S-21/1](#),⁶⁹ and stressing the need to ensure accountability for all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in order to end impunity, ensure justice, deter further violations, protect civilians and promote peace,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. *Calls upon* the international community, in this regard, to continue to provide urgently needed assistance, especially emergency assistance, and services, bearing in mind, inter alia, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁷⁰ and national priorities, in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families, in particular for addressing the humanitarian crisis and immense reconstruction and

⁶⁹ [A/HRC/29/52](#).

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

recovery needs in the Gaza Strip, and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions, with the integration of a gender perspective into all of its international assistance programmes, commends the achievements of the Palestinian Government in constructing the institutions of an independent Palestinian State, as confirmed by international institutions, including by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations, and calls for continued support of these efforts;

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

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷¹ the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁷² and all other relevant rules, principles and instruments of international law, including the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁶⁷ in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

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

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

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

8. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁶³ in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action⁶⁴ and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,⁶⁵

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation, to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those set out in his report,⁶² and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-third session a report, including information provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the gender-specific impact of the occupation and the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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12 June 2018*

2018/11. 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,

⁷¹ General Assembly resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

⁷² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

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 2018/212 of 4 April 2018, in which it decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2018 session would be “Restoring humanity, respecting human dignity and leaving no one behind: working together to reduce people’s humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability” and that it would convene three panel discussions under the segment,

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

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

Recognizing that developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, remain acutely vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change as well as the effects of El Niño and La Niña, environmental degradation and human and economic loss resulting from natural hazards, and recognizing also the need 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,

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

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

Recognizing also the important and positive role of youth in humanitarian assistance and the need to engage them in response efforts,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁷³ and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977,⁷⁴ 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,

⁷³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

Recalling also the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and 2005,⁷⁵ as applicable, as well as relevant customary international law concerned with the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and the obligation of parties to armed conflict to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and noting the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics,

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

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

Recognizing 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,⁷⁶ 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 grave concern that children and youth continue to lack inclusive and equitable quality education and safe school environments in situations of humanitarian emergencies, recognizing that the impact of humanitarian emergencies on education presents humanitarian and development challenges, emphasizing the urgent need for increased financing and more efficient delivery of quality education in humanitarian emergencies, as a contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 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,

Recognizing 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,

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

Affirming the need for effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁷⁷ emphasizing that building and strengthening resilience at the local, national and regional levels is critical to reducing the risk and the impact of disasters and vulnerabilities to hazards, and in this regard, while recognizing that building resilience, including through disaster preparedness, is a multidimensional process including both humanitarian and development actors in support of long-term development, stressing the need for enhanced investment in building national and local capacities for preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response, particularly in developing countries, as well as investment in building regional capacities,

⁷⁵ Ibid., vol. 2404, No. 43425.

⁷⁶ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

⁷⁷ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

Recognizing, in this regard, the particular importance of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁷⁸

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizing 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, for disaster risk reduction,

Recognizing also 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 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,

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

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

Stressing the need for Member States, the United Nations and relevant stakeholders to work together to reduce the specific needs of the most vulnerable, thereby contributing to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁷⁹ 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,

⁷⁸ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁷⁹ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

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

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

Reaffirming further the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held on 19 September 2016,⁸⁰ and acknowledging the need for participation in the processes leading up to the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, as well as the global compact on refugees, and reaffirming the comprehensive refugee response framework, as outlined in annex I to the New York Declaration, as an important approach to ensure a more predictable and sustainable response to large movements of refugees, and welcoming its practical application,

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

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

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

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁸¹
2. *Encourages* United Nations humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with 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

⁸⁰ General Assembly resolution [71/1](#).

⁸¹ [A/73/78-E/2018/54](#).

an enabling environment for the capacity-building of their national and local authorities, national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in providing timely humanitarian assistance;

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

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

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

8. *Stresses* the need for the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030⁷⁷ through, inter alia, disaster risk-informed policies, programmes and investments, and other proactive measures that aim to prevent new and reduce existing risk, in order to minimize humanitarian needs, 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 efforts to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk;

9. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to continue to support adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and multi-hazard early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing adverse impact of climate change 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;

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

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

12. *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;

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

14. *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;

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

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

17. *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;

18. *Urges* Member States to continue to prevent, investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute acts of sexual and gender-based violence, while ensuring the safety of victims, in humanitarian emergencies, and calls upon Member States to strengthen their response in cooperation with relevant organizations, such as local women's organizations as appropriate, 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;

19. *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 in that regard, guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child;⁸²

20. *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, stresses that victims 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;

21. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant humanitarian organizations to involve persons with disabilities 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 reintegration and rehabilitation assistance to persons with disabilities while ensuring that their specific needs are addressed, such as access to health-care services, psychosocial support and educational programmes, and to prevent abuse and exploitation against them;

22. *Recognizes* that humanitarian emergencies weaken the ability of social services, including health systems, to deliver essential life-saving assistance, and produce setbacks in health development, and also recognizes that resilient health systems can reduce the impact of disasters, and stresses the need to build resilient health systems at the national, regional and global levels, especially capacity-building, in particular for developing countries, calls upon the World Health Organization, the United Nations humanitarian system, other humanitarian organizations and other 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 Assembly⁷⁶ ensuring that humanitarian assistance does not unintentionally weaken health systems, and takes note of the level 3 activation procedure for infectious disease events;

23. *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;

24. *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;

25. *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;

26. *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;

27. *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;

⁸² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

28. *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;

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

30. *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;

31. *Reaffirms* the right to education for all, and also reaffirms the importance of ensuring safe enabling learning environments in humanitarian emergencies, as well as quality education at all levels and ages, inter alia, for girls, including technical and vocational training opportunities, where possible, including through adequate funding and infrastructural investments, for the well-being of all, to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development, and in this regard reiterates the need to protect and respect educational facilities in accordance with international humanitarian law and strongly condemns all attacks directed against schools and the use of schools for military purposes in contravention of international humanitarian law;

32. *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 Refugees⁸³ and international human rights obligations;

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

34. *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 Displacement⁸⁴ as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, notes that 2018 marks their twentieth anniversary and therefore encourages strengthened collaboration to address 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, and in finding durable solutions to displacement through, inter alia, continued and enhanced international support, upon request, for the capacity-building of States;

⁸³ Ibid., vol. 189, No. 2545.

⁸⁴ [E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2](#), annex.

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

36. *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;

37. *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;

38. *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;

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

40. *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;

41. *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;

42. *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, 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;

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

44. *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;

45. *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;

46. *Calls upon* all States and parties to comply with the provisions of international humanitarian law, including all of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,⁸⁵ in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,⁸⁵ 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;

47. *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;

48. *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;

49. *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;

50. *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;

51. *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;

52. *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;

53. *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;

⁸⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

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

55. *Stresses* the need to enhance resource mobilization efforts to address the increasing capacity and resource gap, including through additional contributions from non-traditional donors, exploring innovative mechanisms, such as the utilization of risk-informed anticipatory decision-making, flexible funding for multi-year appeals through existing tools such as consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds, such as the country-based pooled funds, and to continue to broaden both public and private sector partnerships and the donor base in order to increase the predictability and effectiveness of funding, 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;

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

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

58. *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 2016,⁸⁶ and the commitments undertaken therein by Member States regarding persons affected by humanitarian crises in urban areas;

59. *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;

60. *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.

*40th plenary meeting
21 June 2018*

2018/12. Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its seventeenth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions [2016/26](#) of 27 July 2016 and [2017/23](#) of 7 July 2017 and other related resolutions on public administration and development, in which it affirmed that service to citizens should be at the centre of transforming public administration and that the foundations of sustainable development at all levels include transparent, participatory and accountable governance and a professional, ethical, responsive and information and communications technology-enabled public administration,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

⁸⁶ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

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 2016,⁸⁷

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,⁸⁸ which entered into force on 14 December 2005,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [72/200](#) of 20 December 2017, in which the Assembly recognized the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies as critical enablers of sustainable development and to overcome the digital divides, and stressing that capacity-building for the productive use of such technologies should be given due consideration in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [69/228](#) of 19 December 2014 on promoting and fostering the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions, in which the Assembly emphasized that efficient, accountable and transparent public administration has a key role to play in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals,

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

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its seventeenth session,⁸⁹ and expresses its appreciation for the work done by the Committee on readying institutions and policies for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁹⁰ including on implications for public institutions of strategies for integrated action to achieve sustainable and resilient societies in accordance with the 2018 themes 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 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;

Promoting policy and institutional coherence in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals

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

5. *Reiterates* the importance of the sectoral ministries in developing and implementing policies in their respective areas, taking into account the interrelationships inherent in the Sustainable Development Goals, underscores that it may be useful to invite such ministries to identify the Goals and targets that they will address most specifically and adjust or develop related implementation plans or strategies in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, and recognizes the role of ministries of finance in enabling and accelerating the implementation of the Goals;

⁸⁷ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

⁸⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁸⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 24 (E/2018/44)*.

⁹⁰ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

6. *Notes* that, in order to achieve greater policy and institutional coherence, various approaches will be needed, such as integration, coordination, alignment, multilevel governance, compatibility, reconciliation, capacity-building, empowerment and public sector reform, and that civil society and the private sector are crucial partners in this endeavour;

7. *Recognizes* that promoting coherence requires using tools and mechanisms from hierarchical, network and market styles of governance in ways that are both compatible with national and organizational contexts and as innovative as possible;

8. *Invites* Governments and other organizations to stimulate peer-to-peer coaching and learning so as to promote policy and institutional coherence for the Sustainable Development Goals, inter alia, by establishing a global network of practitioners responsible for promoting coherence at the national and subnational levels, and to include policy and institutional coherence in the curricula of public administration schools and other training institutions;

9. *Notes* that adequate analytical, operational and political capacity are all needed in public institutions to achieve policy coherence, and that policy and institutional coherence could be embedded in performance management systems of the public sector;

Elaborating principles of effective governance for sustainable development

10. *Reaffirms* the need for pragmatic ongoing improvements in national and local governance capabilities to achieve the 2030 Agenda and other international agreements, and endorses the principles of effective governance for sustainable development contained in the report of the Committee as an initial reference point in building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels and in support of the implementation of all Sustainable Development Goals;

11. *Encourages* the Committee to continue to identify and review related technical guidelines to operationalize the principles, following a well-defined process for assessing the relevance of a practice to the principles and the evidence of impact, including from sectoral perspectives, and to engage the relevant United Nations organizations, regional organizations and professional and academic communities in this regard;

Effectively mobilizing, allocating and managing budgetary resources

12. *Recognizes* the essential role of governments and public institutions at all levels, and all other relevant stakeholders, in effectively mobilizing, allocating and managing budgetary resources for implementation of the 2030 Agenda through appropriate laws, policies and strategies;

13. *Also recognizes* that fiscal sustainability and proper public financial management are essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and that the sustainability of public finance does not depend on the sum of government expenditure or the size of the State but on the structure and efficacy of the public sector;

14. *Notes* that trust-building has an integral place in budgeting processes and in promoting an effective legal and regulatory framework and a monitoring and accountability framework with participation, engagement and risk management, and that participatory budgeting at the local level, in particular, can help to build public trust and facilitate social cohesion;

15. *Also notes* that the increased transparency and enhanced openness of public data related to both revenues and expenditure allocation have resulted in better-informed citizens and increased awareness of how the contribution of taxes is beneficial to society, and encourages governments at all levels to publish public financial data in a timely and comprehensive manner, including through open government data;

16. *Notes with concern* the prevalence of ineffective tax systems, tax evasion, profit shifting, treaty abuse and illicit financial flows, and encourages Governments to strengthen efforts to promote efficient and fair tax systems, inter alia, by improving the management of tax collection processes through the use of information and communications technology, data analytics and artificial intelligence;

17. *Stresses* the critical role of the audit function in public financial management, and encourages governments at all levels to strengthen related capacity-building and to enhance the use of tools such as cost accounting and performance audit in public financial management;

Building the awareness, competencies and skills of civil servants

18. *Stresses* that leadership at all levels of government and public administration is critical for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, and welcomes the fact that, in some countries, the highest level of government has engaged or remains engaged in the implementation of the Goals;

19. *Invites* Governments to launch initiatives to raise the awareness and commitment of civil servants at all levels to the 2030 Agenda and encourages them to take leadership roles, innovate and break away from business as usual, inter alia, to address the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, and also invites Governments to build the capacities and skills of civil servants in areas such as integrated and coherent policymaking, planning, implementation, foresight, consultation, evidence-based reviews of progress, the collection and use of statistics and data and engagement with non-State actors;

20. *Stresses* the need to provide adequate investment in training in all countries, particularly in developing countries, to expand access to skills that can boost public sector capacity and productivity and to attract people with those skill sets to the public sector workforce, particularly given the high rate of scientific and technological advancement as well as the service delivery and policy complexities associated with the Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets;

21. *Recognizes* that the use of new technologies and the promotion of innovation in the public sector should be accompanied by regulatory frameworks that can guide Governments and reduce the risk of adverse effects of technology and innovation;

22. *Encourages* Governments to ensure respect for the rule of law, professional integrity and effective and fair human resources management;

Participation and engagement in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and contributing to progress

23. *Underscores* that there is no single blueprint for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and that identifying the most effective policies in a given context requires the participation and engagement of all stakeholders, inter alia, local authorities, civil society and the private sector, on various policy options;

24. *Invites* Member States, therefore, to ensure that policies to implement the Sustainable Development Goals are developed in a participatory, inclusive and collaborative fashion, noting that it is important to institutionalize participation and engagement so as to ensure that various parts of civil society have an opportunity to make their voices heard, and recognizes the particular challenges that governments at all levels may face in this regard in fragile and conflict-affected settings;

25. *Underscores* that implementing the Sustainable Development Goals requires the actions of not only Governments but also multiple actors of civil society and the private sector and the launching of effective partnerships, inter alia, in monitoring implementation;

26. *Stresses* that awareness and ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals by institutions at all levels and by society at large are essential to promoting their implementation, and invites Governments to undertake concerted efforts to raise awareness and increase ownership of the Goals within national, regional and local authorities, civil society, the private sector and society at large;

Strengthening whistle-blower protection

27. *Encourages* governments at all levels to adopt and enforce comprehensive legislation on whistle-blower protection that takes a broad approach to the protection of reporting persons, and to strengthen efforts to put whistle-blower protection into practice through, inter alia, public education, as well as standardized procedures and guidance, building on the findings of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the exchange of good practices in corruption prevention, including on whistle-blowing systems and procedures;

Enhancing and equipping institutions in urban and rural communities

28. *Stresses* that the transformation of societies in urban and rural communities is characterized by growing urban populations and an increase in the number of migrants, youth and older persons in many areas, and urges

governments at all levels to consider the impact of demographic changes on urban governance, municipal finance and local finance systems, local capacity for the prevention of, adaptation to and the mitigation of external shocks and the capacity of local authorities to ensure access for all people to public services;

29. *Emphasizes* that, regardless of the model or the extent of decentralization in a country, both the central and local governments have a responsibility for realizing the Sustainable Development Goals, and that it is critical that they work together in a spirit of collaboration and partnership;

30. *Affirms* that the resources and capacities of local governments should be commensurate with their responsibilities, and therefore notes that responsibility for the implementation of specific Sustainable Development Goals and targets should be transferred to the local level, accompanied by an adequate level of financial resources and capacity development;

31. *Recognizes* the transformative power of information and communications technology, and welcomes the fact that Governments are increasingly using such technology to deliver public services and other functions and engage people in decision-making, while noting that many forms of the digital divide remain;

Follow-up

32. *Requests* the Committee, at its eighteenth session, to be held from 8 to 12 April 2019, to examine and make recommendations on the theme of the 2019 session of the Council;

33. *Invites* the Committee to contribute to the thematic review of the high-level political forum and to work towards contributing to the overall review of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals to be conducted by the high-level political forum in 2019, giving particular attention to the cross-cutting nature of all the Goals;

34. *Also invites* the Committee to continue to advise on approaches and practices related to the institutions, policies and arrangements being established to promote the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, bearing in mind that the specific contexts and situations of countries differ widely, as well as to advise on making institutions effective, inclusive and accountable;

35. *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;

36. *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;

37. *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.

*41st plenary meeting
2 July 2018*

2018/13. 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 and [2017/8](#) of 7 June 2017 on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases,

Recalling also the commitments included in the 2011 political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases⁹¹ and the 2014 outcome document

⁹¹ General Assembly resolution [66/2](#), annex.

of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the comprehensive review and assessment of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases⁹² and looking forward to the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, and recalling further the proposed actions set out in the World Health Organization Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020,⁹³

Welcoming the convening of the World Health Organization Global Conference on Non-communicable Diseases in Montevideo from 18 to 20 October 2017, and taking note of its outcome document, which highlights non-communicable diseases as a sustainable development priority and which contributes to the preparatory process leading up to the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet”,⁹⁴

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 and ensuring prevention and treatment, as well as support for research and development for vaccines and medicines, and recalling the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁹⁵ 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,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,⁹⁶

Noting with concern that the global burden 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, notably, the four main risk factors, namely, tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity, as well as air pollution, as the largest environmental risk factor contributing to non-communicable diseases, 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 health-related targets included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are also linked to several factors,

Noting also the progress made by the Task Force in the execution of its mandate, including joint programming missions to an increasing number of countries and global joint programmes and thematic working groups that contribute to 30 targets of 12 Sustainable Development Goals, and that its work has significant implications for national multisectoral non-communicable disease responses and development plans and policies,

Recalling the model policy for agencies of the United Nations system on preventing tobacco industry interference, which was developed in the context of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control,⁹⁷

Noting with concern the continued shortage of resources available for the Task Force and, in particular, the global joint programmes developed by the Task Force, as well as for non-communicable disease-related task forces and mechanisms at the regional and subregional levels, which remain mostly unfunded to date, and in this regard noting ongoing relevant discussions on catalysing financing to fill the gap, including by identifying funding mechanisms, such as a multi-donor trust fund,

⁹² General Assembly resolution 68/300.

⁹³ World Health Organization, document WHA66/2013/REC/1, annex 4.

⁹⁴ [A/72/684-E/2018/7](#).

⁹⁵ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

⁹⁶ [A/72/662](#).

⁹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2302, No. 41032.

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 Diseases⁹⁸ and the recommendations contained therein, including to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2019 on progress made in implementing Council resolution 2013/12;
2. *Recognizes* that the requests in its resolution 2016/5 for members of the Task Force to provide support to Member States to reflect the non-communicable disease-related targets included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁹⁹ in national development plans and policies cannot be fulfilled with the current resources;
3. *Calls upon* Member States and international development partners to provide financial or in-kind support for the work of the Task Force, and invites other stakeholders, including the private sector, as appropriate, philanthropic foundations and civil society, to also provide support in this regard;
4. *Welcomes* the financial or in-kind support provided by Member States and international development partners for the work of the Task Force;
5. *Calls upon* the Task Force and its members to continue to work together and with philanthropic foundations, civil society and the private sector, as appropriate, to identify additional resources to provide support to Member States;
6. *Encourages* the Task Force and its members, including through United Nations country teams, to intensify the provision of technical support to Member States in collaboration with other such existing task forces or similar mechanisms, at the regional and subregional levels, as appropriate, in order to achieve the non-communicable disease-related targets as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
7. *Urges* national Governments, the private sector as appropriate, and bilateral and multilateral donors, including the World Bank and regional development banks, to explore financing for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and mobilizing the provision of adequate, predictable and sustained resources for the programmatic work of the Task Force, including the four global joint programmes, in order to scale up Task Force support to Member States;
8. *Calls upon* the Task Force and its members to develop partnerships to achieve public health goals with Governments, non-governmental organizations, relevant private sector entities, academic institutions and philanthropic foundations to support the work of the Task Force at the global, regional and country levels within the mandate of the Task Force as set out in resolution 2013/12;
9. *Requests* the Task Force to further support Member States in the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, as well as support for research and development of vaccines and medicines and the provision of access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all, as well as strengthening regulatory systems, pursuing good supply-chain management and strengthening health systems for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;
10. *Calls upon* the Task Force and its members to strengthen its capacity to provide technical and policy advice to Governments in order to implement multisectoral strategies and enhance multi-stakeholder action, including with the private sector, with a view to strengthening their contribution to the implementation of national responses to non-communicable diseases;
11. *Also calls upon* the Task Force and its members, within its mandate, to support, upon request, the capacity of Member States for improved regulatory and legal frameworks that promote favourable health outcomes for non-communicable diseases;
12. *Encourages* members of the Task Force, as appropriate and in line with their respective mandates, to continue to develop and implement their own policies on preventing tobacco industry interference, bearing in mind the model policy for agencies of the United Nations system on preventing tobacco industry interference, in order to ensure a consistent and effective separation between the activities of the United Nations system and those of the tobacco industry;

⁹⁸ E/2018/49.

⁹⁹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 2019 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”, following up on the decisions taken by the General Assembly at the comprehensive review in 2018 of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

*41st plenary meeting
2 July 2018*

2018/14. Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters

The Economic and Social Council,

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

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, by which the Assembly adopted the document entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which recognized that quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [69/283](#) of 3 June 2015, by which the Assembly endorsed the outcome documents of the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, entitled “Sendai Declaration” and “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030”, which recognized the importance of a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and the importance of disseminating risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [71/256](#) of 23 December 2016, by which the Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), entitled “New Urban Agenda”, which committed to strengthening the resilience of cities and human settlements, including through the development of quality infrastructure and spatial planning, by adopting and implementing integrated, age- and gender-responsive policies and plans and ecosystem-based approaches in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and by mainstreaming holistic and data-informed disaster risk reduction and management at all levels to reduce vulnerabilities and risk, especially in risk-prone areas,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/24 of 27 July 2011, by which the Council established the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, and its supporting resolution [2016/27](#) of 27 July 2016 on strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management, in which the Council requested the Committee to continue its work on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework and other global development agendas within the purview of the United Nations,

Noting decision 5/110, adopted on 7 August 2015 by the Committee of Experts at its fifth session,¹⁰⁰ in which the Committee strongly supported the establishment of the working group on geospatial information and services for disasters and the development and implementation of a strategic framework aimed at improving geospatial information policy, processes and services to support emergency response and disaster risk reduction that are aligned with the outcome and follow-up to the Sendai Framework and its implementation,

Welcoming decision 7/110, adopted on 4 August 2017 by the Committee of Experts at its seventh session,¹⁰¹ in which the Committee adopted the strategic framework on geospatial information and services for disasters as a guide for Member States in their respective national activities to ensure the availability and accessibility of quality geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management, and endorsed the consideration of drafting a resolution presenting the strategic framework for adoption by the Economic and Social Council,

¹⁰⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 26 (E/2015/46)*, chap. I, sect. B.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, 2017, *Supplement No. 26 (E/2017/46)*, chap. I, sect. B.

1. *Endorses* the Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters, as contained in the annex to the present resolution, as a guide for Member States to ensure the availability and accessibility of quality geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management, and acknowledges the valuable work, broad consultations and communication and outreach strategies of the working group on geospatial information and services for disasters, with the assistance of the Committee of Experts, in preparing the Strategic Framework;

2. *Invites* Member States, their relevant government bodies, the United Nations system, international organizations, donors, the private sector, academia and non-governmental organizations with responsibility for disaster risk reduction and management, in accordance with their mandates, to adopt the Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters, recognizing that disaster risk reduction and management requires the commitment and cooperation of all stakeholders.

*41st plenary meeting
2 July 2018*

Annex

Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters

I. Preamble

1. Member States have the primary responsibility to protect their citizens from the social, economic and environmental impacts of disasters. During the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Member States reiterated their commitment to address disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters with a renewed sense of urgency within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to integrate, as appropriate, both disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels and to consider both within relevant frameworks.¹⁰²

2. Geospatial information has been widely recognized as an important aspect of disaster risk management. The availability and accessibility of quality geospatial data and information from authoritative sources ensure that decision makers and other stakeholders have an accurate common operational picture of critical scenarios before, during and after disasters.

3. During disaster situations, data-sharing mechanisms in support of decision-making are generally not in place. As a result, the many actors and stakeholders simultaneously engaged in response are not only gathering volumes of concurrent and inconsistent geospatial datasets but are also concerned with issues of coordination and communication. This is aggravated further by a situation in which local institutions that see a need to pursue geospatial data development have to compete for government resources and priorities.

4. Recent large-scale disasters caused by natural and human-made hazards have demonstrated the gap between the state of geospatial information and informed decision-making. This situation highlighted the need to find solutions aimed at improving not only the availability and accessibility of quality geospatial information and services, but also coordination and communication among stakeholders at all levels of decision-making across all phases of disaster risk management. It underscores the strong relevance of a strategic framework not only to address the challenges relating to geospatial information management, but also to benchmark best practices implemented worldwide across all phases of disaster risk management.

5. Building on the results of a fact-finding analysis¹⁰³ and a review of existing frameworks, rules, legislation and policies,¹⁰⁴ the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management prepared a strategic framework

¹⁰² See General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

¹⁰³ Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, "Improving geospatial information policy, processes and services to support emergency responses: fact finding analysis and proposed strategic framework (final report)", 1 December 2015. Available at <http://ggim.un.org/documents/20151215%20Final%20UN-GGIM%20Report%20on%20Emergency%20Response.pdf>.

¹⁰⁴ Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, "Draft review of frameworks, rules, legislation, and policies on geospatial information and services for disasters", May 2016.

that will optimize the benefits of the use of geospatial information and services by Member States and other entities concerned across all phases of disaster risk management.

6. This framework is not only timely in view of the increasing number and impact of disasters but also contributes to the implementation by Member States of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted during the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in June 2015.¹⁰² It also builds on General Assembly resolution 59/212 of 20 December 2004,¹⁰⁵ in which the Assembly called upon Member States, the United Nations and other key stakeholders to assist in addressing knowledge gaps in disaster risk management by improving systems and networks for the collection and analysis of information on disasters, vulnerabilities and disaster risks to facilitate informed decision-making.

7. Furthermore, disaster risk management is central to sustainable development. As such, the framework contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹⁰⁶

II. Expected outcome and goal

8. Building on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the strategic framework aims to achieve the following outcome:

The human, socioeconomic and environmental risks and impacts of disasters are prevented or reduced through the use of geospatial information and services.

The use of geospatial and relevant statistical information will help Member States to better understand, formulate policies on and manage the risks and impacts of disasters. The realization of this outcome will require the strong commitment and cooperation of all stakeholders and key partners involved in disaster risk management. These include but are not limited to Governments and government agencies, the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management and United Nations entities, as well as non-governmental organizations, international partners and donors, the private sector, academia and volunteers.

9. The following goal must be pursued by Member States in order to attain the expected outcome:

Quality geospatial information and services are available and accessible in a timely and coordinated way to support decision-making and operations within and across all sectors and phases of disaster risk management.

Reaching this goal requires Member States to be in the position to develop, maintain and provide the necessary geospatial information and services.

10. The following targets are proposed in order to guide Member States in the assessment of their progress in achieving the outcome and goal of the strategic framework:

(a) Awareness is raised among policymakers and concerned entities on the importance of geospatial information and services to the disaster risk management process; regular assessment, monitoring and evaluation of risks and disaster situations are conducted; and a comprehensive plan is developed to implement the five priorities for action identified in this framework;

(b) Policies on collaboration, coordination and sharing are established, issued and implemented;

(c) Geospatial databases and information products are developed, maintained and updated based on common standards,¹⁰⁷ protocols and processes as important tools in every decision-making process across all phases of disaster risk management;

(d) Common geospatial information facilities and services are established for all key stakeholders to have a common operational picture of disaster events;

¹⁰⁵ See also General Assembly resolution 69/243.

¹⁰⁶ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹⁰⁷ Open Geospatial Consortium, International Organization for Standardization/Technical Committee 211 on geographic information/geomatics and International Hydrographic Organization, “A guide to the role of standards in geospatial information management, August 2015. Available at <http://ggim.un.org/documents/Standards%20Guide%20for%20UNGGIM%20-%20Final.pdf>.

- (e) Information, education and communications capacities and mechanisms are built and strengthened;
- (f) Resources are made available to sustain all activities for the enhancement of the use of geospatial information in disaster risk management.

III. Guiding principles

11. The strategic framework draws from the principles included in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030; General Assembly resolutions [59/212](#), and [69/243](#) of 23 December 2014 on international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development; the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management; and other relevant instruments pertaining, but not limited to, the concepts of open data, communities and sources, as well as the concept of spatial data infrastructure. The implementation of the framework will emphasize the fundamentals of sustainability, accessibility, complementarity and interoperability, while taking into account national circumstances and consistency with domestic laws as well as international obligations and commitments:

- (a) Each Member State shall be in the position to generate, maintain and provide quality geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk management;
- (b) Geospatial data and information generated and maintained by Member States and the international community shall be openly accessible to the disaster risk management community, as appropriate;
- (c) The implementation of the framework shall encourage data sharing, interoperability and harmonization among neighbour countries in order to respond efficiently to cross-border disasters;
- (d) The implementation of the framework shall comply with the standards and requirements of the national spatial data infrastructure or contribute to the establishment of such infrastructure if it is not yet in place;
- (e) The international organizations and developed countries shall extend and coordinate their support to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income and other countries facing specific disaster risk challenges.

IV. Priorities for action

12. Taking into account the result of the fact-finding analysis and the review of existing frameworks, laws, policies and regulations, and pursuant to the expected outcome and goal, there is a need for a collaborative and coordinated approach within and across sectors in Member States in implementing the following five priorities for action:

- Priority 1: governance and policies
- Priority 2: awareness-raising and capacity-building
- Priority 3: data management
- Priority 4: common infrastructure and services
- Priority 5: resource mobilization

13. Member States shall take into consideration their respective capacities, resources and priorities, as well as laws and regulations, when implementing the major activities identified for each priority. These activities serve as a guide and can be further enhanced by Member States and other key stakeholders based on their political and socioeconomic situations.

Priority 1: governance and policies

14. The management of geospatial information and services for disasters shall be based on good governance and science-based policies. Such policies should collectively form part of other equally important policies on awareness-raising and capacity-building, data management, infrastructure and services, and resource mobilization. Specific activities shall include assessment and planning, institutional arrangements, collaboration and coordination and monitoring and evaluation.

National and local levels

15. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) For Member States to ensure political and financial support at the highest level for the successful implementation of the five priorities for action;
- (b) To identify the champion and/or national entity that will oversee the implementation of the five priorities for action and ensure the inclusive participation of all stakeholders and key partners;
- (c) To establish and maintain open channels of communication with the objective of improving coordination, collaboration and exchange of information and relevant resources;
- (d) To regularly conduct situational assessment and analysis of the availability, accessibility and usage of quality geospatial information and services. In order to be comprehensive, such assessment shall cover the five priorities for action and be based on established key performance indicators;
- (e) On the basis of the results of the assessment, to develop and implement plans and programmes aimed at establishing or strengthening the availability, accessibility and usage of quality geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk management;
- (f) To develop and implement laws and policies to bind all efforts in a systematic and consensus-based road map;
- (g) To establish a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation scheme supported by a set of metrics to continuously support and further improve both the national and institutional plans and programmes as well as to ensure that geospatial information and services are aligned with changing needs and priorities.

Global and regional levels

16. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To encourage collaboration, coordination and partnership between government and non-government actors, between and among geospatial information and emergency response communities, and between Governments and international organizations;
- (b) To promote mutual learning and exchange of good governance practices and policies among Member States;
- (c) To provide effective channels where Member States and other stakeholders can share technical knowledge, lessons learned, best practices and case studies;
- (d) To regularly conduct assessment of the availability, accessibility and usage of quality geospatial information and services for disaster risk management and related purposes.

Priority 2: awareness-raising and capacity-building

17. Risks and impacts of disasters will be properly managed if Member States and other stakeholders are fully aware of their respective geospatial data and information holdings. This requires all entities to bring the necessary changes towards making available and accessible quality geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk management.

National and local levels

18. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To translate geospatial information and services into components that can easily be understood by a wider audience. Specific strategies may include using local languages, area- and issue-based scenarios and social media and other platforms in collecting and disseminating information;
- (b) To promote the inclusion of geospatial information management as applied to disaster risk management in academic programmes;

- (c) To take on technical responsibilities by leading research endeavours in disaster risk management using up-to-date geospatial information;
- (d) To examine the capacities of entities to provide training and match them with inventories of existing skills among stakeholders and other key partners and urge Member States to respond to identified gaps and areas for further improvement;
- (e) To design and implement information, education and communication campaigns and disaster simulation exercises based on the results of training needs assessment initiatives;
- (f) To design and implement multilevel geospatial information management training programmes as applied to disaster risk management among the data custodians and users within Member States;
- (g) To strengthen the competencies of Member States and other stakeholders in establishing spatial data infrastructures and open data platforms for geospatial information and services;
- (h) To identify and assess laws, policies and institutional gaps for all awareness-raising and capacity-building initiatives.

Global and regional levels

19. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To develop and publish a long-term plan on multisectoral and multilevel capacity-building, including scenario-based modelling and experiments;
- (b) To conduct data and information management training, especially among humanitarian/responders communities;
- (c) To harness the technical expertise within international partners and donor institutions through the conduct of studies, research and modelling, publish and make available the results of such initiatives to recipient Governments, government agencies and other stakeholders;
- (d) To benchmark best practices from other Member States and institutions and cascade them to the local context. These practices may come in the form of human resource and system improvements, as well as technology exchange programmes. Benchmarking will also ensure that Governments and government agencies are on par with current global undertakings.

Priority 3: data management

20. A comprehensive method of managing geospatial data and information for their optimal utility by the Member States and other stakeholders is crucial in implementing the strategic framework. That method should include specific activities on data development, including collection; data standards and protocols; and data use guidelines. Modern, cost-effective and open-source technologies may be used to improve data and information management.

National and local levels

21. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To develop a common and accessible database system of minimum/ baseline geospatial information and services requirements, including an initial list of essential elements of information addressing all phases of disaster risk management. These include, but are not limited to, comprehensive common operational datasets and fundamental operational datasets, such as administrative boundaries; population; critical infrastructures and other exposure datasets; and earth observation data holdings. Crowdsourced or volunteered geospatial information may be included, but attention should be given to issues of the accuracy, resolution, authoritativeness, integrity, openness and interoperability of such datasets;
- (b) To develop hazard, vulnerability and disaster risk assessment maps and other information products as crucial inputs to national and local disaster risk management plans and in framing relevant projects, programmes and activities;
- (c) To maintain a national and local emergency responders common contact database;

(d) To develop a registry of all international humanitarian response/assistance organizations to ensure coordination of the deployment of humanitarian aid;

(e) To conduct humanitarian profiling and event or incident scenario-building across all phases of disaster risk management;

(f) To develop business use cases and data/information product templates to respond to mission-critical requests for geospatial information in disaster risk management;

(g) To optimize the use of geospatial information products for the development of common operational pictures of disaster events. In turn, this information will be translated by Member States and other stakeholders to reflect existing conditions at the local level;

(h) To develop data management policies including, but not limited to, data collection; data sharing; data classification; data custodianship; data stewardship; metadata; data security and control; and data backup and recovery at the local and national levels;

(i) To promote the importance of integrating geospatial data and statistics in disaster risk management plans and programmes;

(j) To identify and assess laws, policies and institutional gaps for all data management initiatives;

(k) To encourage the open data community and government institutions to engage more actively with each other for the complementation and alignment of their respective datasets;

(l) To use geospatial information as a major driver for the establishment of the national spatial data infrastructure.

Global and regional levels

22. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To encourage Governments and the international community to openly share their data and establish sharing mechanisms that include the identification of mission-specific essential elements of information;

(b) To encourage the convergence of existing projects aimed at developing global datasets and collaboration among relevant government agencies in countries, starting with national mapping agencies, to get these datasets completed, updated and validated;

(c) To optimize the use of geospatial information products for the development of common operational pictures of disaster events within and across affected regions;

(d) To adhere to data management guidelines including, but not limited to, data collection; data sharing; data classification; data custodianship; data stewardship; metadata; data security and control; and data backup and recovery at the global and regional levels;

(e) To cascade best practices, particularly established standards, protocols and processes within and among Member States.

Priority 4: common infrastructure and services

23. Institutionalizing geospatial information and services requires infrastructure support, such as a common operations centre, facilitated by a dedicated team of experts and support staff. This should be complemented by hardware and software acquisitions, as well as application systems that will serve as data distribution platforms. Interoperability of information will likewise require facilities and systems duly recognized and supported by Member States and other key stakeholders.

National and local levels

24. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To build on existing systems to develop a common infrastructure and facility, particularly an operations centre supported by a maintenance programme;

(b) To implement business use cases, where operations centres will provide common support services in addressing mission-critical requests in all phases of disaster risk management. A mirror system for online and offline processing of data can also be established to sustain operations during disasters;

(c) To ensure the interoperability of all systems, processes and skills among and within Member States by adhering to data management guidelines and other geospatial information management standards;

(d) To maintain the integrity of established common infrastructure and services by regularly conducting disaster simulation exercises;

(e) To identify and assess laws, policies and institutional gaps for all common infrastructure and services initiatives;

(f) To pursue the application of new geospatial information management technologies.

Global and regional levels

25. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To assist Member States and other stakeholders in establishing their respective common infrastructure and services;

(b) To promote interoperability of systems and processes and share best practices with Member States;

(c) To encourage the establishment of regional geoportals for disaster risk management.

Priority 5: resource mobilization

26. In order to support the activities identified in this framework, an array of human resources, as well as technical, financial and other forms of logistical and administrative support, is required by Member States and other stakeholders.

National and local levels

27. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To sensitize the authorities on the necessity of funding the acquisition, maintenance and updating of geospatial information. In particular, national mapping agencies should be supported to play a key role in the implementation of national spatial data infrastructure that supports the availability and accessibility of quality geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk management;

(b) To encourage the academic community to prioritize funding for the conduct of related research, development and extension activities, particularly in the implementation of the strategic framework;

(c) To encourage the private sectors to invest in the provision of geospatial information and related services for disaster risk management;

(d) To identify and assess laws, policies and institutional gaps for all resource mobilization initiatives.

Global and regional levels

28. To achieve this, it is important:

(a) To improve access to funding support for the activities in the implementation of the strategic framework, including provisions for grants, loans and other forms of financial support;

(b) To promote resource-sharing mechanisms among Member States and regions with common interests and in similar situations.

V. Role of stakeholders

29. Member States should be in the position to generate, maintain and provide quality geospatial information and services. This will require the involvement of national mapping agencies, national disaster management agencies, national statistical institutions, national hydrographic agencies and other relevant government organizations.

30. It is also recognized that the commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience and resources of other stakeholders are key to the implementation of the strategic framework. Member States should encourage the following actions on the part of all public and private stakeholders and other key partners:

(a) Civil society groups, volunteers' organizations and other community-based organizations to fully participate in the initiatives of the Government, including technical and administrative provisions relating to geospatial information and services;

(b) Private sector institutions, including financial regulators and accounting bodies, as well as philanthropic foundations, to integrate geospatial information and services as a key component to support informed decision-making across all phases of disaster risk management. They should also encourage projects at the national and local levels to adhere to established standards, protocols, guidelines and policies as well as contribute to their strengthening, if necessary;

(c) Academic, scientific and research entities and networks to focus their studies on the potential contributions of geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk management. The results of this research shall be made available and accessible to the public;

(d) Media to take an active and inclusive role at the local, national, regional and global levels in raising public awareness on the importance of geospatial information and services in disaster risk management.

31. The Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management shall play a leading role in setting the agenda for the development of global geospatial information and services, and to promote their use to address key global challenges. As such, it will be well placed to contribute to several of the priorities mentioned in the framework, starting with:

(a) Raising the awareness of Member States and other stakeholders on the importance of geospatial information and services before, during and after disasters;

(b) Encouraging Member States to develop and promote geospatial databases, standards, protocols and processes aimed at improving data quality and interoperability at the national and global levels;

(c) Encouraging Member States to develop and implement policies aimed at improving the availability and accessibility of quality geospatial information and services in support of disaster risk management.

32. The United Nations entities concerned shall contribute to the overarching principles reflected in the strategic framework. They should provide a monitoring and evaluation scheme to ensure the relevance of implemented projects, programmes and activities within Governments and government agencies to international agreements.

33. The international funding institutions shall consider prioritizing funding programmes leading to the optimal utilization of geospatial information and services, particularly during disaster events. Similarly, expertise from these organizations can also be harnessed by Member States in implementing the technical and administrative provisions of the framework.

VI. Implementation

34. Geospatial information and services contribute vastly to the overarching effort of preventing or reducing the social, economic and environmental impacts of disasters. Thus, Member States and other stakeholders should prioritize a geospatially oriented agenda in their respective development plans and programmes.

35. Member States and other stakeholders should commit themselves to the full implementation of the priorities for action by improving their current capacities in providing geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk management and actively promoting the goals of the five priorities for action and translate the same into national implementation plans.

36. A participatory and inclusive approach in generating, improving and managing geospatial information should be employed by all entities involved in disaster risk management efforts.

37. Managing geospatial information and services before, during and after disasters will require all Member States and other stakeholders to institutionalize good governance practices and science-based policies, supported by improved capacities, including in relation to human resources, infrastructure and geospatial data management.

38. In support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, international cooperation should be recognized as a critical element in managing geospatial information and services before, during and after disasters, and thus implementing the provisions of the strategic framework. Adopting best practices and identifying champions among Member States will augment their existing capacities in using geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk management.

Definitions of terms

Authoritative data. These are officially recognized data that can be certified and provided by an authoritative source.

Authoritative source. This is an entity authorized by a legal authority to develop or manage data for a specific business purpose. The data this entity creates are authoritative data.

Capacity. This is the combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience (A/71/644 and A/71/644/Corr.1).

Common operational datasets. Key geographical objects needed to support the operation and decision-making during the emergency response. This would include, but not be limited to: administrative boundaries, populated places, transportation networks, health facilities, utilities, schools and evacuation centres.

Data. Facts and statistics collected for reference or analysis.

Disaster. A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts (A/71/644 and A/71/644/Corr.1).

Disaster risk management. This refers to the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses (A/71/644 and A/71/644/Corr.1).

Disaster risk reduction. This is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development (A/71/644 and A/71/644/Corr.1).

Essential elements of information. The critical information requirements prepared for and by Member States and other key stakeholders at a particular time to assist in high-level decisions and agreements.

Emergency. An unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger, demanding immediate action.

Exposure. The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas (A/71/644 and A/71/644/Corr.1).

Fundamental operational datasets. Attributes or statistics attached to the key geographical objects defined as part of the common operational datasets. This would include, but not be limited to, population, livelihood and response capacity.

Geospatial information. Data referenced to a place (a set of geographical coordinates) on the Earth's surface, whether on land or at sea.

Geospatial services. This refers to the administrative, technical and programmatic support for geospatial-related issues and concerns. In most cases, such services require the use of spatial technologies and infrastructure support.

Hazard. A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation (A/71/644 and A/71/644/Corr.1).

Humanitarian profile. A dynamic paper that takes into account possible events in the country, as well as in the region that could have humanitarian implications and which would require proper planning and preparedness.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁸ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, "Uganda humanitarian profile 2011", available at https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/A7912A54E132F09AC125780E0046085B-Full_Report.pdf.

Key performance indicator. A performance measure tool used to assess and evaluate the implementation of a particular activity and/or initiative. Aside from gauging effectiveness, key performance indicators can also identify issues and gaps from implementation.

National disaster management agencies. This pertains to an organization that is primarily responsible for managing natural and human-made disasters, and other emergency situations.

In most cases, national disaster management offices and national emergency management agencies have the same functions as national disaster management agencies.

National hydrographic agencies. This refers to organizations that are responsible for the measurement and description of the physical features of oceans, seas, coastal areas, lakes and rivers for navigation, charting and support to a number of marine activities.

National mapping agencies. An organization that is usually publicly owned, that is primarily responsible for the generation, management and standardization of geospatial information and other related products. These may include maps, nautical charts and images.

National geospatial institutes have the same functions as national mapping agencies.

National spatial data infrastructure. This refers to the technology, policies, standards and human resources necessary to acquire, process, store, distribute and improve utilization of geospatial data.¹⁰⁹

National statistical institutions. This refers to the organizations/units that provide official statistics for national and local planning and development, and governs a Member State's national statistical system.

Open data. Data that can be freely used, reused and redistributed by anyone, subject only, at most, to measures that preserve provenance and openness.

Outcome. Results of actions based on the implementation of projects, programmes and activities.

Phases of disaster risk management. This refers to the main components comprising the disaster management cycle, and is cited in this document as follows:

- Before disasters (disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster preparedness)
- During disasters (disaster response)
- After disasters (disaster rehabilitation and recovery)

Quality geospatial information. Spatial data that are fit for their intended uses or purposes in operations, decision-making and planning. Furthermore, such data should adhere to the following 10 principles: accurate; valid; reliable; timely; relevant; complete; interoperable; machine processable; documented; and secured.

Resilience. The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management ([A/71/644](#) and [A/71/644/Corr.1](#)).

Risk. The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.¹¹⁰

Sustainable development. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

¹⁰⁹ United States of America, "Coordinating geographic data acquisition and access: the national spatial data infrastructure: Executive Order 12906 of April 11, 1994", *Federal Register*, vol. 59, No. 71 (April 1994).

¹¹⁰ United Nations, *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015: Making Development Sustainable – The Future of Disaster Risk Management* (Geneva, 2015). Available at www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/gar-pdf/GAR2015_EN.pdf.

2018/15. Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Economic and Social Council

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

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling its resolution 70/299 of 29 July 2016, in which it encouraged coherence of the General Assembly and its Main Committees, the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies and the functional commissions of the Council, and other intergovernmental bodies and forums with the work of the high-level political forum on sustainable development towards the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling also that Sustainable Development Goal 16, on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, will be reviewed in depth by the high-level political forum in 2019,

Recalling further the preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as set out in its resolution 72/192 of 19 December 2017, including the decision that the main theme of the Fourteenth Congress would be “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”,

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

Bearing in mind that the implementation of the present resolution would support and be without prejudice to the existing mandates of the Commission,

1. *Underlines* the importance of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in actively contributing to the global follow-up to and supporting the thematic review of progress made in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals relating to its mandate;

2. *Encourages* Member States to raise awareness about the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and its relevance in the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹¹¹

3. *Recognizes* the integrated and indivisible nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the interlinkages between them;

4. *Welcomes* the cooperation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, within its existing mandate, with other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, and encourages the Commission to further enhance its cooperation with all relevant intergovernmental bodies and forums with a view to advancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

5. *Encourages* Member States to consider including information on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16, also in relation to the work of the Commission, in their voluntary national reviews for consideration by the high-level political forum on sustainable development during its meeting to be held in 2019 and sharing relevant information contained in those voluntary national reviews with the Commission during its twenty-eighth session, including in the context of the general debate;

6. *Invites* Member States and relevant United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and other relevant stakeholders to provide the Commission, through its secretariat, for consideration during its twenty-eighth session, views on how the Commission can contribute to the review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 16, and requests the Secretariat to

¹¹¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

also bring that information to the attention of the high-level political forum at its meeting in 2019 and the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, within existing reporting requirements.

42nd plenary meeting
2 July 2018

2018/16. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [56/119](#) of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,¹¹² should be held,

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

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

Emphasizing the important role played by the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in recognizing that crime prevention and criminal justice, with due regard to the observance of human rights, make a direct contribution to the maintenance of peace and security,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice to promoting the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

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

Recalling also its resolution [62/173](#) of 18 December 2007, in which it endorsed the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,¹¹³

Recalling further its resolution [70/174](#) of 17 December 2015, in which it endorsed the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social

¹¹² General Assembly resolution [46/152](#), annex.

¹¹³ See [E/CN.15/2007/6](#), chap. IV.

and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2020,

Recalling its resolution [72/192](#) of 19 December 2017, in which it approved the agenda items and decided upon the main theme and the topics for the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress and also decided that the duration of the Fourteenth Congress should not exceed eight days,

Recalling also its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, in which it adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing the importance of the substantive contributions that the Fourteenth Congress can make to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

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

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

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹¹⁴

1. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,¹¹⁵ when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

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

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

4. *Decides* to hold the Fourteenth Congress in Kyoto, Japan, from 20 to 27 April 2020, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 19 April 2020;

5. *Also decides* that the high-level segment of the Fourteenth 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;

6. *Further decides* that, in accordance with its resolution [56/119](#), the Fourteenth Congress shall adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration;

7. *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 Fourteenth Congress;

8. *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 Fourteenth Congress to be held as early as possible in 2019;

¹¹⁴ [E/CN.15/2018/11](#).

¹¹⁵ General Assembly resolution [70/174](#), annex.

9. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to proceed with the organization of the four regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice, as well as making a special effort to organize the regional preparatory meeting for European and other States so as to benefit from their input;
10. *Urges* Governments to actively participate in the regional preparatory meetings, where appropriate, and invite their representatives to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations for consideration by the Congress;
11. *Invites* Governments to undertake preparations for the Fourteenth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees;
12. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to be represented at the Fourteenth 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;
13. *Also reiterates its invitation* to Member States to play an active role in the Fourteenth Congress by sending legal and policy experts, including practitioners with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;
14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the participation of representatives from relevant entities of the United Nations system in the Fourteenth Congress, bearing in mind the main theme, agenda items and workshop topics of the Congress;
15. *Also 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 concerned entities and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the workshops are well focused and achieve practical results, leading to technical cooperation ideas and projects and documents for enhancing bilateral and multilateral technical assistance activities in crime prevention and criminal justice;
16. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Fourteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress, and encourages Member States to actively participate in the above-mentioned meetings, as they provide an opportunity to develop and maintain a strong partnership with the private sector and civil society organizations;
17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a plan for the documentation for the Fourteenth Congress, in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
18. *Again encourages* the relevant specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress;
19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Fourteenth 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;
20. *Also 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 the biennium 2018–2019 and the programme budget for 2020, to support the preparations for and holding of the Fourteenth Congress;
21. *Further 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 Fourteenth Congress, to the Congress itself and to the follow-up to and implementation of its recommendations;
22. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to accord sufficient time at its twenty-eighth session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress, to finalize in a timely manner all outstanding organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

23. *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 twenty-eighth session.

42nd plenary meeting
2 July 2018

2018/17. The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals

The Economic and Social Council

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

The General Assembly,

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

Taking note of the relevant provisions of the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels,¹¹⁶ including that human rights, the rule of law and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they belong to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations,

Mindful of its resolution [72/119](#) of 7 December 2017, entitled “The rule of law at the national and international levels”, as well as all its previous resolutions on that topic,

Mindful also of its resolution [72/196](#) of 19 December 2017, entitled “Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”, as well as all its previous resolutions on that topic,

Mindful further of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/25 of 21 July 2004, 2005/21 of 22 July 2005 and 2006/25 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, as well as the technical assistance activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in that area, including in post-conflict reconstruction,

Recalling its resolutions [67/186](#) of 20 December 2012, entitled “Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking”, and [68/188](#) of 18 December 2013, entitled “The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015”,

Aware of the importance of its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which includes the commitment to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and in this respect recalling its resolution [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016 on the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level,

Expressing its grave concern about the negative effects of all manifestations of transnational organized crime on development, peace, stability and security and human rights,

Convinced that the rule of law and development are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing and that the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels, including through crime prevention and criminal justice mechanisms, is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth and sustainable development and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

¹¹⁶ General Assembly resolution [67/1](#).

Expressing appreciation for the ongoing efforts of Member States to promote the rule of law and strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice, including by integrating development programmes into their initiatives in this regard,

Convinced that the promotion of and respect for the rule of law at the national and international levels, as well as justice and good governance, should guide the activities of the United Nations and its Member States,

Emphasizing its commitment and strong political will in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them, encouraging the effective participation and inclusion of all sectors of society, thus creating the conditions needed to advance the wider United Nations agenda, and recognizing the responsibility of Member States to uphold human dignity, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in particular those affected by crime and those who may be in contact with the criminal justice system, including vulnerable members of society, regardless of their status, who may be subject to multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, and to prevent and counter crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind,

Encouraging Member States to consider using and applying the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice to strengthen fair and effective criminal justice systems, bearing in mind the importance of the rule of law and its relevance for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

Stressing the significance of a well-functioning, efficient, fair, effective and humane criminal justice system as the basis for a successful strategy against transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, illicit drug production, manufacturing and trafficking, trafficking in persons and other dangerous forms of trafficking,

Recognizing the importance of the rule of law to all areas of engagement within the United Nations system, and noting with appreciation the progress made in ensuring coherence and coordination of activities to support the rule of law, in cooperation with the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, while recognizing the different mandates of different United Nations entities,

Bearing in mind that the activities of the United Nations carried out in support of efforts by Governments to promote and consolidate the rule of law are undertaken in accordance with the Charter, and stressing the need to strengthen support to Member States, upon their request, in the domestic implementation of their respective international obligations through enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building,

Emphasizing the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,¹¹⁷ in which Member States recognized the importance of effective, fair, humane and accountable crime prevention and criminal justice systems and the institutions comprising them as a central component of the rule of law,

Encouraging Member States to develop and implement, as appropriate, comprehensive crime prevention policies and national and local strategies and action plans based on an understanding of the multiple factors that contribute to crime and to address such factors in a holistic manner, in close cooperation with all stakeholders, including civil society, and in this respect stressing that social development and the promotion of the rule of law, including the fostering of a culture of lawfulness while respecting cultural identities, in accordance with the Doha Declaration, should be integral elements of strategies to foster crime prevention and economic development in all States,

Aware that the high-level political forum on sustainable development, at its meeting in 2019, which will have as its theme “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”, will review, inter alia, the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16,

Recalling Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 26/3 of 26 May 2017, entitled “Mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes and into efforts to prevent and combat transnational organized crime”,¹¹⁸

¹¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

¹¹⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 10 (E/2017/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of its resolution 70/1, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which includes the commitment to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;

2. *Urges* Member States to continue to recognize the cross-cutting nature of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and development, and recommends that such linkages and interrelationships be properly addressed and further elaborated, while reiterating the commitments made with regard to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular in connection with the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16;

3. *Renews its call upon* relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue cooperating and coordinating their activities, within their respective mandates, to promote a more integrated approach to the provision of assistance for building capacity in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform and to further explore joint projects in that area;

4. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,¹¹⁷ 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;

5. *Emphasizes* the commitment expressed in the Doha Declaration to holistic and comprehensive approaches to countering crime, violence, corruption and terrorism in all their forms and manifestations, and to ensuring that those responses are implemented in a coordinated and coherent way, along with broader programmes or measures for social and economic development, poverty eradication, respect for cultural diversity, social peace and social inclusion;

6. *Urges* Member States to mainstream crime prevention strategies with a gender perspective that are aimed at children and youth into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing education, health, civic participation, socioeconomic opportunities, information and communications technology and public safety and security, in order to protect children and youth from social marginalization and exclusion and to reduce their risk of becoming victims or offenders, and to this end to strive to achieve all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 3 to 5, 8 to 11, 16 and 17;

7. *Also urges* Member States to adopt integrated and comprehensive responses to violence against women in order to reduce risks of gender-related killing through early intervention and risk assessment, exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish gender-related killing of women and girls, ensure equal protection of women under the law and equal access to justice, consider adopting an integrated, multidisciplinary and gender-sensitive approach to the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of gender-related killing of women and girls to minimize the risk of secondary victimization in the criminal justice system, develop appropriate mechanisms and enhance capacities for forensic investigations to identify human remains and missing persons and, to these ends, strive to achieve all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 5 and 16;

8. *Invites* Member States to promote educational programmes related to crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular for young people, that foster an understanding of justice and the rule of law, which is an approach to be taken by Governments towards the general public to promote trust and respect for the law and its enforcement, and, to these ends, to strive to achieve all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 4 and 16;

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

10. *Encourages* Member States, with the active participation of the private sector, to promote crime prevention and social inclusion programmes and employability schemes for vulnerable members of society, including victims and those released from prison, and, to these ends, to strive to achieve all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 1 to 5, 8, 10, 11 and 16;

11. *Also encourages* Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes that have an impact on the environment, such as trafficking in wildlife, including fauna and flora as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,¹¹⁹ and poaching, as well as illicit trafficking in forest products, including timber, and, to these ends, to strive to achieve all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 13 to 16;

12. *Acknowledges* the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in the area of education for justice, including under the Education for Justice initiative, which is a key component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, and requests the Office to continue its efforts to promote education on the rule of law and justice in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant stakeholders;

13. *Notes* that the main theme of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in 2020, will be “Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda”, and looks forward to fruitful discussions at the regional preparatory meetings and at the Congress on that subject;

14. *Invites* Member States participating in the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress to make specific proposals and recommendations in line with its theme, related to the advancement of the rule of law, for consideration by the Congress;

15. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in improving systems for collecting and analysing data on crime prevention and criminal justice at all levels, where necessary, including gender-specific data, in order to promote the rule of law and achieve sustainable development, and notes the application of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen the rule of law, taking into account the work undertaken by other United Nations entities, within existing mandates, as well as regional and bilateral efforts, and to continue to ensure coordination and coherence, including through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with adequate resources to support, in an effective manner, its efforts towards the implementation of its mandates and, as appropriate, the global follow-up and thematic review relating to its existing mandates, which are essential for strengthening the maintenance of the rule of law at the national and international levels, including by providing special support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to enable it to actively contribute, as appropriate, to the global follow-up to and thematic review of progress made by Member States in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals as set forth in General Assembly resolution 70/299;

18. *Encourages* Member States to take relevant measures, as appropriate to their national contexts, to promote the diffusion, use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the consideration and, where they deem it necessary, dissemination of existing manuals, handbooks and capacity-building material developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

19. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General towards stronger coordination and integration of rule of law assistance, through specialized and relevant international organizations, in order to enhance predictability, coherence, accountability and effectiveness in the delivery of rule of law assistance at the national and international levels, and encourages further participation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in such arrangements, in particular with regard to police, justice and corrections;

¹¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

20. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue to include in their work programme the issue of the rule of law and the provision of assistance to States, at their request, in responding to the challenges posed to the rule of law and development, as well as to strengthen their efforts to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

21. *Calls upon* Member States, international organizations and all relevant stakeholders to provide to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime their views on advancing crime prevention and criminal justice, in the context of Sustainable Development Goal 16, as well as their views on the contribution that the Fourteenth Congress, considering its main theme, could make to the furtherance of these issues, and requests the Office to report to the Congress on that matter;

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

42nd plenary meeting
2 July 2018

2018/18. 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-General¹²⁰ 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,¹²¹

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,¹²²

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 [2017/31](#) of 25 July 2017,

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,

¹²⁰ [A/73/70](#).

¹²¹ [E/2018/56](#).

¹²² See [E/2018/SR.43](#).

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 [72/111](#) of 7 December 2017, 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,¹²¹ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹²⁰

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 2018 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),¹²³ 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

¹²³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21 (E/1998/41)*, chap. III, sect. G.

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 2019 session;

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

*43rd plenary meeting
3 July 2018*

2018/19. Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010, [2012/21](#) of 26 July 2012, [2013/15](#) of 23 July 2013, [2014/37](#) of 18 November 2014, [2015/18](#) of 21 July 2015, [2016/28](#) of 27 July 2016 and [2017/26](#) of 25 July 2017 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, 2011/207 of 17 February 2011, 2011/211 of 26 April 2011, 2011/268 of 28 July 2011, 2013/209 of 15 February 2013, 2014/207 of 30 January 2014, 2014/210 of 23 April 2014 and 2014/221 of 13 June 2014,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti¹²⁴ and the recommendations contained therein;
2. *Recognizes* that political, institutional and socioeconomic stability are essential to the long-term development of Haiti, and welcomes the efforts of the Government of Haiti, the United Nations and the international community in this regard;
3. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the Government of Haiti to foster resilience and inclusive socioeconomic development for all Haitians;
4. *Encourages* the Haitian authorities and all political actors and stakeholders to seize this opportunity to work together to contribute to the reconstruction and development process of Haiti as well as to build and to sustain peace;
5. *Calls upon* donors and other partners, including the United Nations system and the international financial institutions, to remain engaged in support of the long-term development of Haiti, in line with priorities set by the Government of Haiti and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹²⁵ and calls upon the Haitian authorities and international partners to improve coordination efforts based on strong national leadership and to take more coordinated and transparent steps to strengthen the implementation of the External Aid Coordination Framework for the Development of Haiti with a view to making full use of its potential for effective international support;
6. *Calls upon* the Government of Haiti and development partners to redouble efforts to use existing mechanisms for the tracking of assistance, in order to increase transparency, coordination and alignment with Haitian development priorities;
7. *Welcomes* the elaboration of a United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the period 2017–2021, and calls for, inter alia, closer coordination between the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti and the United Nations country team and consultation with the Government of Haiti, especially in the light of the planned exit strategy of the Mission, to ensure the implementation of the “Delivering as one” approach by the United Nations system in Haiti;
8. *Recognizes* the positive contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives coordinated by the Government of Haiti on the basis of a horizontal and participatory approach in order to help the country to respond

¹²⁴ [E/2018/75](#).

¹²⁵ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

to development challenges in a more flexible and effective manner, with special emphasis on an integrated approach to capacity-building, and encourages all development partners, including the United Nations system and developing countries, to support such modalities;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of Haiti and development partners to support civil society organizations in Haiti, to benefit from their local knowledge and to strengthen their capacity to engage in the development process and become more effective agents of change in support of Haiti's development objectives;

10. *Invites* donors to align their efforts with the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera in Haiti (2013–2022), the new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti and the national health plan, as well as with other national activities to prevent waterborne diseases, and to provide the financial resources necessary for their implementation, and welcomes the efforts undertaken by the United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti to mobilize adequate funding to eliminate cholera from Haiti;

11. *Calls urgently for* adequate funding for humanitarian activities, including the cholera epidemic response, as presented in the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan for Haiti, and encourages partners to connect short-term activities with long-term development to build resilience and reduce the recurrence of crises;

12. *Encourages* all relevant actors within the United Nations system, including the peacebuilding architecture, as appropriate, to consider ways in which they can coordinate their efforts, at the request of the Government of Haiti, to better contribute to the strengthening of national institutions and the implementation of strategies and programmes to support reconstruction and sustainable development;

13. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti until the conclusion of the 2019 session, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on the long-term development strategy of Haiti to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities, building upon the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;

14. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the Advisory Group, and requests him to continue to support the activities of the Group adequately and within existing resources;

15. *Requests* the Advisory Group, in accomplishing its mandate, to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti, the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and institutions, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Community, the Union of South American Nations and the Inter-American Development Bank, other major stakeholders and civil society organizations, and in this regard welcomes the continuation of the dialogue between the members of the Advisory Group and the Organization of American States;

16. *Also requests* the Advisory Group to submit a report on its work, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration at its 2019 session.

*50th plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

2018/20. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions [72/86](#) of 7 December 2017 and [72/240](#) of 20 December 2017,

Recalling also its resolution [2017/30](#) of 25 July 2017,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [252 \(1968\)](#) of 21 May 1968, [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973, [465 \(1980\)](#) of 1 March 1980, [497 \(1981\)](#) of 17 December 1981 and [2334 \(2016\)](#) of 23 December 2016,

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including resolutions [ES-10/13](#) of 21 October 2003, [ES-10/14](#) of 8 December 2003, [ES-10/15](#) of 20 July 2004 and [ES-10/17](#) of 15 December 2006,

Taking note of the report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan, as transmitted by the Secretary-General,¹²⁶

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹²⁷ to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹²⁸ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights¹²⁸ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹²⁹ and affirming that these human rights instruments are applicable and must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Noting with concern that more than 70 years have passed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947 and 51 years since the occupation of Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, in 1967,

Taking note, in this regard, of Palestine's accession to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions as well as other international treaties,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012,

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement on all tracks on the basis of Security Council resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#), [338 \(1973\)](#), [425 \(1978\)](#) of 19 March 1978, [1397 \(2002\)](#) of 12 March 2002, [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003, [1544 \(2004\)](#) of 19 May 2004, [1850 \(2008\)](#) of 16 December 2008 and [2334 \(2016\)](#), the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹³⁰ and the Quartet road map,¹³¹ as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources, and expressing concern in that regard about the exploitation, endangerment and depletion of natural resources by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, particularly as a result of settlement activities, which are illegal under international law and which, deplorably, continued during the reporting period,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve environmentally sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and expressing grave concern about the consequent deterioration of economic and living conditions,

Expressing alarm, in this regard, about the extremely high levels of unemployment in the Gaza Strip in particular, which remains at over 40 per cent, with youth unemployment reaching 60 per cent, exacerbated by the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, and the continuing negative repercussions of the military operations in the Gaza Strip on economic and social infrastructure and living conditions,

¹²⁶ [A/73/87-E/2018/69](#).

¹²⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

¹²⁸ See General Assembly resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

¹²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹³⁰ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹³¹ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

Commending, despite the many constraints, including the obstacles imposed by the ongoing Israeli occupation, the efforts of the Palestinian Government to improve the economic and social situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in the areas of governance, the rule of law and human rights, livelihoods and productive sectors, education and culture, health, social protection, infrastructure and water,

Stressing the importance of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which aims, inter alia, at enhancing development support and assistance to the Palestinian people and strengthening institutional capacity in line with Palestinian national priorities,

Gravely concerned about the accelerated construction of settlements and implementation of other related measures by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions, and stressing that such illegal measures are main sources of other Israeli violations and discriminatory policies,

Encouraging all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies to ensure respect for their obligations under international law with regard to all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly Israeli settlements,

Taking note of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,¹³²

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

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

Recalling, in that regard, the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,¹³³ and General Assembly resolution [ES-10/15](#), and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Deploring all loss of innocent civilian life and injury to scores of civilians, and calling upon all parties to fully respect international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, including for the protection of civilian life, as well as for the promotion of human security, the de-escalation of the situation, the exercise of restraint, including from provocative actions and rhetoric, and the establishment of a stable environment conducive to the pursuit of peace,

Expressing grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of properties, including the increased demolition of homes, economic institutions, historical landmarks, agricultural lands and orchards, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular in connection with its construction of settlements and the wall and confiscation of land, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern also over the continuing forced displacement and dispossession of Palestinian civilians, including the Bedouin community, due to the continuing and intensifying policy of home demolitions, evictions and revocation of residency rights in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as measures to further isolate the city from its natural Palestinian environs, which have seriously exacerbated the already critical socioeconomic situation being faced by the Palestinian population,

¹³² [A/HRC/22/63](#).

¹³³ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and [A/ES-10/273/Corr.1](#).

Expressing grave concern further about ongoing Israeli military operations and policies of closures and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, the imposition of crossing closures, checkpoints and a permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the consequent negative impact on the socioeconomic situation of the Palestinian people, in particular the Palestine refugee population, which remains that of a humanitarian crisis,

Expressing grave concern, in particular, over the continuing crisis in the Gaza Strip as a result of the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, stressing that the situation is unsustainable, as reflected in numerous reports, including the report of 26 August 2016 of the United Nations country team, entitled “Gaza: two years after”, and calling in that regard for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) of 8 January 2009 with a view to ensuring the full opening of the border crossings for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian aid, commercial flows and construction materials, and emphasizing the need for security for all civilian populations,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the humanitarian

crisis facing the Palestinian people, including by ensuring the unimpeded provision of humanitarian assistance and the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994;¹³⁴

5. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace civilian properties, vital infrastructure, agricultural lands and government institutions that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of its military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

6. *Reiterates* the call for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent and uninterrupted reopening of all crossings into the Gaza Strip, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, including construction materials and adequate fuel supplies, as well as to ensuring the unhindered access of the United Nations and related agencies and regular commercial flows necessary for economic recovery to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and emphasizes the need for security for all civilian populations;

¹³⁴ See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

7. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law and to refrain from violence against the civilian population, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;¹²⁷

8. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its destruction of homes and properties, economic institutions and agricultural lands and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, and to prevent Israeli settlers from perpetrating such illegal activities;

10. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to end immediately its exploitation of natural resources, including water and mining resources, and to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, the water, land and energy resources, and present a serious environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations, and also calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles that obstruct the implementation of critical environmental projects, including the sewage treatment plants in the Gaza Strip, notably the provision of the electric power needed for the work of the northern Gaza emergency sewage treatment plant, and stresses in this regard the urgency of the reconstruction and development of water infrastructure, including the desalination facility project for the Gaza Strip;

11. *Calls for* the assistance necessary for the safe removal of all unexploded ordnance in the Gaza Strip, which endangers Palestinian lives and negatively impacts the environment, as well as reconstruction and development efforts, and welcomes the efforts exerted by the Mine Action Service of the United Nations to date;

12. *Reaffirms* that the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements and related infrastructure in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and constitute a major obstacle to economic and social development and to the achievement of peace, and calls for the full cessation of all settlement and settlement-related activity, including full cessation of all measures aimed at altering the demographic composition, legal status and character of the occupied territories, including in particular in and around occupied East Jerusalem, in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2334 (2016), and international law, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

13. *Calls for* accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated by Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalls in this regard Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994 and stresses the need for its implementation;

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

15. *Reaffirms* that Israel's ongoing construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem, fragmenting the West Bank and seriously debilitating the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in that regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice¹³³ and in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 and subsequent relevant resolutions;

16. *Calls upon* Israel to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to facilitate visits of the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan whose family members reside in their mother homeland, the Syrian Arab Republic, via the Qunaytirah entrance;

17. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of United Nations organizations and agencies in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

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

19. *Expresses appreciation* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide economic and humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people, which has helped to ameliorate their critical economic and social conditions, and urges the continued provision of assistance commensurate with increased socioeconomic and humanitarian needs and in cooperation with official Palestinian institutions and consistent with the Palestinian National Development Plan;

20. *Reiterates* the importance of and need for increased and renewed international efforts on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003), 1544 (2004), 1850 (2008) and 2334 (2016), and the Madrid Conference, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹³⁰ and the Quartet road map,¹³¹ as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in order to pave the way for the realization of the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders, and the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

22. *Decides* to include the item entitled “Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan” in the agenda of its 2019 session.

*50th plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

2018/21. Admission of French Guiana as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 726 (XXXVII) of 11 May 2018 of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, by which the Commission decided that French Guiana should be granted associate membership in the Commission,

Approves the granting to French Guiana of associate membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

*51st plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

2018/22. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 956 (LI) of 15 May 2018 of the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, by which the Conference endorsed the updated statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Endorses the updated statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

*51st plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

Annex

Statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Article I

Purpose and functions of the Institute

1. The primary purpose of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning shall be the specialist training of the officials of those services and institutions in Africa responsible for economic policy design and management, and development planning, monitoring and evaluation. Such training shall include appropriate supportive research activities. The Institute shall also organize workshops, seminars and policy dialogues of varied duration on practical problems of national, regional and international development pertinent to its training mandate and the needs of African Governments.

2. The four core functions of the Institute shall be:

(a) To provide at its headquarters and at any other location in Africa training courses, encompassing short and postgraduate programmes, of varying duration on various aspects of economic policy design and management, and development planning, monitoring and evaluation;

(b) To organize in African countries, in cooperation with the appropriate national services, subregional and regional bodies and international specialized agencies, seminars and policy dialogues of varying duration on practical problems relating to national and continental economic management, development and planning;

(c) To provide advisory services at the request of Governments, doing so in close concert and collaboration with the relevant programme divisions of the Economic Commission for Africa, and insofar as its training programme allows;

(d) To establish and maintain documentation which will be made available throughout Africa in hard-copy and electronic formats to researchers, national institutions and subregional and regional organizations working in the field of economic planning and development.

3. In undertaking these four core functions, the Institute should take into account the paramount importance of promoting and safeguarding the economic independence of African countries.

Article II

Site of the Institute

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be situated in Dakar, Senegal.

2. The host Government shall provide, in agreement with the United Nations, adequate premises, facilities and services as required for the efficient operation of the Institute.

Article III

Status and organization of the Institute

1. The Institute is and shall operate as a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Africa.

2. The Institute shall have its own governing council and budget. It shall be subject to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations¹³⁵ and the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,¹³⁶ except as may be otherwise provided for by the General Assembly. It shall also be subject to all other administrative issuances of the Secretary-General, except as may be otherwise decided by him or her.

3. In addition, there shall be a technical advisory committee, a Director and supporting staff.

¹³⁵ [ST/SGB/2013/4](#).

¹³⁶ [ST/SGB/2017/1](#) and [ST/SGB/2017/1/Corr.1](#).

Article IV
Governing Council

1. The Governing Council shall be the prime oversight and decision-making organ of the Institute, and shall act to give effect to the broad directions established for the work of the Institute by the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.
2. The Governing Council shall be composed as follows:
 - (a) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, who shall be the Chair of the Governing Council;
 - (b) Ten representatives of African Governments, two each from the five subregions of the continent (Central Africa, East Africa, North Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa);
 - (c) One representative of the Government of Senegal as host country;
 - (d) One representative of the African Union Commission;
 - (e) The Director of the Institute in an ex-officio capacity, who serves as the Secretary of the Governing Council.
3. The 10 members of the Governing Council who serve as representatives of African Governments shall be appointed by the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development on the basis of equal representation of the five subregions of the African continent.
4. The 10 members of the Governing Council who serve as representatives of African Governments shall serve on a voluntary basis. Once the members are appointed, membership shall not be transferable or delegated except in circumstances envisaged under paragraph 7 of the present article.
5. The member of the Governing Council designated by the African Union Commission shall be recommended by the Chairperson of the Commission from among the elected officials of the Commission for appointment by the Conference.
6. All members appointed by the Conference from the five subregions of the African continent and the member appointed on the recommendation of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission shall serve for a period of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one additional term only.
7. Membership shall be based on the principle of continuity. When an African Government wishes to change its representative before the end of the term, the proposed change shall be communicated to the Chair of the Conference and the Chair of the Governing Council.
8. The Governing Council shall:
 - (a) Adopt general principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute, including the general conditions of admission to the Institute's programmes;
 - (b) Review and approve the annual work programme and budget of the Institute;
 - (c) Approve the courses offered by the Institute and the requirements for admission to them on the advice of the Technical Advisory Committee and the Director;
 - (d) Contribute to the determination of the type and nature of the certificates to be awarded at the end of the training courses offered by the Institute;
 - (e) Examine and approve the Director's annual report on the work and progress of the Institute, including the budgetary and financial report for the preceding year;
 - (f) Present an annual report on the work of the Institute, including a complete audited report in respect of all incomes and expenditures, to the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development at its annual session;
 - (g) Oversee the general administration of the Institute and make such recommendations as it may deem appropriate;
 - (h) Constitute a Technical Advisory Committee of 10 members to work with it and the Director of the Institute on the quality and relevance of programmes.

9. The Governing Council shall hold two ordinary sessions every year to adopt the budget and programme activities, review the management report and statement of accounts, approve the development of new programmes and ensure the good administration of the Institute. It may hold an extraordinary session at the request of the Chair or one third of its members. The Governing Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article V

Technical Advisory Committee

1. The Technical Advisory Committee shall be composed of:
 - (a) Ten representatives of African Governments, two each from the five subregions of the continent, as provided for in article IV, paragraph 2 (b);
 - (b) The Director of Economic Affairs at the African Union Commission;
 - (c) The Director of the Institute.
2. Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Chair of the Governing Council and shall normally be requested to serve for at least three years at a time.
3. Members shall be appointed on a voluntary basis, in cognizance of their individual commitment and professional competences, and with regard to their experience in affairs connected with the work of the Institute.
4. The Director shall be the Chair of the Technical Advisory Committee.
5. The Technical Advisory Committee shall be responsible for giving technical advice with regard to the design of the training and related programmes and activities of the Institute. It shall do so with an eye to quality, relevance, timeliness, impact and sustainability.
6. The Technical Advisory Committee shall be convened at least once a year by its Chair. At its meeting, it shall formulate recommendations to be submitted to the Governing Council on the current and future work programme of the Institute. It shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article VI

Chair of the Governing Council

The Chair of the Council shall:

- (a) Convene the Governing Council and propose its agenda;
- (b) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General, appoint the Director and other staff of the Institute;
- (c) With the approval of the Governing Council, solicit and receive support for the work of the Institute from specialized agencies of the United Nations, intergovernmental agencies, African Governments, non-governmental organizations and other sources.

Article VII

Director

1. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, through delegation of authority from the Secretary-General, shall appoint the Director of the Institute in accordance with the relevant United Nations rules and regulations. A search and selection committee established by the Chair of the Governing Council in consultation with the members shall propose suitable candidates for consideration.
2. The initial appointment of the Director shall be for three years, renewable for succeeding periods of three years, each subject to a satisfactory evaluation of the performance of the incumbent in accordance with established United Nations rules and procedures.
3. The Director will be assisted by professional and general support staff appointed in accordance with the rules and procedures governing United Nations staff appointments.

4. The Director shall have the responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute. In accordance with the policies laid down by the Governing Council, the Director shall:

- (a) Submit the programme and budget of the Institute to the Governing Council for approval;
- (b) Carry out programmes and effect disbursements as provided for in the budget through which funds have been allocated;
- (c) Submit annual reports on the activities of the Institute to the Governing Council, together with a complete report on revenue and expenditure for the preceding period;
- (d) Submit the names of senior personnel for approval and appointment by the Secretary-General or the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, depending on the level of the posts to be encumbered;
- (e) Select and appoint personnel of the Institute other than those referred to in subparagraph (d) above, after consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;
- (f) Make the necessary arrangements with other national and international organizations for the use of the services offered by the Institute, it being understood that arrangements with national organizations will be made with the approval of the Governments concerned.

Article VIII

Cooperation with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa shall, within the limits of its resources, assist the Institute in every possible way in order to facilitate its work. In particular, from time to time it shall provide the Institute with experienced staff to give lectures, assist in supervising research within the Institute's postgraduate training programmes and participate in workshops, seminars and policy dialogue.

Article IX

Financial resources and rules governing the financial management of the Institute

The Institute shall derive its finances from contributions made by African Governments and by the United Nations. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations, its specialized agencies, other governmental organizations and institutions, and Governments and non-governmental organizations. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall, in every case, be subject to the decision of the Chair of the Governing Council, in consultation with the Director of the Institute, in accordance with the basic aims of the Institute and the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Institute. The Chair of the Governing Council shall report on the matter to the Council at its next session.

2018/23. New strategic directions of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 959 (LI) of 15 May 2018, in which the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development considered the new strategic directions of the Commission, as set out in the note by the Executive Secretary of the Commission entitled "New strategic directions of the Economic Commission for Africa: putting ideas into action for an empowered and transformed Africa",¹³⁷ and adopted the revised strategic framework and biennial programme plan for the period 2018–2019 for programme 15,¹³⁸

Endorses the new strategic directions of the Economic Commission for Africa as set out in the note by the Executive Secretary of the Commission entitled "New strategic directions of the Economic Commission for Africa: putting ideas into action for an empowered and transformed Africa", which is annexed to the present resolution.

*51st plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

¹³⁷ E/ECA/COE/37/14/Rev.1.

¹³⁸ E/ECA/COE/37/4/Rev.1.

Annex

New strategic directions of the Economic Commission for Africa: putting ideas into action for an empowered and transformed Africa**A. Background**

1. The year 2018 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa. The occasion presents an opportunity to reflect on the contribution of the Commission, as a key player on the African institutional landscape, to the task of tackling the continent's development challenges. Over the past 60 years there have been substantial advances in addressing development challenges and as such priorities are shifting and new challenges are emerging for the continent. The anniversary of the Commission – a diamond jubilee – also offers an opportunity to take stock of the Commission's achievements and reposition itself to respond to the new and emerging challenges and continental priorities as well as aspirations of continental institutions and member States. The Secretary-General, in addition, is making collaboration with the African Union a priority, as well as the need to link development priorities with issues of peace and security. This requires a rethink of the positioning of the Commission.
2. Realigning the activities of the Commission with the demands of the member States is an essential element of its success and relevance. In pursuit of its mandate, the Commission has periodically scanned the development environment and has instituted a range of organizational transformations and renewals to position itself to ensure that it remains relevant to the needs and aspirations of its member States and can respond to emerging needs and challenges. The last restructuring exercise, undertaken in 2013, refocused the programmes of the Commission to make them more responsive to the transformative agenda of Africa. Since 2013, however, there have been significant developments at the global and regional levels that warrant further reforms by the Commission to ensure that it can effectively implement its mandate and respond to the evolving needs of its member States. The new reform is proposed with this as the backdrop.

B. Rationale for strategic repositioning of the Commission

3. A decade after the global financial and economic crisis, Africa finds itself in a new macroeconomic environment. Countries that were attracting huge volumes of foreign direct investments are no longer doing so. Oil-rich African countries that benefited from rising oil prices have witnessed serious economic downturns. This macroeconomic environment is being further strained by shifts in the domestic policies of emerging economies such as China, which are rebalancing their sources of growth. African economic growth recovered in 2017 but the rate of growth is still far below the double-digit growth needed for structural transformation, poverty reduction and increased prosperity as envisioned in Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹³⁹
4. The current patterns and quality of growth in the region are leaving large segments of the population trapped in poverty and vulnerability. The deep and persistent inequalities across the continent have economic, social and political consequences. In the long run, these elements run the risk of undermining economic growth, productivity and the development of markets and could create conditions for open conflict and social unrest, as the recent experience of some African countries, in particular those in North Africa, has shown with the Arab Spring. Increasingly, there is consensus regarding the urgent need to ensure that growth is accelerated, sustainable and inclusive.
5. In order for Africa to grow and evolve, it is imperative that it transform structurally and diversify its economies. The current merchandise export structure, dominated by raw and unprocessed commodities, is not conducive to the envisaged level of development. African countries must diversify their sources of growth to reduce the vulnerability of their economies to internal and external shocks.
6. If Africa is to attain the desired outcomes of both the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, a major change in the understanding, treatment and creation of a growth-enhancing macroeconomic environment is required. This change must look at the interface with development beyond the narrow focus on stabilization and on growth and be conceived in an integrated multisectoral perspective.
7. Africa must strengthen its own resources to tackle the macroeconomic issues that are undermining more inclusive and sustainable growth. The continent's ability to deal with new and emerging challenges is predicated on

¹³⁹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

its ability to stabilize and grow its economies, primarily by mobilizing its own resources. To meet this challenge, African Governments need to build robust governance systems to support effective public sector management, to mobilize domestic resources, to combat illicit financial flows, to reform tax policies, and build robust formal private sector actors.

8. If African countries are to thrive in the constantly changing and dynamic global environment, it is critical that they have a robust governance system in which the authority of the State is perceived as legitimate and there is predictability about how agents are expected to act. The presence of such a governance system would also make Africa an attractive continent in which people are happy to live, work and invest.

9. The role of the private sector in financing Africa's development will continue to grow. The private sector can provide innovative and efficient ways of delivering infrastructure and other solutions for the continent. Most important, by mobilizing private sector finance, Africa can raise the trillions of dollars needed to fast-track its development, by diversifying the economy and improving competitiveness. This will require the development of robust capital markets and the creation of an environment conducive to private sector development, in particular in the areas of land, agriculture, energy, services and other infrastructure sectors. By leveraging the private sector, Africa can shift the production frontier for both goods and services, create sustainable economies, generate additional jobs and reap the continent's demographic dividend.

10. Poverty and inequality, however measured, remain very high in most parts of the continent. Accelerating the pace of poverty reduction and narrowing the persistent inequalities across the continent will contribute to social and political stability, economic growth, higher levels of productivity and improved living standards. Increasingly, there is an urgent need to ensure that public policies in Africa are more inclusive and respond to the needs of the vulnerable, including young people and women.

11. The commitment of African Governments to the regional integration agenda and, more broadly, to accelerated economic integration through, among other measures, the creation of the African Continental Free Trade Area and the Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade, is at a scale sufficient to attract the private sector. These initiatives are complemented by other continental flagship programmes and strategies, including the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme, the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, the Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa and the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa. Together these provide critical frameworks to attract and leverage private sector investment, optimize economic production and close the productivity gaps in African economies.

12. Climate change, environment and natural resources management are critical leverage points for the continent for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. Attainment of many of the Goals is directly or indirectly linked to the sustainable management of natural resources for healthy ecosystems, healthy economies and healthy societies. Africa is faced with serious challenges posed by climate change to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Africa must effectively integrate mitigation and adaptation to climate change into development policy planning processes. This is imperative to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience to impacts. Moving forward with the implementation of the intended nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement¹⁴⁰ would enable African countries to reduce their future emissions and to contribute to global collective efforts to tackle the effects of climate change. By harnessing natural resource endowments, new technologies and infrastructure as a means of creating wealth, reversing resource depletion for Africa's development and as a conduit towards diversifying its economies, African countries also need to pursue policy reforms to foster a green economy while contributing to balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

13. Data and statistics are central to the development process. There is consensus on the development aspirations that should be pursued by Africa, as captured in the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. In implementing and monitoring the two integrated agendas, there is need for an effective data policy regime and architecture to support the process. An African data revolution that constitutes the lifeblood of policymaking, planning and follow-up, and review of the two agendas will require resources and strengthened capacities for data collection, storage, access and analysis grounded in robust statistical systems.

¹⁴⁰ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

14. The contribution of the Commission to the task of carrying forward the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 is centred on the three core facets of the Commission, namely, its convening function, its function as a think tank and its operational function, as articulated below:

(a) *Convening function*: providing dedicated regional intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder platforms with strong ownership by member States, regional bodies and development banks that result in agreed development policy frameworks, standards and action plans and that reinforce multilateralism at the regional and subregional levels;

(b) *Think-tank function*: conducting multisectoral research and analyses that nurture the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development and promote peer learning, innovative thinking and the advocacy of public policies, while fostering intersectoral linkages and synergies;

(c) *Operational function*: provision of policy advice at the country level through direct demand-based support to member States in areas related to its normative and analytical work and in collaboration with the United Nations system at the country level.

C. Review process

15. Based on the foregoing analysis, and with due consideration for the development context shaping the region and the Commission's key mandates, the Commission, under the leadership of its new Executive Secretary, embarked upon a process of reflection, consultation and forward thinking in September 2017. To that end, several strategic reviews have been undertaken with a view to reorienting the Commission to effectively support implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁴¹ Agenda 2063, the new United Nations-African Union framework for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda and the Joint United Nations-African Union Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security.

16. A series of consultations have also been conducted with stakeholders, including Heads of State and Government, ministers of finance and planning, ministers for foreign affairs, African ambassadors in Addis Ababa, partner organizations, including the African Union and the African Development Bank, bilateral partners and Commission staff members. The outcome of the process of reflection and consultations pointed to the need to reorient the strategic direction of the Commission with a view to taking advantage of opportunities, addressing the development challenges faced by Africa, responding to the needs of member States and effectively implementing the mandates of the Commission.

D. Putting ideas into action for an empowered and transformed Africa

17. The emerging vision of the Commission is framed around delivering ideas and actions for an empowered, inclusive and transformed Africa and is informed by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 of the African Union. The three core facets of the Commission are its function as a think tank, its convening function and its operational function.

18. The overall objective of the Commission is to support the continent to effectively confront one of its central challenges: jobs creation. With more than half the jobs on the continent in the informal sector, that challenge has particular significance in fiscal terms and in terms of levels of poverty.

19. To deliver on its vision, the Commission will concentrate on five strategic directions:

(a) Advancing the position of the Commission as a premier knowledge institution by strengthening the knowledge profile of the staff;

(b) Developing macroeconomic and structural policy options to accelerate economic diversification and job creation;

(c) Designing and implementing innovative financing models for infrastructure and human, physical and social assets for transforming Africa;

(d) Contributing solutions to regional and transboundary challenges, with a focus on peace, security and social inclusion as an important development nexus;

¹⁴¹ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

(e) Advocating Africa's position at the global level and developing regional responses as a contribution to global governance issues.

20. The strategic directions will be implemented through the divisions of the Commission on the basis of its programmes. In its work, the Commission plans to move beyond merely focusing on the public sector, but actively to bring into its working modalities and efforts ideas and actions designed to deepen and grow the private sector, in particular the domestic private sector. This would be achieved by harnessing the private sector as the engine for driving production and productivity growth, jobs, and also as a provider of alternative means of financing development. The Commission will therefore deepen its collaboration with the private sector in support of policies on the appropriate enabling environment for that sector.

21. The Commission will also work with member States in both the normative and practical aspects of State-building through robust governance systems, which should include focusing more on issues of vulnerability, risks and capability in conflict and post-conflict countries with the aim of building their resilience and thereby preventing further crises.

22. In the light of the above aspirations, the subprogrammes of the Commission will be accordingly recalibrated, taking due account of the Commission's comparative advantages and programmatic priorities. The overall programme of work of the Commission, the tool for implementing the strategic directions, will therefore be organized around the following nine interdependent and complementary subprogrammes:

(a) *Macroeconomics and governance.* This subprogramme will be broadened to address economic governance matters as a critical aspect of economic development and is aimed at supporting African member States in their efforts to accelerate economic transformation and inclusive development;

(b) *Regional integration and trade.* This subprogramme will focus on the central role of achieving effective regional cooperation and economic integration among member States by supporting efforts to deepen regional markets, boost intra-African trade, global trade, accelerate industrialization and tackle the challenges of structural transformation;

(c) *Private sector development and finance.* A successful private sector remains the main means of job creation, the biggest challenge of all Commission member States. The objective of this new subprogramme is to support member States in their endeavour to achieve accelerated job creation, sustained economic growth and transformation through leveraging the role and resources of the private sector with an emphasis on increasing private sector investment in agriculture and agribusiness, infrastructure, energy and services, promoting innovative financing solutions, developing capital markets, attracting investment and improving the business-enabling environment;

(d) *Data and statistics.* This subprogramme will continue its work on improving the production, dissemination and use of high-quality and comparable data and statistics in Africa to support evidence-based policymaking, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting under the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. The work of the subprogramme will also support countries in adopting new data technologies such as big data and innovative biometric techniques to help to accelerate decision-making on and measurement of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063;

(e) *Climate change, environment and natural resource management.* This subprogramme will play a vital role in supporting the efficient management of the continent's natural resource endowments, reducing the negative impacts of climate change by moving towards green transitions and climate-resilient development, and harnessing new technologies in the context of sustainable development;

(f) *Gender equality and women's empowerment.* This subprogramme will address emerging issues that have impacts on African women and girls and will also promote and support member States in their work to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment;

(g) *Subregional activities for development.* This subprogramme will be delivered through the five subregional offices covering Central, East, West, North and Southern Africa, whose selected thematic areas of specialization will equip them to tackle more effectively the development challenges faced by member States in their respective subregions;

(h) *Economic development and planning.* This subprogramme will be strengthened to improve public sector management and development planning in support of the structural transformation of member States;

(i) *Poverty, inequality and social policy.* The focus of this subprogramme will be sharpened to contribute to achieving inclusive and equitable sustainable human and social development in Africa.

23. The modalities for implementation will be aligned with the role of the Commission as a policy think tank engaged in multisectoral policy research and analysis with a view to harnessing the three pillars of sustainable development; as a convenor of intergovernmental platforms and forums such as the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, for the exchange of solutions, promotion of peer learning and articulation of a common African voice at the global level in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 of the African Union; and as a provider of capacity development services, which include supporting member States in their efforts to comply with international agreements, treaties, norms and standards, through policy advocacy, consensus-building, technical support, policy advisory services and training measures.

24. The five subregional offices of the Commission will specialize in selected thematic areas relevant to their subregions and based on the demand of member States to ensure a more effective approach to priority issues of concern and development challenges faced by member States in their respective subregions. The capacity and resources of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning will be further strengthened in order to provide the necessary training and policy support for the implementation by member States of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.

E. Programme-related changes

25. The following programme-related changes will be instituted:

(a) *Subprogramme 1.* The previous focus on macroeconomic policy is to be broadened to include economic governance matters and support to the African Peer Review Mechanism, which was previously under the capacity development subprogramme. The finance and private sector work previously carried out under this subprogramme is now moved to the new private sector development and finance subprogramme;

(b) *Subprogramme 2.* Thematic areas such as infrastructure, food security and agriculture, and land governance are consolidated within the private sector development and finance subprogramme, while support to the New Partnership for Africa's Development,¹⁴² which was previously under the capacity development subprogramme, is now added to the subprogramme portfolio;

(c) *Subprogramme 3.* A new subprogramme 3 on private sector development and finance is introduced. The objective of this new subprogramme is to support member States in achieving accelerated job creation, sustained economic growth and transformation by leveraging the role and resources of the private sector with an emphasis on increasing private sector investment in agriculture and agribusiness, infrastructure, energy and services, promoting innovative financing solutions, developing capital markets, attracting investment and improving the business-enabling environment;

(d) *Subprogramme 4.* The title of the subprogramme is changed to "data and statistics" while its scope remains unchanged;

(e) *Subprogramme 5.* The title of the previous subprogramme 3 is changed from "innovations, technologies and management of Africa's natural resources" to "climate change, environment and natural resource management" and the subprogramme is repositioned as subprogramme 5. The focus on innovations and technologies as facilitators of development will be recalibrated to support all programmatic areas. The previous capacity development subprogramme 5 is no longer a stand-alone subprogramme. The same functions were also being carried out by all other subprogrammes. The capacity development work of the Commission will be substantively mainstreamed as a core function across all subprogrammes, for efficiency, better ownership, and improving the capacity of the Commission to deliver knowledge through policy dialogue, advisory services and technical assistance under a unique vehicle;

(f) *Subprogramme 6.* The title "gender and women in development" is slightly modified to respond to shifting priorities as "gender equality and women's empowerment" while the scope of the subprogramme remains unchanged;

¹⁴² [A/57/304](#), annex.

(g) *Subprogramme 7.* The five components of subprogramme 7 on subregional activities for development will be enhanced to cover selected thematic areas in line with subregional priorities of member States and competencies of the Commission;

(h) *Subprogramme 8.* The subprogramme title “development planning and administration” is slightly modified as “economic development and planning” while the scope of the subprogramme remains unchanged;

(i) *Subprogramme 9.* The subprogramme on social development policy will be augmented and will cover social policy as previously, but will also include a special focus on poverty and inequality.

F. Conclusion and way forward

26. The repositioning of the Commission is being undertaken in response to changing global and regional dynamics, including the new macroeconomic environment in Africa, global and continental development frameworks and United Nations reforms. The proposed strategic directions and programmatic priorities laid out in the present note are the outcome of extensive consultations with a broad array of stakeholders, including the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, the African Union Commission and the private sector, among others.

27. The implementation of the proposals will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Economic Commission for Africa in serving the rest of the United Nations family, member States and regional institutions. It will also enable the Commission to fully align with the Secretary General’s reforms of the Secretariat and the Secretary-General’s emphasis on collaboration with the United Nations. It should enable the Commission to align with and serve the continent and member States more expeditiously by leveraging more effectively internal synergies and by putting ideas into action for an empowered and transformed Africa.

2018/24. Venue of the fifty-second session of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of decision A (LI) of 15 May 2018 adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, by which the Conference decided to hold its fifty-second session in Morocco in 2019,

Endorses the decision of the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to hold its fifty-second session in Morocco in 2019.

*51st plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

2018/25. Transition of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture to an intergovernmental organization outside the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its seventy-fourth session, held in Bangkok from 11 to 16 May 2018, of resolution 74/5 of 16 May 2018, in which the Commission, inter alia, noted with appreciation the announcement by the Government of Indonesia that it would lead and support the transition of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture to a new intergovernmental organization outside the United Nations system, as well as the offer of other members of the Governing Council of the Centre to join Indonesia to support the transition process,

Approves the transformation of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture from a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to a new organization outside the United Nations system, as set out in Commission resolution 74/5, which is annexed to the present resolution.

*51st plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

Annex

Resolution 74/5

Transition of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture to an intergovernmental organization outside the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling its resolutions 174 (XXXIII) of 29 April 1977 and 220 (XXXVIII) of 1 April 1982 on the establishment of the Regional Coordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling also its resolutions 60/5 of 28 April 2004, 61/5 of 18 May 2005 and 65/4 of 29 April 2009 on the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling further the agreement between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations regarding the hosting of the Centre, signed on 29 April 1981,

Recalling the support of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its sixty-sixth session, based on the recommendation of the Governing Council of the Centre, for the change of name from the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific to the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture,

Recalling also its resolution 72/1 of 19 May 2016 on the revision of the statute of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture,

Acknowledging that the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture has continued to contribute to the economic and social development of Asia-Pacific countries by acting as a regional knowledge and training hub for increasing agricultural production, enhancing food security and improving rural livelihood, as well as by providing a forum for policy dialogue, South-South technical cooperation and mutual learning in these areas,

Acknowledging with appreciation the financial resources and facilities that have been provided by the Government of Indonesia to the Centre, as well as the support of other members and associate members,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the Centre on its fourteenth session,¹⁴³ in which the Council comprehensively reviewed the Centre's administrative and financial status and considered options for the Centre's future and the continuation of its operations, including by enhancing ownership of the Centre by its members,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Governing Council of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture on its fourteenth session;¹⁴³

2. *Notes with appreciation* the announcement by the Government of Indonesia that it would lead and support the transition of the Centre to a new intergovernmental organization outside the United Nations system, as well as the offer of other Governing Council members to join Indonesia to support the transition process;

3. *Encourages* all members and associate members to support the new organization in shaping its objectives, programmes and activities;

4. *Encourages* all members, associate members and other relevant stakeholders to support the new organization, including by, but not limited to, providing voluntary financial and in-kind contributions;

5. *Notes* the recommendation of the Governing Council of the Centre that the new organization may report to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on its activities;

6. *Also notes* the intention of the Government of Indonesia to establish a transition task force;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To take all the necessary administrative and legal steps, as appropriate, by 30 June 2018, to assist the Centre in transforming from a subsidiary body of the Commission to a new organization;

¹⁴³ ESCAP/74/13.

- (b) To cooperate with the new organization, and to sustain the partnership, as appropriate;
- (c) To take measures to transfer unspent voluntary funding to the new organization, subject to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;¹⁴⁴
- (d) To reflect the changes emanating from the above decisions in her report to the Commission at its seventy-fifth session, in 2019, on the midpoint review of the conference structure;
- (e) To report to the Commission at its seventy-sixth session on progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

2018/26. Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration¹⁴⁵ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,¹⁴⁶ adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [65/280](#) of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action, and recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016, and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution [70/294](#) of 25 July 2016,

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁴⁷ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁴⁸ the Paris Agreement,¹⁴⁹ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030¹⁵⁰ and the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III),¹⁵¹

Recalling also General Assembly resolution [72/231](#) of 20 December 2017,

Recalling further its resolution [2017/28](#) of 25 July 2017 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,

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

Welcoming 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 emphasizing the importance of its full and timely implementation,

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

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020;¹⁵²

¹⁴⁴ [ST/SGB/2013/4](#).

¹⁴⁵ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.219/7)*, chap. I.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

¹⁴⁷ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹⁴⁹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

¹⁵⁰ General Assembly resolution [69/283](#), annex II.

¹⁵¹ General Assembly resolution [71/256](#), annex.

¹⁵² [A/73/80-E/2018/58](#).

2. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to further intensify their efforts to fully and effectively implement, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner, the commitments that have been made in the Istanbul Programme of Action¹⁴⁶ in its eight priority areas, namely, (a) productive capacity, (b) agriculture, food security and rural development, (c) trade, (d) commodities, (e) human and social development, (f) multiple crises and other emerging challenges, (g) mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building and (h) good governance at all levels;

3. *Invites* the private sector, civil society and foundations to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in their respective areas of competence in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries;

4. *Welcomes* the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries and the inauguration of its headquarters in Gebze, Turkey, which signify the achievement of the first Sustainable Development Goal target, target 17.8, takes note with appreciation of the contributions that Turkey, Norway, the Sudan, Bangladesh and the Philippines have made, and invites Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide voluntary financial contributions and technical assistance to the Technology Bank to ensure its effective operation;

5. *Reaffirms* that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced global support to overcome the structural challenges they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁴⁷ and in this regard calls upon the international community to prioritize and strengthen support from all sources to facilitate the coordinated implementation and coherent follow-up to and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action, the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁴⁸ in the least developed countries;

6. *Recognizes* that significant additional domestic public resources, including at the subnational level, supplemented by international assistance as appropriate, will be critical to realizing sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda acknowledge the centrality of domestic resource mobilization underscored by the principle of national ownership, also recognizes that, while the least developed countries have made considerable efforts to mobilize domestic resources and attract private investment, further progress is needed, and underlines the importance of strengthening domestic enabling environments, including the rule of law and combating corruption at all levels and in all its forms;

7. *Also recognizes* that private business activity, investment and innovation are major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation, and that private international capital flows, in particular foreign direct investment, along with a stable international financial system, are vital complements to national development efforts;

8. *Expresses its concern* that bilateral official development assistance (ODA) to the least developed countries remains far from the target set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, noting the reversal of the decline of ODA to the least developed countries in 2017 and expressing its appreciation to those few countries that have met or surpassed their commitments to 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) for ODA to developing targets and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI for ODA to the least developed countries, calls upon ODA providers to fulfil their respective ODA commitments to the least developed countries, and encourages ODA providers to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.2 per cent of GNI for ODA to the least developed countries, while reiterating that an important use of international public finance, including official development assistance, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private;

9. *Reaffirms* that the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, in accordance with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action¹⁵³ and the outcomes of relevant United Nations conferences and resolutions of the General Assembly, including through investing in the development of women and girls and promoting their economic and political participation and equal access to economic and productive resources and education, is of fundamental importance and has a multiplier effect for achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development;

¹⁵³ *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.

10. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution [67/221](#), and reiterates the request of the Assembly to the Committee for Development Policy to monitor the development progress of graduated countries, in consultation with the Governments of those countries, on a yearly basis for a period of three years after graduation becomes effective, and triennially thereafter, as a complement to two triennial reviews of the list of least developed countries, and to include its findings in its annual report to the Economic and Social Council;

11. *Also recalls* the recognition in the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020¹⁵⁴ of the importance of the reviews by the Committee for Development Policy of the graduation criteria for the least developed countries, and the recommendation in the Political Declaration that the reviews be comprehensive, taking into account all aspects of the evolving international development context, including relevant agendas, and in this regard takes note of the decision of the Committee to implement a multi-year work programme for a comprehensive review of the least developed country criteria¹⁵⁵ and looks forward to its outcome;

12. *Reiterates* that wider recognition of least developed country status could stimulate and facilitate better integration of the Istanbul Programme of Action into development policies, and in this regard takes note of the survey conducted by the Committee for Development Policy to collect information on the recognition and application of the least developed country category by entities of the United Nations development system and the recommendations of the Committee;¹⁵⁶

13. *Recalls* the decision contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on the least developed countries, underlines the importance of strong synergy in the implementation of the recently adopted agendas and the Istanbul Programme of Action at the national and subnational levels, and encourages coordination and coherence in the follow-up of their implementation;

14. *Expresses its serious concern* at the fact that the share of expenditure for operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the least developed countries is declining and reached 46 per cent of total expenditures at the country level in 2016, compared with more than 50 per cent until 2014,¹⁵² urges the United Nations development system to continue to prioritize allocations to the least developed countries by developing operational guidelines, while reaffirming that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced support to overcome structural challenges that they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and requests the United Nations development system to provide assistance to graduating countries in the formulation and implementation of their national transition strategies and to consider country-specific support for graduated countries for a fixed period of time and in a predictable manner;

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

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its 2019 session, under the sub-item entitled “Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020” of the item entitled “Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits”, a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action.

*51st plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

2018/27. Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twentieth 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,

¹⁵⁴ General Assembly resolution [70/294](#), annex.

¹⁵⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 13 (E/2017/33)*, chap. I, sect. A, para.12.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 5.

Recalling also that, in its resolution [59/209](#), the General Assembly decided that graduation from the least developed country category would become effective three years after the date on which the Assembly had taken note of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy to graduate a country from the category and that, during the three-year period, the country would remain on the list of least developed countries and maintain the advantages associated with membership on that list, and that, in its resolution [67/221](#), the Assembly decided to take note of the decisions of the Economic and Social Council regarding the graduation of countries from and the inclusion in the list of least developed countries at the first session of the Assembly following the adoption of such decisions by the Council,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [65/280](#) of 17 June 2011, by which the Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration¹⁵⁷ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,¹⁵⁸ whose overarching goal is to overcome the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category, and, guided by that overarching goal, focuses the national policies of least developed countries and international support measures during the decade on the five specific objectives described in the Programme of Action, with the aim of enabling half the number of least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020,

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

Recalling also its resolutions 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, 2007/34 of 27 July 2007, [2013/20](#) of 24 July 2013, [2015/11](#) of 10 June 2015 and [2016/15](#) of 26 July 2016,

Reiterating its conviction that no country graduating from the least developed country category should have its development progress disrupted or reversed,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining stability in the criteria and in the application of the established procedures for inclusion in and graduation from the least developed country category so as to ensure the credibility of the process and, consequently, of the category of least developed countries, while giving due consideration to the specific challenges and vulnerabilities and the development needs of countries potentially graduating or being considered for graduation from the least developed country category,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twentieth session;¹⁵⁹
2. *Notes* the work done by the Committee on (a) leaving no one behind, in accordance with the theme of the high-level segment of the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council, (b) the triennial review of the list of least developed countries, (c) monitoring the development progress of countries graduating and graduated from the list of least developed countries, (d) improved assistance for graduating least developed countries and (e) the voluntary national reviews of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹⁶⁰
3. *Requests* the Committee, at its twenty-first session, to examine and make recommendations on the annual theme of the 2019 session of the Council;
4. *Also requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries graduating and graduated from the category of least developed countries, in accordance with paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution [67/221](#);
5. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that Bhutan be graduated from the list of least developed countries, notes that the Committee finds reasonable the request by Bhutan to align the effective graduation date with the end of the country’s twelfth national development plan in 2023, and recommends that the General Assembly take note of that recommendation and the finding;

¹⁵⁷ *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* ([A/CONF.219/7](#)), chap. I.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. II.

¹⁵⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 13* ([E/2018/33](#)).

¹⁶⁰ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

6. *Also endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that Solomon Islands be graduated from the list of least developed countries, and recommends that the General Assembly take note of that recommendation;

7. *Recalls* the recognition in the Political Declaration of the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020¹⁶¹ of the importance of the reviews by the Committee of the graduation criteria for the least developed countries, and the recommendation that the reviews be comprehensive, taking into account all aspects of the evolving international development context, including relevant agendas, and in this regard takes note of the decision of the Committee to implement a multi-year work programme for a comprehensive review of the least developed country criteria, and looks forward to its outcome;

8. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Committee that a category of countries facing extreme vulnerability to climate change and other environmental shocks be created, and decides not to endorse that recommendation;

9. *Also takes note* of the recommendation of the Committee that Kiribati be placed in a category of countries facing extreme vulnerability to climate change and other environmental shocks, and decides not to endorse that recommendation, and further takes note of the recommendation of the Committee that Kiribati be graduated from the list of least developed countries, and decides to defer the consideration of that recommendation to no later than 2021;

10. *Further takes note* of the recommendation of the Committee that Tuvalu be placed in a category of countries facing extreme vulnerability to climate change and other environmental shocks, and decides not to endorse that recommendation, and recalls the recommendation of the Committee that Tuvalu be graduated from the list of least developed countries, and decides to defer the consideration of that recommendation to no later than 2021;

11. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that Sao Tome and Principe be graduated from the list of least developed countries, notes that the Committee finds reasonable the request by Sao Tome and Principe to postpone its effective graduation date to 2024, so as to enable it to enact necessary internal reforms and align its transition strategy with its national development plan, and recommends that the General Assembly take note of that recommendation and the finding;

12. *Notes* that, as part of the existing procedures, all least developed countries, including those not yet graduated, will be included in the 2021 triennial review of the least developed country category;

13. *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;

14. *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 interaction 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.

*51st plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

2018/28. 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,¹⁶²

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,

¹⁶¹ General Assembly resolution 70/294, annex.

¹⁶² See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

Recalling further its resolution [2017/21](#) of 6 July 2017 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,¹⁶³ and assessed progress made to date, identified gaps and challenges and made recommendations for the future,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [72/200](#) of 20 December 2017 on information and communications technologies for sustainable development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,¹⁶⁴

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned report in a timely manner,

Noting with appreciation the holding of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in Nairobi from 17 to 22 July 2016, and its outcome document entitled “Nairobi Maafikiano: From decision to action: Moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development”,¹⁶⁵

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;¹⁶²
3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit and the vision of the 10-year review of the World Summit beyond 2015;
4. *Reaffirms* the commitment made in General Assembly resolution [70/125](#) to close the digital divides between and within countries, including the gender digital divide, through efforts to improve connectivity, affordability, access to information and knowledge, multilingual content, digital skills and digital literacy, acknowledging specific challenges facing persons with disabilities and specific needs, and groups in vulnerable situations;
5. *Encourages* close alignment between the World Summit process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁶⁶ as called for in General Assembly resolution [70/125](#), highlighting the cross-cutting contribution of information and communications technology to the Sustainable Development Goals and poverty eradication, and noting that access to information and communications technologies has also become a development indicator and aspiration in and of itself;
6. *Reaffirms* its understanding that the success of the 2030 Agenda will depend on increasing access to information and communications technology;

¹⁶³ General Assembly resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

¹⁶⁴ [A/73/66-E/2018/10](#).

¹⁶⁵ [TD/519/Add.2](#) and [TD/519/Add.2/Corr.1](#).

¹⁶⁶ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

7. *Recognizes* that information and communications technology infrastructure is fundamental to achieving the goal of digital inclusion and that digital divides persist across income groups, age groups, geography and gender, and therefore recalls its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, target 9.c, which aims to significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strives to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020, and in this regard notes the importance of the Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Development;

8. *Welcomes* the remarkable evolution and diffusion of information and communications technologies, underpinned by the contributions of both public and private sectors, which have seen penetration into almost all corners of the globe, created new opportunities for social interaction, enabled new business models, and contributed to economic growth and development in all other sectors, while noting the unique and emerging challenges related to their evolution and diffusion;

9. *Notes with concern* that there are still significant digital divides, such as between and within countries and between women and men, which need to be addressed through, among other actions, strengthened enabling policy environments and international cooperation to improve affordability, access, education, capacity-building, multilingualism, cultural preservation, investment and appropriate financing, acknowledges that a gender divide exists as part of the digital divides, and encourages all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of girls and women in the information society and women's access to new technologies, especially information and communications technologies for development;

10. *Encourages* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue to give due consideration to the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals within the respective mandates and existing resources, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [72/242](#) of 22 December 2017;

11. *Welcomes* the holding on 3 May 2018 of World Press Freedom Day, proclaimed by the General Assembly and led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

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

13. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, emphasizing, in particular, its multi-stakeholder nature, the roles played in this regard by leading agencies as action line facilitators and the roles of the regional commissions, regional World Summit review initiatives and the United Nations Group on the Information Society, and expresses its appreciation for the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit;

14. *Recognizes* the value and principle of multi-stakeholder cooperation and engagement that have characterized the World Summit process since its inception and that are clearly recognized in the 2030 Agenda, and notes that many activities that support the objectives of the World Summit and the Sustainable Development Goals are being implemented by Governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, academic and technical communities and multi-stakeholder partnerships in their respective roles and responsibilities;

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

16. *Takes note* of the reports of many United Nations entities submitted as input for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Council resolution 2007/8 of 25 July 2007, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

17. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,¹⁶⁴ including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

18. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goal of encouraging collaboration and partnership among all stakeholders, including international organizations, exchanging information among action line facilitators and other stakeholders, identifying issues that need improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting on the overall implementation process;

19. *Encourages* all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database maintained by the International Telecommunication Union on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, and invites United Nations entities to update information on their initiatives in the database;

20. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit into the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing the common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, including the addition of an information and communications technology for development component, for which the United Nations Group on the Information Society has offered its assistance;

21. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution [60/252](#) of 27 March 2006, in which the Assembly requested the Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the Geneva and Tunis phases of the World Summit;

22. *Also recalls* that, in its resolution [70/125](#), the General Assembly called for continuation of the annual reports on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to the Council, and reaffirms the role of the Commission, as set forth in Council resolution 2006/46, in assisting the Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit;

23. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and that hinders their well-being;

24. *Welcomes* the fact that the rapid growth in access to mobile telephony and broadband since 2005 has meant that almost two thirds of the world's inhabitants should have access to information and communications technologies within their reach, 95 per cent of the world's population lives within reach of a mobile cellular network, with 7.74 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions, and 48 per cent of the world's population uses the Internet, in line with the World Summit targets; the value of this progress is enhanced by the advent of new electronic and mobile services and applications for health, agriculture, education, business, development, financial and government services, civic participation and transactional services, which offer great potential for the development of the information society;

25. *Notes with great concern* that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that, for the majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, and promote digital literacy to bridge the digital and knowledge divides;

26. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, towards a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy;

27. *Also recognizes* the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and underscores the need to urgently address the growing digital divides in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband between and within high-, middle- and low-income countries and other regions, with special emphasis on supporting the least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa as a continent;

28. *Further recognizes* that the transition to a mobile-led communications environment is leading to significant changes in operators' business models and that it requires significant rethinking of the ways in which

individuals and communities make use of networks and devices, of government strategies and of ways in which communications networks can be used to achieve development objectives;

29. *Recognizes* that, even with all the developments and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries information and communications technologies and their applications are still not available to or affordable for the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

30. *Also recognizes* that the number of Internet users is growing and that, in some instances, the digital divide and the knowledge divide are also changing in character, from a divide based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain and the value that they can derive therefrom, and recognizes in this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies;

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

32. *Recognizes* the importance of human capacity-building, an enabling environment and resilient information and communications technology infrastructure, as well as fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships, and assistance to countries in their efforts to strengthen the enabling role of information and communications technology for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, and notes the holding of the World Telecommunication Development Conference 2017 under the overall theme “Information and Communications Technology for Sustainable Development Goals”, in Buenos Aires from 9 to 20 October 2017;

33. *Urges* a continued focus on maximizing development gains from e-commerce, through the eTrade for All initiative, which provides a new approach to trade development through electronic exchanges by allowing developing countries to more easily navigate the supply of technical assistance for building capacity in e-commerce readiness and by enabling donors to have a clear picture of the programmes that they could fund;

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

35. *Welcomes* the holding of the first and second sessions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy, notes the agreed policy recommendations of the first session,¹⁶⁷ and looks forward to the agreed policy recommendations of the second session;

36. *Takes note* of the global report of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, entitled *The State of Broadband 2017: Broadband Catalysing Sustainable Development*, and notes with interest the continuous efforts of the Broadband Commission in promoting high-level advocacy for the establishment of an enabling environment for broadband connectivity, in particular through national broadband plans and public-private partnerships for ensuring that the development agenda challenges are met with appropriate impact and in conjunction with all stakeholders;

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

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

39. *Welcomes* the many initiatives of United Nations organizations which support the implementation of the World Summit action lines, and encourages all action line facilitators to continue to work towards implementation of the action lines;

¹⁶⁷ [TD/B/EDE/1/3](#), sect. I.

40. *Also welcomes* the work of the Information for All Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which aims to assist Member States in formulating policies to bridge the digital divide and ensure equitable knowledge societies;

41. *Further welcomes* the work of the International Telecommunication Union to support the deployment of broadband wireless networks in developing countries, including the training of local experts;

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

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

44. *Notes with appreciation* 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;

45. *Notes with great concern* the fact that women are 12 per cent less likely than men to make use of the Internet, and 33 per cent less likely to do so in the least developed countries, draws attention to the gender digital divide, which persists in women's access to and use of information and communications technologies, including in education, employment and other areas of economic and social development, and, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, calls upon Member States to adopt all appropriate measures, especially by significantly enhancing women's and girls' education and participation in information and communications technologies, as users, content creators, employees, entrepreneurs, innovators and leaders;

46. *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) and the EQUALS in Tech Awards (International Telecommunication Union and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women), Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), Women on the Homepage (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the Global Survey on Gender and Media (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), the Broadband Commission Working Group on Broadband and Gender, the Best Practice Forum on Gender and Access of the Internet Governance Forum, the work being done in the World Summit on the Information Society Forum on gender issues and the work of the World Bank in a number of countries promoting opportunities for women and girls in information and communications technologies, as well as the work of many other stakeholders on this issue;

47. *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](#);

48. *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;

49. *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;

50. *Notes* that topics continue to emerge, such as e-environment applications and the contribution of information and communications technologies to early warning, mitigating climate change, social networking, virtualization and cloud computing and services, mobile Internet and mobile-based services, community networks, cybersecurity, the gender gap, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

51. *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,¹⁶⁸ 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;

52. *Notes* the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2018, hosted by the International Telecommunication Union and jointly organized by the Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva from 19 to 23 March 2018, under the theme “Leveraging information and communications technologies to build information and knowledge societies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals”, welcomes the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2019, in Geneva from 8 to 12 April 2019, and notes the open consultation process, which aims to ensure wide participation in and broad ownership of the Forum;

53. *Encourages* action line facilitators to use the Geneva Plan of Action¹⁶⁹ 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;

54. *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;

55. *Reiterates* the importance of the call by the General Assembly for all stakeholders to integrate information and communications technologies into approaches to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and its request to United Nations entities facilitating the World Summit action lines to review their reporting and workplans to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

Internet governance

56. *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;

57. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;¹⁷⁰

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

Enhanced cooperation

59. *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;

60. *Notes* the work of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, established by the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/125](#), to develop recommendations on how to further implement enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda, and also notes that the Working Group ensured the full involvement of Governments and other relevant stakeholders, in particular from developing countries, taking into account all their diverse views and expertise;

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

¹⁶⁸ See General Assembly resolution [70/125](#).

¹⁶⁹ See [A/C.2/59/3](#), annex.

¹⁷⁰ See [A/60/687](#).

62. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Working Group,¹⁷¹ 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;

63. *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

64. *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;

65. *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;

66. *Recognizes* that national and regional Internet Governance Forum initiatives have emerged, taking place in all regions and addressing Internet governance issues of relevance and priority to the organizing country or region;

67. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 70/125, in which the Assembly called upon the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, within its regular reporting, to give due consideration to fulfilment of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the Commission;¹⁷²

68. *Notes* the holding of the twelfth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, hosted by the Government of Switzerland in Geneva from 18 to 21 December 2017, under the theme “Shape your digital future!”;

69. *Welcomes* the holding of the thirteenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, to take place in the fourth quarter of 2018, and notes that, in the preparatory process for the meeting, recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum are being taken into consideration;

70. *Also welcomes*, in that context, the continuous progress made with regard to the intersessional work of the Internet Governance Forum in the different modalities of connecting and enabling the next billion online, dynamic coalitions and best practice forums, as well as the contributions being made by both national and regional Internet governance forums;

The road ahead

71. *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;

72. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divides, in their different forms, an area of priority concern, to put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and to continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, including through participative models, with a view to narrowing the digital divides among and within countries towards building information and knowledge societies;

73. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services in order to ensure the development of an inclusive, development-oriented and people-centred information society, and to minimize the digital divides;

¹⁷¹ See [E/CN.16/2018/CRP.3](#).

¹⁷² [A/67/65-E/2012/48](#) and [A/67/65/Corr.1-E/2012/48/Corr.1](#).

74. *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;

75. *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;¹⁷³

76. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators in open data format as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, and emphasizes the importance of the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated indicators;

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

78. *Reiterates* the importance of sharing best practices at all levels, and, while recognizing excellence in the implementation of the projects and initiatives that further the goals of the World Summit, encourages all stakeholders to nominate their projects for the annual World Summit project prizes as an integral part of the World Summit stocktaking process, while taking note of the report on the World Summit success stories;

79. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit, to periodically review the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances, and therefore:

(a) Encourages Member States to collect relevant data at the national level on information and communications technologies, to share information about country case studies and to collaborate with other countries in capacity-building exchange programmes;

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

(c) Notes with appreciation the work of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development and the annual *Measuring the Information Society Report*, which provides recent trends and statistics on access to and the affordability of information and communications technologies and the evolution of the information and knowledge societies worldwide, including the Information and Communications Technology Development Index;

(d) Encourages the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development to follow up on Statistical Commission decision 47/110 of 11 March 2016 on information and communications technology statistics,¹⁷⁴ and recommends in that context that the Partnership develop guidance to improve cooperation with the different stakeholders for the purposes of producing high-quality and timely information and communications technology statistics and of leveraging the potential benefits of using big data for official statistics;

(e) Notes the holding, in Tunisia from 14 to 16 November 2017, of the fifteenth World Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Indicators Symposium, and also notes the sixteenth Symposium, to be held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2018;

80. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development regarding follow-up to the World Summit, while acknowledging with appreciation the financial support provided by the Governments of Finland, Switzerland and the United States of America to this fund;

81. *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;

¹⁷³ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

¹⁷⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 4 (E/2016/24)*, chap. I, sect. B.

82. *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-first session;¹⁷⁵

83. *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;

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

85. *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.

*51st plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

2018/29. 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 Development¹⁷⁶ 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 Outcome¹⁷⁷ and General Assembly resolution [70/125](#) of 16 December 2015, entitled “Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society”, in which it was recognized that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein,

Recalling also the entry into force, on 4 November 2016, of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹⁷⁸

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

Recognizing that the General Assembly, in its resolution [72/228](#) of 20 December 2017 on science, technology and innovation for development, encouraged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies and ensuring that such policies and programmes are supportive of national development agendas,

¹⁷⁵ Ibid., 2018, Supplement No. II (E/2018/31).

¹⁷⁶ General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

¹⁷⁷ General Assembly resolution [60/1](#).

¹⁷⁸ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 2015/242 of 22 July 2015 providing for the extension, until 2021, of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission, as well as General Assembly resolutions [70/132](#) of 17 December 2015 and [70/213](#) and [70/219](#) of 22 December 2015 addressing, respectively, the barriers to equal access for women and girls to science and technology and the integration of a gender perspective into development policies and programmes,

Recalling also the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work, adopted by the Commission at its sixty-first session,¹⁷⁹ in which it, *inter alia*, highlighted the need for managing technological and digital change for women's economic empowerment, particularly to strengthen the capacities of developing countries, so as to enable women to leverage science and technology for economic empowerment in the changing world of work,

Taking note of the outcome document of the forum entitled "Equality and parity in science for peace and development", held in New York on 8 and 9 February 2018 to commemorate the International Day of Women and Girls in Science,

Taking note also of the importance for science, technology and innovation development policies and programmes to address various aspects of the digital divides, particularly the digital gender divide, as addressed by the EQUALS global partnership and the #eSkills4Girls initiative of the Group of 20,

Recognizing that capabilities, such as basic education and science, technology, engineering and mathematics, design, management and entrepreneurial skills, are central for effective innovation, but are unevenly distributed across countries, and that the availability, accessibility and affordability of quality education in science, technology and mathematics at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels are essential and should be promoted, prioritized and coordinated, in order to create a social environment conducive to the promotion of science, technology and innovation,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Recognizing the instrumental role of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies in the achievement of a number of Sustainable Development Goals, and highlighting the role of science, technology and innovation, along with information and communications technologies, as an enabler of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to continue to address global challenges,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, and noting the establishment of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism,

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

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

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

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

¹⁷⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 7 (E/2017/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

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

Welcoming the work of the Commission on its two current priority themes, “The role of science, technology and innovation in increasing substantially the share of renewable energy by 2030” and “Building digital competencies to benefit from existing and emerging technologies, with a special focus on gender and youth dimensions”,

Recognizing the need for innovation approaches that respond to the needs of poor, grass-roots and marginalized communities in developing and developed countries and involve them in innovation processes and that embed capacity-building in the areas of science, technology and innovation as a crucial component of national development plans, inter alia, through collaboration between the relevant ministries and regulatory bodies,

Recognizing also 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 ecosystems¹⁸⁰ 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”,¹⁸¹ including the principles referred to therein,

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

Noting with concern that 1.1 billion people in the world today have no access to electricity and that 2.8 billion people cook and heat their homes using open fires and simple stoves that burn traditional biomass and coal, with health, social and environmental consequences,

Recognizing that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is highly dependent on increasing access to clean energy services and that increasing the deployment of renewable energy has substantial implications for income generation and other development outcomes such as gender equality, health, environmental protection and poverty eradication,

Recognizing also that renewable energy policies should be incorporated into national development strategies and that policy mixes and a systematic approach to innovation are necessary, considering the potential role of international cooperation in increasing the share of renewables, as well as a mix of supporting policies to stimulate research and development, build skills locally, ensure affordability and create a supporting regulatory 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,

¹⁸⁰ The digital ecosystem involves components such as technological infrastructure, data infrastructure, financial infrastructure, institutional infrastructure and human infrastructure.

¹⁸¹ General Assembly resolution [66/288](#), annex.

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 and transform science, technology and innovation into employment and economic growth incorporating all interrelated elements, including knowledge transfer,

Noting also various ongoing and future initiatives related to science, technology and innovation to explore important issues associated with the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recommends the following for consideration by national Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) Governments, individually and collectively, are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and to consider taking the following actions:

- (i) To closely link science, technology, innovation and strategies of sustainable development by prominently featuring capacity-building in information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation in national development planning;
- (ii) To promote local innovation capabilities for inclusive and sustainable economic development by bringing together local scientific, vocational and engineering knowledge, mobilizing resources from multiple channels, improving core information and communications technology and supporting smart infrastructure, including through collaboration with and among national programmes;
- (iii) To encourage and support the science, technology and innovation efforts leading to the development of infrastructure and policies that support the global expansion of information and communications technology infrastructure, products and services, including broadband Internet access, to all people, particularly women, girls and youth, and persons with special needs and from remote and rural communities, catalysing multi-stakeholder efforts to bring 1.5 billion new Internet users online by 2020 and endeavouring to improve the affordability of such products and services;
- (iv) To undertake systemic research, including gender, sensitive aspects, for foresight exercises, on new trends in science, technology and innovation, and information and communications technologies and their impact on development, particularly in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;¹⁷⁶
- (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 Sustainable Development 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 resolution [72/242](#);
- (vii) To use strategic foresight exercises to identify potential gaps in education for the medium and long terms and address such gaps with a policy mix, including the promotion of gender-responsive science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, vocational training and digital and data literacy;
- (viii) To use strategic foresight as a process to encourage structured debate among all stakeholders, including representatives of government, science, industry and civil society and the private sector, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, towards creating a shared understanding of long-term issues, such as the changing nature of work and building consensus on future policies, and to help to meet current and emerging demands for competence and adaptation to change;
- (ix) To incorporate the provision of digital competencies, including, but not limited to, entrepreneurship and complementary soft skills, in formal education curricula and lifelong learning initiatives, while taking into consideration best practices, local contexts and needs, and ensuring that education is technology-neutral;
- (x) To address the implications of fundamental changes in the digital economy for labour markets;

- (xi) To undertake strategic foresight initiatives on global and regional challenges at regular intervals and cooperate towards the establishment of a mapping system to review and share technology foresight outcomes, including pilot projects, with other Member States, making use of existing regional mechanisms, and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;
- (xii) To encourage the review of progress on integrating science, technology and innovation in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (xiii) To conduct assessments, including of gender-sensitive aspects, of national innovation systems, including digital ecosystems, drawing from foresight exercises, at regular intervals, to identify weaknesses in the systems and make effective policy interventions to strengthen their weaker components, and share outcomes with other Member States;
- (xiv) To recognize the need to promote the functional dynamics of innovation systems and other relevant methodologies based on diversified policy instruments to support science, technology and innovation development priorities, in order to strengthen the coherence of such systems for sustainable development;
- (xv) 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;
- (xvi) 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;
- (xvii) To implement initiatives and programmes that encourage and facilitate investment and participation in the digital economy;
- (xviii) To collaborate with all relevant stakeholders, promote the application of information and communications technologies in all sectors, improve environmental sustainability, encourage the creation of suitable facilities to recycle and dispose of e-waste and promote sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- (xix) To promote science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, particularly among female students, while also recognizing the importance of complementary soft skills, such as entrepreneurship, by encouraging mentoring and supporting other efforts to attract and retain women and girls in those fields, as well as applying a gender lens when developing and implementing policies that harness science, technology and innovation;
- (xx) 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;
- (xxi) To encourage countries to progressively increase the rate of generation of high-quality skilled human resources at all levels by providing an environment for building a critical mass of human resource capacity, harnessing and effectively participating in the application of science, technology and innovation for value addition activities, solving problems and enhancing human welfare;
- (xxii) To increase support for research and development activities in renewable energy technologies and improve policy coordination and policy coherence with sectoral policies such as science, technology and innovation policies;
- (xxiii) To support policies that increase financial inclusion and deepen the sources of financing and direct investments towards innovations that address the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (xxiv) To ensure the inclusiveness of innovation, especially with regard to local communities, women and youth, to ensure that the scaling and diffusion of new technologies are inclusive and do not create further divides;
- (b) The Commission is encouraged:
 - (i) To continue its role as a torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation and to provide high-level advice to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on relevant science, technology, engineering and innovation issues;

- (ii) To help to articulate the important role of information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation as enablers in the 2030 Agenda by acting as a forum for strategic planning, 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,¹⁸² 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 efforts to build capacity to develop, use and deploy new and existing technologies in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries;
- (viii) To identify mechanisms for improving capabilities in developing countries for renewable energy, including capabilities to develop policies, flexible plans and regulations, and measures to improve capabilities to absorb, maintain and adapt renewable energy technologies to the local context;
- (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 assessment and foresight exercises on existing, new and emerging technologies and their implications for renewable energy and digital competency, including discussions about models of governance for new areas of scientific and technological development;
- (xi) To support countries in their efforts to identify future trends in terms of capacity-building needs, including through foresight exercises;
- (xii) To discuss and explore innovative financing models, such as impact investment, as a means to attract new stakeholders, innovators and sources of investment capital for science, technology, engineering and innovation-based solutions, in collaboration with other organizations, where appropriate;
- (xiii) To promote capacity-building and cooperation in research and development, in collaboration with relevant institutions, including appropriate United Nations agencies, working to facilitate the strengthening of innovation systems that support innovators, particularly in developing countries, to boost their efforts to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- (xiv) To provide a forum for sharing not only success stories and best practices but also failures and key challenges and learning from the results of foresight exercises, successful local innovation models, case studies and experience on the use of science, technology and engineering for innovation, including the application of new emerging technologies, in symbiotic relationship with information and communications technologies, for inclusive and sustainable development, and to share findings with all relevant United Nations entities, including through the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and its multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (xv) To continue to play an active role in creating awareness of the potential contribution of science, technology and innovation to the 2030 Agenda through substantive inputs, as appropriate, to relevant processes and bodies

¹⁸² General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

of the United Nations, and to share findings and good practices on science, technology and innovation among Member States and beyond;

(xvi) To highlight the importance of the work of the Commission related to the implementation of and follow-up to the areas of information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation related to the Sustainable Development Goals, with the Chair of the Commission to report at appropriate reviews and meetings of the Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and other relevant forums;

(xvii) To strengthen and deepen collaboration between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on the Status of Women, including sharing good practices and lessons learned in integrating a gender perspective into science, technology and innovation policymaking and implementation;

(c) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is encouraged:

(i) To seek funding proactively for the expansion of science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with an emphasis on the critical role of information and communications technologies in empowering science, technology and innovation and engineering capacity-building and utilization, and the implementation of the recommendations on those reviews, as appropriate, in close cooperation with United Nations agencies and international organizations;

(ii) To look into the feasibility of including elements of strategic foresight and digital ecosystem assessment in policy reviews of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies, possibly by including a chapter dedicated to these themes;

(iii) To broaden the framework for national science, technology and innovation policy reviews in order to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals, including a specific focus on bottom-of-the-pyramid approaches to innovation, and social inclusion;

(iv) To plan for periodic updates on progress made in countries for which science, technology and innovation policy reviews have been performed and to invite those countries to report to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on progress made, lessons learned and challenges encountered in implementing recommendations;

(v) To encourage the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission to provide inputs to the policy deliberations and documentation of the Commission, to report on progress at the annual sessions of the Commission and to better integrate gender perspectives into science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

*51st plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

2018/30. Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 281 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977, in which it decided to adopt, on a regular basis, a biennial cycle of meetings,

Recalling also its decision 1988/103 of 5 February 1988, in which it invited the Committee on Conferences to review the provisional biennial calendar of conferences and meetings of the Economic and Social Council and submit, as appropriate, its recommendations thereon to the Council,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution [66/233](#) of 24 December 2011, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to propose, at its sixty-seventh session, a comprehensive review of conference servicing highlighting any duplications and redundancies, with a view to identifying innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-saving measures, without compromising the quality of its services,

Recalling General Assembly resolution [71/262](#) of 23 December 2016, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the need to address the issue of duplications and redundancies in conference servicing and noted that the Council had

decided, in its resolution [2013/13](#) of 22 July 2013, to consider at a later date the necessity of reviewing its provisional biennial calendar of conferences and meetings in the light of the ongoing intergovernmental consultations on the further strengthening of the Council,

Recalling also its resolution [2017/27](#) of 25 July 2017, in which it requested the Secretariat to propose to the Bureau of the Council at its 2018 session a streamlined list of bodies whose conferences and meetings should be included in future provisional calendars of conferences to be considered by the Council starting at its 2019 session,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution [72/305](#) of 23 July 2018 pertaining to the cycle of work of the Council, and noting the request to the Secretariat to consider the need to adjust the calendar of meetings of Council subsidiary bodies in the light of agreed changes to the structure and timing of its meetings and to make recommendations for its consideration, as appropriate,

1. *Decides* to approve the streamlined list of bodies, annexed to the present resolution, whose conferences and meetings should be included in future provisional calendars of conferences to be considered by the Economic and Social Council starting at its 2019 session, to be updated, as necessary, by the Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau of the Council in the light of relevant decisions on the working arrangements of the Council to be adopted by the Council or the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* 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.

*51st plenary meeting
24 July 2018*

Annex

Streamlined list of bodies with mandates in the economic, social and related fields, to be included in provisional calendars of conferences and meetings before the Economic and Social Council

Economic and Social Council

<i>Council forum, segment or meeting</i> ¹⁸³	<i>Meeting venue</i> ¹⁸⁴
Management meetings	New York
Development Cooperation Forum (biennial)	New York
Formal/informal meetings	New York
Forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	New York
High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council	New York
High-level segment, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council	New York

¹⁸³ The list of Council forums, segments and meetings will be updated, as necessary, in the light of the outcome of the review of the arrangements contained in General Assembly resolution [68/1](#) on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council and other relevant decisions on the working arrangements of the Council to be adopted by the Council or the General Assembly.

¹⁸⁴ Meeting venues reflect each body's regular meeting location; some bodies may alternate between locations or take ad hoc decisions to hold meetings elsewhere.

Resolutions

<i>Council forum, segment or meeting</i> ¹⁸³	<i>Meeting venue</i> ¹⁸⁴
Humanitarian affairs segment	Geneva/New York
Integration segment	New York
Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals	New York
Operational activities for development segment	New York
Organizational session	New York
Partnership forum	New York
Special meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters	New York
Youth forum	New York

Subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

Functional commissions and their respective subsidiary bodies

<i>Commission/body</i>	<i>Meeting venue</i> ¹⁸⁴
Commission for Social Development	New York
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	Vienna
Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Vienna and capital cities in each region
Commission on Population and Development	New York
Commission on Science and Technology for Development	Geneva
Commission on the Status of Women	New York
Statistical Commission	New York
United Nations Forum on Forests	New York

Regional commissions

<i>Commission</i>	<i>Meeting venue</i> ¹⁸⁴
Economic Commission for Africa	Addis Ababa
Economic Commission for Europe	Geneva
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	Bangkok
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	Beirut

Standing committees

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Meeting venue</i> ¹⁸⁴
Committee for Programme and Coordination	New York
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	New York

Resolutions

Expert bodies composed of governmental experts

<i>Body</i>	<i>Meeting venue¹⁸⁴</i>
Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management	New York
Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, its Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, and its Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	Geneva
Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting	Geneva
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names	New York

Expert bodies composed of members serving in their personal capacity

<i>Body</i>	<i>Meeting venue¹⁸⁴</i>
Committee for Development Policy	New York
Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters	Geneva/New York
Committee of Experts on Public Administration	New York
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Geneva
Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	New York

Related bodies

<i>Body</i>	<i>Meeting venue¹⁸⁴</i>
International Narcotics Control Board	Vienna
United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination	Geneva/New York

Subsidiary and related bodies of the General Assembly in the economic, social and related fields

<i>Body</i>	<i>Meeting venue¹⁸⁴</i>
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	Geneva
Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	New York
Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services	New York
Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)	New York
Executive Board of the World Food Programme	Rome
Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Geneva
Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Nairobi
High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation	New York

Resolutions

<i>Body</i>	<i>Meeting venue</i> ¹⁸⁴
High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development	New York
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Geneva
United Nations Environment Assembly	Nairobi
<i>Human Rights Council subsidiary or related body</i>	<i>Meeting venue</i> ¹⁸⁴
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	Geneva
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Geneva

Decisions

2018/200. Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2017–2018

A

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Marie CHATARDOVÁ (Czechia) as President of the Council for 2017–2018, and Mahmadamin MAHMADAMINOV (Tajikistan), Inga Rhonda KING (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) and Marc PECSTEEN DE BUYTSWERVE (Belgium) as Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2017–2018, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when their successors were elected at the beginning of the next cycle, in July 2018, on the understanding that they remained representatives of members of the Council.

B

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 6 October 2017, the Economic and Social Council elected, by acclamation, Jerry Matthews MATJILA (South Africa) as a Vice-President of the Council for 2017–2018, for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when his successor was elected at the beginning of the next cycle, in July 2018, on the understanding that he remained a representative of a member of the Council.

2018/201. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

A

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 6 October 2017, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Appointments

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

The Council took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following 25 experts for a four-year term beginning on the date of notification of the appointment and expiring on 30 June 2021: Natalia ARISTAZABAL MORA (Colombia), Abdoulfatah Moussa ARREH (Djibouti), Rajat BANSAL (India), Margaret Moonga CHIKUBA (Zambia), William Babatunde FOWLER (Nigeria), Mitsuhiro HONDA (Japan), Cezary KRYSIAK (Poland), Eric Nil Yarboi MENSAH (Ghana), Dang Ngoc MINH (Viet Nam), Patricia MONGKHONVANIT (Thailand), Marlene Patricia NEMBARD-PARKER (Jamaica), George Omondi OBELL (Kenya), Carmel PETERS (New Zealand), Carlos E. PROTTO (Argentina), Jorge Antonio Deher RACHID (Brazil), Aart ROELOFSEN (Netherlands), Christoph SCHELLING (Switzerland), Aleksandr Anatolyevich SMIRNOV (Russian Federation), Stephanie SMITH (Canada), Elfrieda STEWART TAMBA (Liberia), Titia STOLTE-DETRING (Germany), José TROYA (Ecuador), Ingela WILLFORS (Sweden), YAN Xiong (China) and Sing Yuan YONG (Singapore).

B

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 5 December 2017, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected GERMANY and the NETHERLANDS, by acclamation, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission on Population and Development, both for a term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2018, and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2022.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from African States and one member from Asia-Pacific States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2018, and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2022; and two members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-fourth session, in 2021.

Decisions

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected MAURITIUS and MOROCCO, by acclamation, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, both for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from African States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected COLOMBIA, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018.

The Council further postponed the following elections: four members from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and eight members from Western European and other States, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2017; two members from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018; and four members from African States, three members from Asia-Pacific States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and eight members from Western European and other States, for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Council elected TURKEY, by acclamation, in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution [64/289](#) of 2 July 2010, to the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2019, to complete the term of office of ISRAEL, which was resigning from its seat effective 31 December 2017.

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

The Council elected ZHANG Xiaolan (China), by acclamation, to fill the remaining outstanding vacancy on the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2019.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

The Council elected TURKEY, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020; and four members from Western European and other States, all for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring as follows: two for a term expiring on 31 December 2018, one for a term expiring on 31 December 2019, and one for a term expiring on 31 December 2020.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The Council elected ECUADOR, by acclamation, in accordance with Council resolution [2015/1](#) of 4 March 2015, to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission, for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2018, to replace ARGENTINA, whose membership in the Council would expire on 31 December 2017.

Decisions

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated BOTSWANA, GERMANY and PORTUGAL for election by the General Assembly to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee for Programme and Coordination, all for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the nomination of one member from African States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020; and two members from Western European and other States, both for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly, one for a term expiring on 31 December 2017 and one for a term expiring on 31 December 2018.

C

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 12 February 2018, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The Council elected ITALY, by acclamation, in accordance with Council resolution [2015/1](#) of 4 March 2015, to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018, to complete the term of office of SWEDEN, whose membership in the Council expired on 31 December 2017.

D

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 4 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected LUXEMBOURG, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission on Population and Development, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2021.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from African States and one member from Asia-Pacific States, for a term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2018, and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2022; and two members from Asia-Pacific States, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-fourth session, in 2021.

E

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council elected the following 11 Member States, by acclamation, to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022: BURUNDI, ESTONIA, GREECE, ISRAEL, LIBYA, NIGERIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, TURKEY and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council also elected the following eight Member States, by secret ballot, for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022: BAHRAIN, BRAZIL, CHINA, CUBA, INDIA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA and PAKISTAN.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following five Member States, by acclamation, to the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-third session of the Commission, in 2019, and expiring at the close of its fifty-sixth session, in 2023: BELARUS, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA and TOGO.

The Council postponed the election of two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-third session of the Commission, in 2019, and expiring at the close of its fifty-sixth session, in 2023.

The Council elected by acclamation, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission, INDIA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2021; and CÔTE D'IVOIRE for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2022.

The Council further postponed the election to fill the following three outstanding vacancies on the Commission: one from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2021; and one from African States and one from Asia-Pacific States, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2022.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following nine Member States, by acclamation, to the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2019, and expiring at the close of its sixty-first session, in 2023: ARGENTINA, CHAD, COLOMBIA, GUATEMALA, IRAQ, ISRAEL, MOROCCO, SIERRA LEONE and SOUTH AFRICA.

The Council postponed the election of two members from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Eastern European States and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2019, and expiring at the close of its sixty-first session, in 2023.

The Council elected INDIA and KUWAIT, by acclamation, to fill two outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2021.

The Council further postponed the election to fill three outstanding vacancies from Western European and other States, all for a term beginning on the date of election, two for a term expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2021, and one for a term expiring at the close of its fifty-eighth session, in 2020.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected the following 11 Member States, by acclamation, to the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2019, and expiring at the close of its sixty-seventh session, in 2023: ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, CUBA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GERMANY, MALAYSIA, SOUTH AFRICA, TOGO and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected the following 17 Member States, by acclamation, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021: ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CUBA, FRANCE, INDIA, IRAQ, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), KUWAIT, MEXICO, NIGERIA, SWAZILAND, THAILAND, TURKEY and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed the election of one member from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

The Council elected ERITREA, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected SERBIA, by acclamation, to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2020, to complete the term of office of HUNGARY, which was resigning from its seat on the Commission effective 31 December 2018.

The Council also elected the following 13 Member States, by acclamation, for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022: BELGIUM, BOTSWANA, CANADA, CUBA, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, HUNGARY, KENYA, LATVIA, LIBERIA, ROMANIA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council further elected the following four Member States, by secret ballot, for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022: CHINA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), NEPAL and THAILAND.

The Council postponed the election of one member from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council elected FINLAND, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Council elected the following five members, by acclamation, to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022: Aslan Khuseinovich ABASHIDZE (Russian Federation), Olivier DE SCHUTTER (Belgium), Heisoo SHIN (Republic of Korea), Rodrigo UPRIMNY YEPES (Colombia) and Renato ZERBINI RIBEIRO LEÃO (Brazil).

The Council also elected the following two members, by secret ballot, for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022: Asraf Ally CAUNHYE (Mauritius) and Peters Sunday Omologbe EMUZE (Nigeria).

The Council postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected the following nine Member States, by acclamation, to the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021: ALBANIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, NIGERIA and PHILIPPINES.

The Council postponed the election of two members from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

The Council elected BOTSWANA, CAMEROON, CHINA, SOUTH AFRICA and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, by acclamation, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Working Group for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the election to fill the outstanding vacancies on the Working Group, all for a term beginning on the date of election: two from Asia-Pacific States and one from Latin American and Caribbean States, for a term expiring on 31 December 2018; and one member from African States, two from Asia-Pacific States, three from Latin American and Caribbean States and seven from Western European and other States, for a term expiring on 31 December 2020.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the following 14 Member States, by acclamation, to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021: AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, DJIBOUTI, FRANCE, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO and PAKISTAN.

The Council also elected the following Member States, by acclamation, for a term beginning on 1 January 2019, to replace members of the Executive Board which were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2018: PORTUGAL and SWITZERLAND, to complete the terms of office of GERMANY and NORWAY, respectively (expiring on 31 December 2019); and DENMARK and SWEDEN, to complete the terms of office of GREECE and ICELAND, respectively (expiring on 31 December 2020).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Council elected ZIMBABWE to fill the new seat on the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [72/151](#) of 19 December 2017.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS
POPULATION FUND/UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

The Council elected the following 14 Member States, by acclamation, to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021: BELGIUM, BOTSWANA, CAMEROON, CANADA, GAMBIA, INDIA, ITALY, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RWANDA, SOUTH AFRICA, UKRAINE and VANUATU.

The Council also elected the following Member States, by acclamation, for a term beginning on 1 January 2019, to replace members of the Executive Board which were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2018: TURKEY, to complete the term of office of LUXEMBOURG (expiring on 31 December 2019); and AUSTRALIA, SWEDEN and MONACO, to complete the terms of office of FINLAND, PORTUGAL and SWITZERLAND, respectively (expiring on 31 December 2020).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY
AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Council, in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution [64/289](#) of 2 July 2010, elected ISRAEL, by acclamation, to the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2019, to replace TURKEY, which was resigning from its seat effective 31 December 2018.

The Council postponed the election of one member from the contributing countries selected by the Council in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution [64/289](#), for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2019, to replace CHILE, which was resigning from its seat on the Executive Board effective 31 December 2018.

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2010/35 of 25 October 2010, elected the following 17 Member States, by acclamation, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021: ANGOLA, BANGLADESH, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GEORGIA, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, IRELAND, KENYA, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, SAUDI ARABIA and TURKEY.

Decisions

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2010/35, also elected the following Member States, by acclamation, for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2019, to replace members of the Executive Board which were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2018: AUSTRALIA and SWEDEN, to complete the terms of office of CANADA and the NETHERLANDS, respectively.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following six Member States, by acclamation, to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021: BURKINA FASO, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN and SWITZERLAND.

The Council also elected the following Member States, by acclamation, for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2019, to replace members of the Executive Board which were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2018: LUXEMBOURG and SPAIN, to complete the terms of office of NORWAY and GREECE, respectively.

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council postponed the election of three members 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 to the Committee for the United Nations Population Award, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected the following nine Member States, by acclamation, to the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021: BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CHINA, JAPAN, LIBERIA, NAMIBIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following 13 Member States, by acclamation, to the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022: ARGENTINA, CAMEROON, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, LIBERIA, MAURITANIA, POLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SIERRA LEONE and ZAMBIA.

The Council postponed the election of three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and four members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020; and four members from Western European and other States, all for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring as follows: two for a term expiring on 31 December 2018; one for a term expiring on 31 December 2019; and one for a term expiring on 31 December 2020.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated the following five Member States for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021: ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE and RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

The Council postponed the nomination of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

The Council nominated CHAD and ITALY to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly: one member from Western European and other States for a term expiring on 31 December 2018; and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term expiring on 31 December 2020.

Outstanding vacancies from previous sessions

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council elected EQUATORIAL GUINEA, by acclamation, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Statistical Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2021.

F

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Appointments

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERREGIONAL CRIME AND JUSTICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Council endorsed the appointment of Suzanne HAYDEN (United States of America) to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.¹

G

At its 51st plenary meeting, held on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected OMAN and TURKEY, by acclamation, to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from African States and three members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Council elected Karla Vanessa LEMUS DE VÁSQUEZ (El Salvador), by acclamation, to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2022.

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected LIBERIA, by acclamation, to the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021.

The Council further postponed the election of two members 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 three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019.

¹ As recommended by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-seventh session.

Appointments

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Council appointed the following 24 experts to the Committee for Development Policy for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2019 and expiring on 31 December 2021: Adriana ABDENUR (Brazil), Debapriya BHATTACHARYA (Bangladesh), Winifred BYANYIMA (Uganda), Ha-Joon CHANG (Republic of Korea), Diane ELSON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Marc FLEURBAEY (France), Sakiko FUKUDA-PARR (Japan), Kevin GALLAGHER (United States of America), Arunabha GHOSH (India), Sen GONG (China), Trudi HARTZENBERG (South Africa), Rashid HASSAN (Sudan), Stephan KLASSEN (Germany), Amina MAMA (Nigeria), Mariana MAZZUCATO (Italy), Leticia MERINO (Mexico), Jacqueline MUSITWA (Zambia), Keith NURSE (Trinidad and Tobago), José Antonio OCAMPO GAVIRIA (Colombia), Teresa RIBERA (Spain), Meg TAYLOR (Papua New Guinea), Taffere TESFACHEW (Ethiopia), Kori UDOVICKI (Serbia) and Natalya VOLCHKOVA (Russian Federation).

2018/202. Provisional agenda for the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2017, the Economic and Social Council adopted the provisional agenda for its 2018 session.²

2018/203. Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2018 session

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 6 October 2017, the Economic and Social Council decided that the special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Council for the 2018 session would be as follows: the high-level segment and the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2018, convened under the auspices of the Council, the Council forum on financing for development follow-up, the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2018 to July 2019, would be the responsibility of the President, Marie Chatardová (Czechia); the operational activities for development segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Marc Pecsteen de Buytsverwe (Belgium); the integration segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Mahmadamin Mahmadaminov (Tajikistan); the humanitarian affairs segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Jerry Matthews Matjila (South Africa); and the coordination and management meetings, including the elections to fill the vacancies in the subsidiary bodies of the Council, would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Inga Rhonda King (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines).

2018/204. Further working arrangements for the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2017, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution [2018/1](#) of 27 July 2017 on working arrangements for its 2018 session, and recalling also that it had been decided at the 2017 forum on financing for development follow-up that the third forum would be held from Monday, 23 April, to Thursday, 26 April 2018,³

Decided on the following additions and revisions to the working arrangements for the 2018 session of the Council:

(a) The 2018 Development Cooperation Forum would be held on Monday, 21 May, and Tuesday, 22 May 2018;

(b) The dates of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals would be changed from Wednesday, 16 May, and Thursday, 17 May 2018, to Tuesday, 5 June, and Wednesday, 6 June 2018;

(c) The high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, would be held from Monday, 9 July, to Friday, 13 July 2018, and the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum would be held from Monday, 16 July, to Wednesday, 18 July 2018;

² [E/2018/1](#).

³ See [E/FFDF/2017/3](#).

(d) The high-level segment, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, would be held from Monday, 16 July, to Thursday, 19 July 2018.

2018/205. Dates of the sixteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2017, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions [2017/2](#) of 5 October 2016 and [2018/1](#) of 27 July 2017, decided that the sixteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 17 May 2018.

2018/206. Theme of the integration segment of the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2017, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolutions [68/1](#) of 20 September 2013 and [70/299](#) of 29 July 2016, decided that the theme of the integration segment of its 2018 session would be “Innovative communities: leveraging technology and innovation to build sustainable and resilient societies”.

2018/207. Report of the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition to the Economic and Social Council

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2017, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2107 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, by which it established the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition, recalling also General Assembly resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, decided to request the Standing Committee to transmit to the Council a report on its activities on an annual basis, starting in 2018, with a view to promoting the coherence and impact of the United Nations system response to nutrition problems, and to reflect on policy implications for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2018/208. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its thirtieth session and dates for the next meeting of the Group of Experts on the standardization of geographical names

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2017, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its thirtieth session;⁴

(b) Decided that the next meeting of the Group of Experts on the standardization of geographical names would be held over a five-day period, from 29 April to 3 May 2019, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, reflecting draft resolution XI/1 contained in the report of the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names;⁵ however, existing arrangements for the thirty-first session of the Group of Experts and the Twelfth Conference would continue to be in effect until the Council adopted the draft resolution.

2018/209. Report of the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 10 November 2017, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.⁵

2018/210. South-South cooperation for development

At its 9th plenary meeting, on 27 February 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone its consideration of sub-item (c), entitled “South-South cooperation for development”, of agenda item 7, entitled “Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation”, to its 2019 session.

⁴ [E/2017/80](#).

⁵ [E/CONF.105/165](#).

2018/211. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with its operational activities for development segment

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 1 March 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all;⁶

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet;⁷

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 2018;⁸

(d) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2017;⁹

(e) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on the first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2017;¹⁰

(f) Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on its first and second regular sessions and its annual session of 2017.¹¹

2018/212. Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 4 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) That the theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2018 session would be "Restoring humanity, respecting human dignity and leaving no one behind: working together to reduce people's humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability";

(b) That it would convene three panel discussions under the segment.

2018/213. Application of the non-governmental organization US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 17th plenary meeting, on 17 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea.

2018/214. Application of the non-governmental organization Iran Human Rights Documentation Center for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 17th plenary meeting, on 17 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization Iran Human Rights Documentation Center.

⁶ [A/72/124-E/2018/3](#).

⁷ [A/72/684-E/2018/7](#).

⁸ [A/73/63-E/2018/8](#).

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2017, Supplement No. 14 (E/2017/34/Rev.1)*.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 2018, *Supplement No. 16 (E/2018/36)*.

¹¹ See [E/2018/65](#).

2018/215. Applications of the non-governmental organizations Kurdistan Institute for Human Rights and Al-Shafa'a Humanitarian Organization for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 17th plenary meeting, on 17 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided to return the applications of the Kurdistan Institute for Human Rights and Al-Shafa'a Humanitarian Organization to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

2018/216. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 17th plenary meeting, on 17 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided to grant consultative status to the following 223 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

21st Century Community Empowerment for Youth and Women Initiative
AAINA
ACSA
Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)
African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes Education Trust
African Law Center, Inc.
African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development
African Youths Initiative on Crime Prevention
Afri-health Optonet Association
AfroPresencia.com
Ageing Nepal
AIM Education & Research Society
Al Baqee Organization, Nfp
Aleradah & Altager National Society
Alliance Vita
Amazon Conservation Team
American Society of Criminology
Amis d'Afrique francophone Bénin (AMAF-Bénin)
ANA-VIE
Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal
Asociación de Pedagogos de Cuba
Associação Brasileira de Assistência às Famílias de Crianças Portadoras de Câncer e Hemopatias (ABRACE)
Association Avenir NEPAD-Congo
Association de l'unité spéciale républicaine (ASUS RELUC)
Association de lutte contre la dépendance
Association nationale des partenaires migrants
Association pour l'amélioration des conditions de vie des prisonniers en Mauritanie
Bahjat Al-Baqir Charity Foundation
Balance Promoción para el Desarrollo y Juventud
BC Aboriginal Network on Disability Society
Belediye Ve Özel İdare Çalışanlari Birliği Sendikası
Black Alliance for Just Immigration
Blessed Aid
British Columbia Council for International Cooperation
Can-Go Afar Foundation
Caring & Living as Neighbours, Incorporated (CLAN)
Center of Political Analysis and Information Security
Centralized Religious Organization – Muslim Religious Board of the Republic of Tatarstan
Centre de politique internationale et d'analyse des conflits (CDPIAC)
Centre for Youth and Development, Limited

Centre for Youth and Social Development
Centre intercommunautaire congolais pour les personnes avec handicap
Children of the Caribbean, Inc.
Children's Hope India, Inc.
China Water Engineering Association
City2000 Youth Action International
Commonwealth Medical Trust
Community Agenda for Peace, Ltd./Gte.
Community Restoration Initiative Project
Confederación Autismo España
Congregazione delle Suore Ospitaliere del Sacro Cuore di Gesù
Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba
Consortium for Sustainable Urbanization, Inc.
Cooperation for Peace and Development
Corporación Equipo Colombiano Interdisciplinario de Trabajo Forense y Asistencia Psicosocial
Culture and Development East Africa
Damanhur Education
Dave Omokaro Foundation
David Lynch Foundation for Consciousness-Based Education and World Peace
Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries
Eaglesworth Human Empowerment Foundation
Eau vive internationale
Edfu Foundation, Inc.
Educators without Borders
Emperor Gaza International Foundation
Environmental Justice Foundation Charitable Trust
Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute
Ethiopia Africa Black International Congress Church of Salvation
Euro Atlantic Diplomacy Society Association
Europäische Plattform für die Gewinnung unterirdischer Energie "Earth Energy", eV
Éveil
Excellent World Foundation, Ltd./Gte.
Fahrzeugsystemdaten, GmbH (FSD)
Federación de Mujeres y Familias de Ámbito Rural
First Modern Agro. Tools – Common Initiative Group (FIMOATCIG)
Fondation Afrique développement international (FADI)
Fondation CIOMAL de l'Ordre de Malte (Campagne internationale de l'Ordre de Malte contre la lèpre)
Fondation Cordoue de Genève
Fondation Jean et Jeanne Scelles
Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen
Freehearts Africa Reach Out Foundation
Fundação Antonio Meneghetti
Fundación del Empresariado Chihuahuense, AC
Fundación Descúbreme
Fundación Educando
Giving Back Fund, Inc.
Giving Life Nature Volunteer
Global Applied Disability Research and Information Network on Employment and Training
Global Campaign for Education
Global Medicare Foundation
Goodness and Mercy Missions Common Initiative Group
Great Africa Youth Empowerment & Development Initiative
Greater Impact Foundation, Inc.
Guerrand Hermès Foundation for Peace
Hamraah Foundation

Hape Development & Welfare Association
Haritika
Heritage Life Buoy Foundation
Hope for the Needy Association
Human Development Initiatives
Independent Development Council
Institut international pour les droits et le développement
Instituto de Tecnologia e Sociedade
Instituto Global Attitude
Instituto São Paulo Sustentável
Integrated Regional Support Programme
International Academy of Environmental Sanitation and Public Health
International Cable Protection Committee, Limited
International Centre for Environmental Education and Community Development
International Centre for Women and Child
International Charitable Foundation “Alliance for Public Health”
International Confucian Association
International Housing Coalition, Incorporated
International Relief Services
International Women’s Peace Group Corporation
Internationale Romani Union (IRU)
Iran Human Rights Documentation Center
Iranian Association for United Nations Studies
Iranian Institutional Investors Association
Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian
Jeunes verts – Togo
Jubilee Debt Campaign
Jubilee USA Network, Inc.
Kamer-Kadın Merkezi Eğitim Üretim Danışma, ve Dayanışma Vakfı
Kayan – Feminist Organization
Keeping Children Safe
Korea LOHAS Association
LatinoJustice PRLDEF
Lideres Promoviendo la Cultura de la Legalidad, AC
Living Proof Initiative for Hope
Majlis Kanser Nasional
Malteser International, eV
Media Foundation for West Africa
Migrant Forum in Asia, Inc. (MFA)
Mijoro Mandroso (MiMa)
More Trust
Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group
Mouvement alternatives citoyennes
Mukti Nari-O-Shishu Unnayan Sangstha
Murna Foundation
Muslims for Progressive Values
Network of Organizations Working for People with Disabilities, Pakistan
New Vision International (NVI)
Nobel Laureate Mother Teresa Charitable Trust
Nutrition & Education International
Ocean Sanctuary Alliance, Inc.
Ohaha Family Foundation
Okuolu International, Limited
Operation Smile, Inc.
Organisation des femmes pour la formation et le développement

Organisation pour une nouvelle vision de la jeunesse d'Haïti (OPNVJH)
Organisation sociale des missionnaires pour l'éducation des enfants démunis
Österreichischer Bundesverband – Österreichische Lebens- und Rettungs-Gesellschaft
Oui pour une enfance noble
Pak Women
Panafrican Women Association (PAWA)
Parents-enfants maltraités – Renouveau et espérance pour les familles
Partage et action en synergie pour le développement
Partenariat français pour l'eau (PFE)
PathFinders Justice Initiative, Inc.
Patriotic Vision
Persatuan Kesedaran Komuniti, Selangor
Persatuan Pengasih Malaysia
Persons with Disability Initiative, Nigeria
Public Eye, Verein auf der Grundlage der Erklärung von Bern, Bern
Queensland Advocacy, Incorporated
Radha Soami Sat Sang Beas
Rastriya Adiwasi Janajati Mahila Manch Nepal
Reachout and Smile Initiative for Social Empowerment
Rehabilitation International – Arab Region
Réseau d'intervention pour la protection et promotion de l'enfant et famille dans la communauté
Resource Centre for Environmental and Sustainable Development
Resource Institute of Social Education
Reyada for Capacity Building Studies & Consultations
Ruh Sağlığında İnsan Hakları Girişimi Derneği
Rural Care Ministries, Jupudi
Sahara Economic Development Organization
Sankalpa – Women Alliance for Peace and Democracy
Save Cambodia
SDSN Association, Inc.
Semilla Warunkwa
Shalva – The Israel Association for Care and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, RA
Shola Mese Foundation
Shorab Ali Dewan Cultural Society
SIETAR Austria/Gesellschaft für interkulturelle Bildung, Training und Forschung
Silatech
Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association
Social Activities for Environment (SAFE)
Soulforce, Inc.
SPHER International, Ltd.
Sudan Volunteers Organization for Human Rights and Development
Suivi des couvents vodoun et conservation du patrimoine occulte (SUCOVEPO)
Support Women Initiatives to Transform Children
Tarhuk Samaj
Terra Renaissance
The Arab Chamber of Commerce & Industry
The Athena Fund – Laptop Computer for Each Teacher
The Bahrain Young Ladies Association
The Foundation for AIDS Research
The Global Alliance for TB Drug Development, Inc.
The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
The Order of St. Stanislas eV/Der Orden des Heiligen Stanislaus, eV
The PsySiP Project
The Vision for Teenagers Adolescents and Youths Wellbeing Initiative
The Youth Coalition for Education in Liberia, Inc. (YOCEL)

Together for Safer Roads, Inc.
Truth in Reality, Inc.
Udayan Care
Uganda Youth Development Link
UNESCO Center for Peace
Union internationale des transports publics
Universal Rights Group
University College Dublin
Unspoken Smiles Foundation
US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea
Voice of Animal – Nepal
We Yone Child Foundation Sierra Leone
Welfare
Wockhardt Foundation
World Protection for Dogs and Cats in the Meat Trade
Young Diplomats of Canada
Youth Foundation of Bangladesh
Youth Reformation and Awareness Centre

(b) Also decided to reclassify one non-governmental organization from the Roster to special consultative status:

International Federation of Consular Corps and Associations

(c) 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:

Amuta for NGO Responsibility (special, 2013) to Institute for NGO Research
Centre national d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles (CNIDFF) (special, 2009) to Fédération nationale des CIDFF
Kids Included Together San Diego Inc. (special, 2015) to Kids Included Together
Smile of the Child (special, 2008) to The Smile of the Child
ZOA Vluchtelingen zorg (special, 2012) to Stichting ZOA

(d) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 408 non-governmental organizations:¹²

Abdul Momen Khan Memorial Foundation (Khan Foundation)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Victoria)
Academy for Mobilizing Rural-Urban Action through Education
Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
Action solidaire pour un développement entretenu à la base
Adalah – Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel
Adolescent Health and Information Projects
Adventist Development and Relief Agency
Advocates for Youth
African Artists for Development
African Citizens Development Foundation
African Women's Association
Agence internationale pour le développement
Agrenska Foundation (Grosshandlare Axel H Agrens Donationsfond)
AIDS Vaccine Advocacy Coalition
Albert Schweitzer Institute

¹² The reports listed are for the period 2013–2016 unless otherwise indicated.

All India Movement for Seva
All-China Environment Federation
Alliance Creative Community Project
Almanar Voluntary Organization
Alsalam Foundation
American Association of Jurists
American Bar Association
American Diabetes Association, Inc.
American Heart Association, Inc.
American Jewish Committee
American Society of the Italian Legions of Merit
Amis des étrangers au Togo (ADET)
Amuta for NGO Responsibility
Arab African American Women's Leadership Council, Inc.
Arab Mexican Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Civil Association
Archbishop E Kataliko Actions for Africa (KAF)
Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center
Asociación de Antiguas Alumnas del Colegio Madres Irlandesas
Asociación Gilberto, AC
Asociación Nacional Cívica Femenina
Association camerounaise pour la prise en charge de la personne âgée (ACAMAGE)
Association culturelle d'aide à la promotion éducative et sociale
Association d'aide à l'éducation de l'enfant handicapé (AAEEH)
Association de solidarité, aide et action enfance Mali "ASAA/EM Jigiya Ton"
Association for Citizen's Tolerance and Cooperation
Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children
Association for Women's Career Development in Hungary
Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)
Association internationale des médecins pour la promotion de l'éducation et de la santé en Afrique
Association mauritanienne pour la santé de la mère et de l'enfant
Association of African Women for Research and Development
Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation (RAIPON)
Association of the Bar of the City of New York
Association Points-cœur
Association pour l'action sociale et le développement
Association pour la promotion de la lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes et la participation au développement de la femme africaine
Association sénégalaise pour la promotion des énergies renouvelables "KokkiEnergie"
Association togolaise d'étude de recherche et d'appui au développement humain durable (ASTERADHD)
Associazione Amici dei Bambini
Associazione Casa Famiglia Rosetta (ACFR)
Asylum Access
AUA Americas Chapter, Inc.
Auspice Stella
Australian Catholic Social Justice Council
Australian Lesbian Medical Association
Autre vie
Bangladesh Mahila Parishad
Barinu Institute for Economic Development
Be Active, Be Emancipated (BABE)
Benin Environment and Education Society
British Overseas NGOs for Development (BOND) (2012–2015)
Büro zur Umsetzung von Gleichbehandlung (BUG), eV
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies

Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace
 Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict (CIVIC)
 Canadian Council of Churches
 Canadian Voice of Women for Peace
 Carré Géo & Environnement
 Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir
 Caucasian Feminist Initiative
 Center for Inquiry
 Center for Migration Studies of New York
 Center for Practice-Oriented Feminist Science (PROFS)
 Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc.
 Centre africain de recherche industrielle (CARI)
 Centre d'études diplomatiques et stratégiques
 Centre for Climate Change & Environmental Study
 Centre for Community Economics & Development, Consultants Society
 Centre national d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles (CNIDFF)
 Centres d'accueil de l'espoir (CAES)
 Centrist Democratic International (1998–2001 and 2002–2005)
 Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer
 Centro Integrado de Estudos e Programas de Desenvolvimento Sustentável
 Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental, AC
 Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale
 Centro Panafricano Kituo Cha Wanafrika
 Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género
 Chaithanya Samskarika Vedi Chennayangaloor, PO
 Charity Foundation for Special Diseases
 Child Foundation
 Children of a Better Time
 China Arms Control and Disarmament Association
 China Family Planning Association
 China Soong Ching Ling Foundation
 Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
 Christian Children's Fund
 Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants
 CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation (2012–2015)
 Coalition against Trafficking in Women
 Comité français des organisations non gouvernementales pour la liaison et l'information des Nations Unies
 Commission on Voluntary Service and Action, Inc.
 Community Emergency Response Initiative
 Community Youth Network Program (CYNP)
 Congregation of Our Lady of Mount Carmel – Carmelite NGO
 Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) (2011–2014)
 Consortium for Street Children
 Consumers International
 Contact Base
 Cooperativa Tecnico Scientifica di Base (COBASE)
 Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas
 Cork Forest Conservation Alliance
 Corporación Centro de Estudios de Derecho Justicia y Sociedad
 Corporación Colombia Unida por el Respeto al Adulto Mayor (COR PRO Adulto Mayor)/Corporation
 Colombia United for the Respect of the Elder
 Corporación Red Nacional de Mujeres Comunes, Comunitarias, Indígenas y Campesinas de la República de
 Colombia
 Corporate Accountability International

Corporativa de Fundaciones, AC
Deutsches Komitee für UN-Women, eV
Doha International Family Institute (DIFI)
Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) America
Dui Hua Foundation
Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative
Eastern Alliance for Safe and Sustainable Transport
EastWest Institute
English International Association of Lund (Sweden)
Equitas centre international d'éducation aux droits humains
European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights
European Solidarity towards Equal Participation of People
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Family and Life
Family Educational Services Foundation
Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America
Fazaldad Human Rights Institute
Fédération européenne des centres de recherche et d'information sur le sectarisme (FECRIS)
Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO)
Federation of Cuban Women
Felix Varela Center
Feminenza Kenya
Feminist League
Femmes autochtones du Québec, Inc./Quebec Native Women, Inc.
Fondation pour la promotion de la santé et le développement de la recherche (FOREM)
Fondation pour les études et recherches sur le développement international
Fondation Surgir
Fondazione Opera Campana dei Caduti
Fondazione San Patrignano
Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
Foundation for Autism Support and Training
Foundation for Preventing Youth Violence (FPYV)
Foundation for Responsible Media
Freann Financial Services, Limited
Friends of ISTAR
Fundación de Ayuda y Promoción de las Culturas Indígenas Rosa Collélldevall
Fundación Familias Monoparentales Isadora Duncan
Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo
Fundación Intervida
General Arab Women Federation
Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale
Geopolitikai Tanács Közhazsnú Alapítvány
Gherush92 – Committee for Human Rights
Global Environmental Action (GEA)
Global Foundation for Democracy and Development, Inc.
Global Health and Awareness Research Foundation (GAF)
Global Helping to Advance Women and Children
Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS
Global NeuroCare
Global Political Trends Center
Global Race against Poverty and HIV/AIDS in Nigeria
Global Welfare Association
Global Youth Action Network
Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America

Green Cross International
Hadassah – The Women’s Zionist Organization of America, Inc.
Haiti Mission
Halley Movement for Social and Community Development
HEDA Resource Centre
Hong Kong Women Professionals and Entrepreneurs Association
Human Security Initiative Organization
Ilitha Labantu
Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society
Indian Dreams Foundation
Indigenous World Association
Inga Foundation
Initiatives of Change International
Innu Council of Nitassinan (Innu Nation)
Institute for Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding
Institute for Practical Idealism
Institute for Security Studies
Institute of Cultural Affairs International
Integrated Care Society
Inter-American Housing Union
Inter-Faith Vision Foundation Cameroon
International Academy of Architecture
International Air Transport Association
International Association for Advancement of Space Safety
International Association of Applied Psychology
International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics
International Association of University Presidents
International Commission of Jurists (2009–2012 and 2013–2016)
International Confederation of Christian Family Movements
International Council for Caring Communities, Inc.
International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment
International Council for the Day of Vesak (ICDV)
International Council of Management Consulting Institutes, Inc.
International Development Enterprises (India)
International Eurasia Press Fund (2011–2014)
International Federation of Building and Wood Workers
International Federation of Catholic Medical Associations
International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences
International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEI)
International Peace and Development Organization
International Road Transport Union
International Seafood Sustainability Foundation, Inc.
International Social Science Council
International Social Service (2011–2014)
International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics
International Union of Parents and Teachers
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
Iranian Elite Research Center
Iraqi Al-Mortaqa Foundation for Human Development

Iraqi Development Organization (2012–2015)
Islamic Relief
Italian Centre of Solidarity
Japan Asia Cultural Exchanges (JACE)
Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society
Jordanian Women Union
Kevoy Community Development Institute
KinderEnergy, Inc.
Korea Women's Associations United (KWAU)
Korean Council for Local Agenda 21
Korean Foundation for World Aid
Latin American and Caribbean Continental Organization of Students
Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees
Law Association for Asia and the Pacific
Le collectif des femmes africaines du Hainaut
League of Kenya Women Voters
League of Women Voters of the United States
Les Rencontres du Mont-Blanc – Forum international de l'économie sociale/The Mont-Blanc Meetings –
International Forum of the Social Economy
Lift up Care Foundation
Living Bread International Church, Inc.
Mama Zimbi Foundation
Marie Stopes International
Mata Amritanandamayi Math
Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
Mexican Foundation for Family Planning (MEXFAM)
MINBYUN – Lawyers for a Democratic Society
Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life, Inc., Education Fund
Modern Advocacy, Humanitarian, Social and Rehabilitation Association
Montage Initiative, Inc.
Mosaic
Narcotics Anonymous World Services
National Association of Cuban Economists
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
National Council of Women of Malta
National Council on Family Relations
National Union of Jurists of Cuba
National Youth Council of Russia
Negev Coexistence Forum
Netherlands Association of Women's Interests, Women's Work and Equal Citizenship
Network for Women's Rights in Ghana
New Humanity
New Zealand Family Planning Association, Inc.
Nigerian Institute of Homeopathy
Nonviolence International
Nonviolent Peaceforce (2011–2014)
Nour Foundation
Observatorio Regional para la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe, AC
Omega Research Foundation, Limited
Open City International Foundation, Inc.
Organisation de défense de l'environnement au Burundi
Organisation des laïcs engagés du Sacré-Cœur pour le développement de Kimbondo

Organisation internationale pour la sécurité des transactions électroniques (OISTE)
Organisation mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale
Osservatorio per la Comunicazione Culturale e l'Audiovisivo nel Mediterraneo e nel Mondo
Outreach Social Care Project
Oxfam GB
Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association
Partnership Africa Canada
Passionists International
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
Pathways to Peace
Pax Romana – International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students
Peace Corps of Nigeria
Peace Worldwide
Penal Reform International
People with Disability Australia, Inc.
People's Development Initiatives (PDI)
Physicians for Human Rights (2011–2014)
Pitirim Sorokin – Nikolai Kondratieff International Institute
Population Media Center, Inc.
Project Keshar
Qatar Charitable Society
Reach Out to Asia (ROTA)
Reforestamos México, AC
Refugee Council of Australia
Regards de femmes
Regional Public Charitable Organization "Drug Abuse Prevention Centre"
Registered Trustees of Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Trust (PINGOs Forum)
Rehabilitation Engineering Society of North America
Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
Rescue and Hope (RAH)
Robert F Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights
Rotary International
Rural Health Care Foundation
Sadguru Sadafaldeo Vihangam Yoga Sansthan
Save the Children International
Science of Spirituality, Inc.
Shushilan
Sign of Hope, eV/Hoffnungszeichen, eV
Simply Help, Inc.
Sisters Inside, Inc.
Sisters of Charity Federation
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur
Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology (2011–2014)
Society for International Development
Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment
Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer (MAHAK)
Soroptimist International Great Britain and Ireland, Limited (SIGBI)
Stichting Both Ends
Stichting Coalition for Work with Psychotrauma and Peace
Strategic Humanitarian Services
Sulabh International (2011–2014)

Summer Institute of Linguistics
Suomen YK-liitto, Ry
Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)
Support Home of God Project (SuhoG Project)
Susila Dharma International Association
Tarumitra
The BARKA Foundation, Inc.
The Catholic Health Association of India
The Institute of Economic Strategies
The Leprosy Mission International
The Rockefeller Foundation
The Society for the Policing of Cyberspace
The World Habitat Foundation (2012–2015)
Track Impunity Always (TRIAL)/Association suisse contre l'impunité
Treasureland Health Builders
UNANIMA International
Under the Same Sun Fund
Unión de Asociaciones Familiares
Union of Arab Jurists
Union of Ibero-American Capitals – Intermunicipal Financial and Economic Centre for Advice and Cooperation
Union syndicale des agriculteurs (USA)
Unitarian Universalist Association
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
United for Intercultural Action
United Methodist Church – General Board of Global Ministries (2012–2015)
United Nations Association of Mauritius (MUNA)
United Nations Association of New Zealand, Incorporated
Universal Peace Federation (2012–2015)
US Federation for Middle East Peace, Inc.
US Human Rights Network, Inc. (2012–2015)
Vida y Familia de Guadalajara, AC
Vietnam Peace and Development Foundation
Villes de France
Virtue Foundation
Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo
Water Safety Initiative Foundation
WaterAid
Wellesley Centers for Women (WCW)
Widows Rights International
Women and Memory Forum
Women Awareness Center Nepal
Women Environmental Programme
Women for Women International
Women in Dialog
Women's Bar Association of the State of New York
Women's Board Educational Cooperation Society
Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling
Women's Federation for World Peace International
Women's International Democratic Federation
Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development and Peace
Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church
World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows

World Evangelical Alliance
World Faith, Inc.
World Family of Radio Maria NGO
World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
World Hepatitis Alliance
World Kabaddi Federation
World Public Forum – Dialogue of Civilizations
World Russian People's Council
World Stroke Organization
World Union of Small and Medium Enterprises
World Water Council
Yelen
Yoga in Daily Life USA
Yogaathma Foundation
Young Naturalist Network
Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)
Youth Alliance for Leadership and Development in Africa
Youth Awareness and Guidance Organisation, Agbarha-Otor
Youth for a Child in Christ
Youth Net and Counselling
Youth Path Organisation
Zenab for Women in Development, Inc.
Zoï Environment Network
Zonta International

(e) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 16 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, after three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

American Jewish World Service, Inc.
Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment
Association organisation populaire pour l'enseignement des droits humains
Center for Democracy and Technology
International Gulf Organization, FZ-LLC
International Media Support (IMS)
North Korea Intellectuals Solidarity
Orion Projects, Private Limited
People's Right to Information and Development Implementing Society of Mizoram (PRISM)
Red de Seguridad y Defensa de América Latina, Asociación Civil (RESDAL)
Saafah Foundation for Transparency and Integrity
Society without Violence Non-Governmental Organization
Tabriz Green Hearts Charity Society
Vietnamese Overseas Initiative for Conscience Empowerment (VOICE)
World Learning, Inc.
Yay Gender Harmony

2018/217. Requests for withdrawal of consultative status

At its 17th plenary meeting, on 17 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the requests for withdrawal of consultative status by the following three non-governmental organizations, which had ceased to exist:

Asociación de Técnicos Superiores y Peritos Judiciales de Andalucía
Honeypot Village
Partnership Network International

2018/218. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2018 regular session

At its 17th plenary meeting, on 17 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2018 regular session.¹³

2018/219. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-seventh session

At its 17th plenary meeting, on 17 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-sixth session;¹⁴
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-seventh session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-SEVENTH 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: addressing inequalities and challenges to social inclusion through fiscal, wage and social protection policies;

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) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;
- (ii) Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;
- (iii) World Programme of Action for Youth;
- (iv) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;
- (v) Family issues, policies and programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth

Report of the Secretary-General on promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes

¹³ [E/2018/32 \(Part I\)](#).

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 6 (E/2018/26)*.

- (c) Emerging issues (to be determined).

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on emerging issues

4. Programme questions and other matters:

- (a) Proposed programme plan for 2020;
- (b) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme plan for 2020

- 5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission.
- 6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-seventh session.

2018/220. Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes

At its 17th plenary meeting, on 17 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes.¹⁵

2018/221. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security¹⁶ and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition.¹⁷

2018/222. Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its third session

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme on its third session.¹⁸

2018/223. Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided that the sixteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in New York from 14 to 17 May 2018;

¹⁵ [A/73/61-E/2018/4](#).

¹⁶ [A/73/69-E/2018/47](#).

¹⁷ [E/2018/11](#).

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/73/25)*.

- (b) Approved the following provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Committee:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

1. Opening of the session by the Co-Chairs.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
 - (a) Procedural issues for the Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Subcommittee on Updating the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (c) Other issues:
 - (i) Update of the United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries;
 - (ii) Update of the handbook on extractive industries taxation issues for developing countries;
 - (iii) Update of the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (iv) Treatment of collective investment vehicles;
 - (v) Dispute avoidance and resolution;
 - (vi) Capacity-building;
 - (vii) Environmental tax issues;
 - (viii) Tax consequences of the digitalized economy – issues of relevance for developing countries;
 - (ix) Taxation of development projects;
 - (x) Other matters for consideration.
4. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Committee.
5. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its sixteenth session.

**2018/224. Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
on its fifteenth session**

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its fifteenth session.¹⁹

**2018/225. Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management
on its seventh session and provisional agenda and dates for its eighth session**

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its seventh session;²⁰
- (b) Decided that the eighth session of the Committee of Experts would be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 1 to 3 August 2018;

¹⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 25 (E/2018/45).*

²⁰ *Ibid., 2017, Supplement No. 26 (E/2017/46).*

- (c) Approved the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Committee of Experts as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Strengthening geospatial information management.
4. Contribution of regional committees and thematic groups to the global geospatial information agenda.
5. Global geodetic reference frame.
6. Determination of global fundamental geospatial data themes.
7. Trends in national institutional arrangements in global geospatial information management.
8. Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.
9. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.
10. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information.
11. Application of geospatial information related to land administration and management.
12. Geospatial information for sustainable development.
13. Geospatial information and services for disasters.
14. Marine geospatial information.
15. National geospatial data and information systems.
16. Strengthening collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
17. Review of United Nations activities in geospatial information management.
18. Programme management report.
19. Provisional agenda and dates for the ninth session of the Committee of Experts.
20. Report of the Committee of Experts on its eighth session.

2018/226. Application of the intergovernmental organization Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research for observer status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 18 April 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided to invite the intergovernmental organization Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research²¹ to participate on a continuing basis in the deliberations of the Council, in accordance with rule 79 of its rules of procedure.

2018/227. Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and dates for its fiftieth session

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 12 June 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-ninth session;²²
- (b) Decided that the fiftieth session of the Commission would be held in New York from 5 to 8 March 2019;

²¹ See [E/2018/52](#).

²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 4 (E/2018/24)*.

- (c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fiftieth session of the Commission, as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTIETH SESSION
OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
Documentation
Provisional agenda and annotations
Note by the Secretariat on the provisional programme of work and timetable for the session
3. Demographic and social statistics:
 - (a) Demographic statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (b) Human settlements statistics;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
 - (c) Health statistics;
Documentation
Report of the World Health Organization
 - (d) Crime statistics;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
 - (e) International migration statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (f) Education statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Institute for Statistics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 - (g) Civil registration and vital statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (h) Statistics on drugs and drug use.
Documentation
Joint report of Mexico and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
4. Economic statistics:
 - (a) National accounts;
Documentation
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

- (b) Industrial statistics;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- (c) Business registers;
Documentation
Report of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers
- (d) International trade and economic globalization statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Expert Group on International Trade and Economic Globalization Statistics
- (e) Finance statistics;
Documentation
Report of the International Monetary Fund
- (f) International Comparison Programme;
Documentation
Report of the World Bank
- (g) Price statistics.
Documentation
Report of the Ottawa Group on Price Indices
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics
- 5. Natural resources and environment statistics:
 - (a) Environmental-economic accounting;
Documentation
Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting
 - (b) Agricultural and rural statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 - (c) Disaster-related statistics.
Documentation
Joint report of the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- 6. Activities not classified by field:
 - (a) Coordination of statistical programmes;
Documentation
Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities
 - (b) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Friends of the Chair group

- (c) Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata;

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange sponsors

- (d) Statistical capacity-building;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (e) Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

Documentation

Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Report of the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the work for the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

- (f) Follow-up to the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (g) National quality assurance frameworks;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (h) Integration of statistical and geospatial information;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information

- (i) Big data;

Documentation

Report of the Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics

- (j) Regional statistical development;

Documentation

Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

- (k) Open data;

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair group on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

- (l) Working methods of the Statistical Commission.

Documentation

Report of the Bureau

7. Programme questions (Statistics Division).

8. Provisional agenda and dates for the fifty-first session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

9. Report of the Commission on its fiftieth session.

2018/228. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-third session

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 12 June 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-second session²³ and 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 ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”:
 - (a) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives:
 - (i) Priority theme: social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;
 - (ii) Review theme: women’s empowerment and the link to sustainable development (agreed conclusions of the sixtieth session);

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

Report of the Secretary-General on women’s empowerment and the link to sustainable development

Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Note by the Secretariat containing a discussion guide for the ministerial round tables

- (b) Emerging issues, trends, focus areas and new approaches to questions affecting the situation of women, including equality between women and men;
- (c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

²³ Ibid., *Supplement No. 7* (E/2018/27).

Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the activities of the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcome of relevant sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women and responses thereto

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

Documentation

Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women

Note by the Secretariat serving as a contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council

6. Provisional agenda for the sixty-fourth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-third session.

2018/229. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 12 June 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions.²⁴

2018/230. Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the 2018 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 12 June 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Council forum on financing for development follow-up²⁵ to the 2018 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council.

2018/231. Report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 12 June 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system.²⁶

2018/232. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-second session

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 12 June 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-first session;²⁷

²⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/73/38).*

²⁵ [E/FFDF/2018/3](#).

²⁶ [A/73/81-E/2018/59](#).

²⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 5 (E/2018/25).*

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-second session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-SECOND SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

3. General debate:
 - (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels;
 - (b) Review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on the review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

*Documentation*²⁸

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2018: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Note by the Secretary-General on the draft programme of work for 2020: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-third session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda for the fifty-third session of the Commission

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-second session.

²⁸ In its resolution 72/266 A, the General Assembly approved the change from a biennial to an annual budget period on a trial basis. It is anticipated that new formats for reporting on programme implementation and the draft programme of work will be finalized in 2018 and could lead to changes in the documents listed here.

2018/233. Report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 12 June 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

Recalling General Assembly resolution [49/128](#) of 19 December 1994, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare periodic reports for the substantive sessions of the Council on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development²⁹ and to promote the exchange of information on the requirements for international assistance among the members of the donor community,

Recalling also Council decision 2017/259 of 7 July 2017, in which it requested the United Nations Population Fund, in consultation with the Secretariat, to provide, in the context of the report on the flow of financial resources to be submitted to the Commission on Population and Development at its fifty-first session in 2018, information on a potential revision of the methods, categories and data sources used as the basis for preparing this report, with technical recommendations on, inter alia, the future scope, format and periodicity of the report, and decided that the Commission should review the technical recommendations at its fifty-first session,

Taking note of the 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,³⁰

Decided:

(a) That future reports on the flow of financial resources would be based on official development assistance, tracking resource allocations by all donors, as recorded in the creditor reporting system of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

(b) That the resource tracking exercise would be expanded, where feasible, beyond the four costed components contained in the Programme of Action to include additional topics bearing directly on the Programme of Action, including health, empowerment of women and education, and the specific focus on the special theme of the annual session of the Commission;

(c) That the report would continue to be produced on an annual basis and would include, every fourth year, beginning with the fifty-second session of the Commission in 2019, an update on the status of emerging and potential new data sources, including sources of information about non-official development assistance expenditures.

2018/234. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with human rights questions

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 12 June 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights³¹ and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixtieth, sixty-first and sixty-second sessions.³²

2018/235. Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 12 June 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with regard to the event to discuss the transition from relief to development:

(a) The title of the event would be “Transition from relief to development: advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in crisis contexts”;

(b) The event would be an informal activity held on the morning of 19 June 2018;

(c) The event would consist of a panel discussion, and there would be no negotiated outcome.

²⁹ *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.

³⁰ [E/CN.9/2018/4](#).

³¹ [E/2018/57](#).

³² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 2 (E/2018/22)*.

2018/236. Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 12 June 2018, the Economic and Social Council approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the following non-governmental organizations be heard by the Council at the high-level segment of its 2018 session:

Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice (special, 1999)
International Development Information Organization (special, 2015)
International Federation for Family Development (general, 2011)
Legião da Boa Vontade (general, 1999)
Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (general, 2002)
VAAGDHARA (special, 2011)
Yakutia – Our Opinion (special, 2012)
Youth Social Service Organization, Pulpally (special, 2017)

2018/237. Dates of and provisional agenda for the eighteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided that the eighteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 12 April 2019;
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda for the eighteenth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE
OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Enhancing the capacity of the public sector in core functional areas of administration.
4. Governance and public administration aspects of empowering people to build equal and inclusive societies for the twenty-first century.
5. Relating the principles of effective governance for sustainable development to practices and results.
6. Building institutions to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and provide access to justice for all.
7. Strengthening fiscal management at the national and subnational levels.
8. Stocktaking of progress on Sustainable Development Goal 16.
9. Provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its eighteenth session.

- (c) Decided that documentation in support of the provisional agenda should continue to be prepared through the established working methods of the Committee.

2018/238. Report of the Secretary-General on progress on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on progress on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.³³

³³ [A/73/83-E/2018/62](#).

2018/239. Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda for its fourteenth session

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its thirteenth session;³⁴
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FOURTEENTH SESSION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS

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

³⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 22 (E/2018/42).*

11. Dates and venue of the fifteenth session of the Forum.
12. Provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Forum.
13. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its fourteenth session.

2018/240. International expert group meeting on the theme “Conservation and the rights of indigenous peoples”

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme “Conservation and the rights of indigenous peoples”.

2018/241. Venue and dates of the eighteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided that the eighteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 22 April to 3 May 2019.

2018/242. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its seventeenth session and provisional agenda for its eighteenth session

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its seventeenth session;³⁵
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda for the eighteenth session of the Permanent Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION
OF THE PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.
4. Implementation of the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
5. Discussion on the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages.
6. Dialogue with indigenous peoples: collective rights to lands, territories and resources.
7. Dialogue with Member States.
8. Dialogue with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system.
9. Discussion on the theme “Traditional knowledge: generation, transmission and protection”.
10. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
12. Follow-up to the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples:
 - (a) Implementation of national action plans, strategies and other measures;
 - (b) Ways to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations;
 - (c) Implementation of the United Nations system-wide action plan on indigenous peoples.

³⁵ Ibid., *Supplement No. 23* (E/2018/43).

13. Regional dialogues between indigenous peoples and Member States.
14. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
15. Provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the Permanent Forum.
16. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its eighteenth session.

2018/243. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-sixth session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-sixth session.³⁶

2018/244. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its twenty-eighth session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-seventh session;³⁷
- (b) Reaffirmed Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;³⁸
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH 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 the responsibility of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in preventing and countering crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind.
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;

³⁶ Ibid., 2017, *Supplement No. 10A* (E/2017/30/Add.1).

³⁷ Ibid., 2018, *Supplement No. 10* (E/2018/30).

³⁸ 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.

- (d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
- (e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.
- 7. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 8. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
- 9. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
- 10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- 11. Provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission.
- 12. Other business.
- 13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-eighth session.

2018/245. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixtieth session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened sixtieth session.³⁹

2018/246. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-first session and provisional agenda for its sixty-second session

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixty-first session;⁴⁰
- (b) Also took note of Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;⁴¹
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda for the sixty-second session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SIXTY-SECOND SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

- 1. Election of officers.
- 2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Ministerial segment

- 3. Ministerial segment.⁴²

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;

³⁹ Ibid., 2017, Supplement No. 8A (E/2017/28/Add.1).

⁴⁰ Ibid., 2018, Supplement No. 8 (E/2018/28).

⁴¹ Ibid., 2012, Supplement No. 8A (E/2012/28/Add.1), chap. I, sect. B.

⁴² Subject to the outcome of negotiations on the organizational arrangements for the ministerial segment to be held during the sixty-second session of the Commission, in 2019.

- (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
- (c) Working methods of the Commission;
- (d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

Normative segment

5. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
 - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
 - (b) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;
 - (c) International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;
 - (e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.
6. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:
 - (a) Demand reduction and related measures;
 - (b) Supply reduction and related measures;
 - (c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.
7. Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, including the seven thematic areas of the outcome document of the special session.
8. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination of efforts in addressing and countering the world drug problem.
9. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.
10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution [68/1](#), including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
11. Provisional agenda for the sixty-third session of the Commission.
12. Other business.
13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-second session.

2018/247. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 2 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2017.⁴³

2018/248. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the high-level segment of its 2018 session

At its 49th plenary meeting, held in parallel with the general debate of the high-level segment, on 19 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation;⁴⁴

⁴³ [E/INCB/2017/1](#).

⁴⁴ [E/2018/55](#).

(b) Report of the Secretary-General entitled “From global to local: supporting sustainable and resilient societies in urban and rural communities”,⁴⁵

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals;⁴⁶

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on harnessing new technologies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;⁴⁷

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on discussions held during the twenty-first session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the theme of the 2018 session of the Economic and Social Council, “From global to local: supporting sustainable and resilient societies in urban and rural communities”,⁴⁸

(f) Overview of the World Economic and Social Survey 2018: frontier technologies for sustainable development;⁴⁹

(g) World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2018.⁵⁰

2018/249. African countries emerging from conflict

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan by the United Nations system⁵¹ and requested that an oral report on the subject be submitted to the Council at its 2019 session for its consideration.

2018/250. Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people.⁵²

2018/251. Application of the non-governmental organization Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, eV (KAS).

2018/252. Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification and requests for a change of name received from non-governmental organizations

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to grant special consultative status to the following 210 non-governmental organizations:

1M1B Foundation

28. Jun

Academy of Dentistry International

Ação Nacional para o Desenvolvimento Comunitária (ANADEC)

Action pour l'éducation et la promotion de la femme

African Cultural Promotions, Inc.

Agir pour l'épanouissement de l'enfant et de la femme en Afrique (APEEFA)

⁴⁵ [E/2018/61](#).

⁴⁶ [E/2018/64](#).

⁴⁷ [E/2018/66](#).

⁴⁸ [E/2018/71](#).

⁴⁹ [E/2018/50](#).

⁵⁰ [E/2018/63](#).

⁵¹ [E/2018/70](#).

⁵² [A/73/84-E/2018/72](#).

Aie Serve
Akshar Foundation
Al-Anwar Al Najafia Foundation for Culture and Development
Alianza ONG
Aman against Discrimination
American Human Rights Council
Apex Voluntary Agency for Rural Development
Arab Society for Academic Freedoms
Aravind Foundation
Asmau Foundation for Orphans and the Less Privileged
Asociación La Familia Importa
ASPAM Foundation
Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de AIDS
Association Humanity First Cameroon
Association nationale pour promouvoir la société civile et la citoyenneté
Association des citoyens pour le progrès du centre (ASCIPROC)
Association des femmes pour le développement à la base
Association des jeunes volontaires au service du monde environnemental
Association pour la promotion du développement local
AWWA, Ltd.
Aziz Mahmūd Hüdâyi Vakfi
Barbra Schlifer Commemorative Clinic
Beyond Beijing Committee
Biofutura, Asociación Civil
Brazzaville Foundation for Peace and Conservation
Bufete de Estudios Interdisciplinarios, AC
Caritas in Veritate International USA
Caucus of Development NGO Networks
Center for China & Globalization, Limited
Center for Constitutional Rights, Inc.
Center for Human Rights Studies of Mofid University
Centre for Social Justice, Limited by Guarantee
Centre d'analyse et de recherche en droits de l'homme (CARDH-H)
Centre for Communication and Sustainable Development for All (CECOSDA)
Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment
Centre for Legal Rights Advancement
Centre for Promoting Alternatives to Violence (PAVe)
Chin Human Rights Organization
Collectif des associations contre l'impunité au Togo (CACIT)
Community Development and Welfare of the Less Privileged Initiative
Community Initiatives for Development in Pakistan (CIDP)
Conoscenza e Innovazione – Scuola di Sociologia e di Ricerca Interdisciplinare
Coral Guardian
Danske Handicaporganisationer
Daughters of Virtue and Empowerment Initiative
Dementia Action Alliance
Dialogue Afrique-Europe
Domuni
Échange pour l'organisation et la promotion des petits entrepreneurs au Togo (ECHOPPE-TOGO)
EcoHealth Alliance
Educate a Child in Africa
Éducation globale et développement
El Hikma Organization for Health and Social Welfare
Election Network Society in the Arab Region
Embajada Mundial de Activistas por la Paz Corp./Global Embassy of Activists for Peace Corp.

Eşit Haklar İçin İzleme Derneği
European Organisation for Rare Diseases (EURORDIS)
Faithful Covenant Foundation
Family Development and Samaritan Foundation, Inc.
Farasooye Taaly Institute
Fédération de la ligue démocratique des droits des femmes
Femmes informations juridiques internationales Rhône-Alpes
Friends Group
Friends of Angola
Fundação de Apoio a Pesquisa Científica, Educacional e Tecnológica de Rondônia
Fundación Multitudes
Fundación ONCE para la Cooperación e Inclusión de Personas con Discapacidad
Fundación para la Protección de los Árboles “La Iguana”
Fundacja Małgorzaty Koniuszewski i Adama Koniuszewski – The Bridge
GAHT-US Corporation
Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK)
Global Dairy Platform, Inc.
Global Dialogue Foundation Australia, Limited
Global Empowerment Movement Corporation
Global Forum for Media Development
Global Network of Sex Work Projects, Limited
Global Peace and Development Organization (GPDO)
Global Utmaning
Groots Kenya Association
Hamkkehaneun Sarangbat Corporation
Hardwired, Incorporated
HaritaDhara Research Development and Education Foundation
Havatzelet Cultural and Educational Institutions of HaShomer HaTzair, PPC
Hayal Ortakları Derneği
Healey International Relief Foundation, Inc.
Health Development Project – Sierra Leone
Healthier Hearts Foundation
Hiranmoy Das Gupta Foundation
Hope Ek ASHA
Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team United States, Incorporated
Idheas, Litigio Estratégico en Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil
Independent Institute for Monitoring the Formation of Civil Society
Independent Movement
Insamlingsstiftelsen Kvinna till Kvinna
Institut international de l’écologie industrielle et de l’économie verte
Instituto Etnia Planetária
Instituto Sou da Paz
International Association of Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection
International Public Foundation “Roza Otunbayeva Initiative”
International Youth Aid Council
Iraqi Al-Amal Association
İstanbul Kadın ve Kadın Kuruluşları Derneği
Jeunesse étudiante tamoule
Kedner Stiven Foundation, Inc.
Khubaib Foundation
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, eV (KAS)
Kosar Mashiz (Hazrat Zahra) Charity
Krembo Wings, RA
Kuwait Society for Human Rights
Le secours catholique

League of European Research Universities (LERU)
Lebanese Children's Foundation, Inc.
Ligue pour la solidarité congolaise
Maharat Foundation
Markengee Home for Orphans and Widows
Mednarodni Inštitut za Bližnjevzhodne in Balkanske Študije
Mittetulundusühing Fenno-Ugria Asutus
Mother's Pride and Development Initiative
Mouvement panafricain Jeunes pour la reconstruction, la réforme et la révolution culturelle au Tchad et en Afrique (JRRRC)
Nepperhan Community Center, Inc.
Nigerian Association of Commercial Commuters
NIGH World
Nonprofit Partnership "Strategic Partnership with the Islamic World"
Observatoire national pour les droits de l'électeur
Ocean Lifeline, Inc.
Operation Hope, Inc.
Operation Underground Railroad, Inc.
Organisation aide et action international
Organisation européenne des radioamateurs (EURAO)
Organisation internationale pour l'avancement politique des Africaines (OIAPA)
Organization for Community Development Project
Otro Tiempo México, Asociación Civil
Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
Pars Non-Trading Development Activists Co.
Partners for Transparency
Paryavaran Mitra, Thaltej Ahmedabad
Patiala Foundation
Perkins School for the Blind
Plataforma Mulheres em Acção
Pramacare
Presbyterian Women in the Presbyterian Church (USA), Inc.
Professional Evaluation & Certification Board (PECB) – Educational & Welfare Society
Projonma Academy
Proslavi Oporavak
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association, Inc.
Red Dot Foundation
Rede Nacional de Combate ao Tráfico de Animais Silvestres (RENCTAS)
Reprieve
Right Livelihood Award Foundation
Rivers of Hope and Humanitarian Initiative
Sam Ban Noah of America Organization, Inc.
Savera Society for Human Initiatives
Self-Help Association for Rural People through Education and Entrepreneurship
Sheba Shangstha
Sierra Leone Campus Civitan International
Singapore Children's Society
Sociedade Filantrópica Maria de Nazaré
Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos
Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior
Society for Public Education, Cultural Training & Rural Action (SPECTRA)
Soroor Mehr Andishan Rastin Institute
Standing Voice
Stichting Chinese Initiative on International Law
Students' Care Service

Sunny Trust
Sustainability for Seychelles
Synergy Care Development Initiative
Terra de Direitos
The American International Center for Peace and Human Rights
The Arab Council for Supporting Fair Trial
The Association of People with Disability
The Campaign to Keep Guns Off Campus, Inc.
The Cherie Blair Foundation for Women
The Chittagong Hill Tracts Foundation, Inc. (CHT Foundation)
The Dame Jane Foundation
The Denis & Lenora Foretia Foundation, Inc.
The Environmental Law Institute
The Girls' Brigade International Council
The Global LPG Partnership, Inc.
The National Association of Familial Security
The Simons Foundation
The Small Earth Nepal
The Task Force for Global Health, Inc.
Towards Zero Foundation
Trung tâm Phát triển Nông thôn Bền vững
Trust for Youth Child Leadership (TYCL)
Trybe, Limited
UCP Wheels for Humanity
United Malian Women Association USA, Inc.
United Nations Association of Australia, Incorporated
Vie et santé du centre
Vikalp
Vishnu Dayal Shiksha Samiti
Welfare and Nature Club of Naikhyongchari
Women Graduates – USA, Inc.
Women in Law and Development in Africa/Femmes, droit et développement en Afrique – Section Togo
(WILDAF/FEDDAF – Togo)
Women@theTable
WomenNC – NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW
Women's Home & Overseas Missionary Society
Word of Life International, Inc.
Yayasan Wafaa Indonesia Gemilang
YellowJerrycan Save a Child Foundation
Young Global Leadership Foundation, Inc.

(b) Also decided to reclassify the following four non-governmental organizations from special to general consultative status:

Global Economist Forum
Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society
The Sant Nirankari Mandal, Delhi
Universal Peace Federation

(c) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following 10 non-governmental organizations:

Australian Association of Yoga in Daily Life (Roster, 2004) to Yoga in Daily Life Australia, Ltd.
Disarm Education Fund, Inc. (special, 2012) to Global Health Partners, Inc.
European Solidarity towards Equal Participation of People (special, 2005) to Europe External Programme for Africa
International Pulse Trade and Industry Confederation (Roster) to Global Pulse Confederation (GPC)

Law Enforcement against Prohibition Educational Fund (special, 2014) to Law Enforcement Action Partnership, Inc.
Sigma Theta Tau, National Honorary Society of Nursing, Inc. (special, 2012) to Sigma Theta Tau, International Honor Society of Nursing, Inc.
Track Impunity Always (TRIAL)/Association suisse contre l'impunité (special, 2009) to TRIAL International
US Federation for Middle East Peace (special, 2005) to International Federation for Peace and Sustainable Development (IFPSD)
United States Asian American Law Enforcement Foundation, Inc. (special, 2011) to International Law Enforcement Federation
United Way International (Roster, 1975) to United Way Worldwide

(d) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 196 non-governmental organizations:⁵³

Action for Peace through Prayer and Aid
Action of Human Movement (AHM)
Action secours ambulance (ASA)
Aequalia
African Business Roundtable
African Computer and Technology Literacy Awareness Program, Inc. (ACTLAP)
African Wildlife Foundation
African Women Empowerment Guild
Akademsko Drustvo za Medunarodne Odnose
All India Christian Council
American Society of International Law
Anglican Consultative Council
Arab Network for Environment and Development
Arab Organization for Human Rights
Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Organization
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
Asociación HazteOir.org
Asociatia "Fondul International de Cooperare si Parteneriat al Marii Negre si Marii Caspice"
Association for Integrated Development – Comilla (AID-Comilla)
Association jeunesse action développement
Association mouvement pour la défense de l'humanité et abolition de la torture (MDHAT)
Association pour le développement des initiatives citoyennes et européennes
Atheist Alliance International
Bar Association for International Governmental Organizations, Inc.
Befa Women and Child Care Foundation
Benevolent Community Education and Rural Development Society (BERDSCO)
Binaytara Foundation
Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir, Córdoba
Center for International Virtual Schooling (C4IVS)
Centre des dames mourides
Centre for Adivasee Studies & Peace
Centre for Development Communication
Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development
Centro de Estudio y Formación Integral de la Mujer
Centro de Salud Familiar "La Fe", Inc.
Child Aid Development Foundation International (CADFIN)
Child Welfare League of America
China Environmental Protection Foundation

⁵³ The reports listed are for the period 2013–2016.

China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)
Chinese Society for Sustainable Development
Civil Society Platform for Social Protection
Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil
Comité d'action pour les droits de l'enfant et de la femme
Community Education Services (CES) Canada
Community Research and Development Centre
Conserve Africa Foundation
Council of International Programs
Cultural Survival
December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat
Dhaka Ahsania Mission
Droit à l'énergie SOS futur
Eakok Attomanobik Unnayan Sangstha
Ecoforum of NGOs of Uzbekistan
Emmaus International Association
Environment Action Association
European Law Students' Association (ELSA)
Family Care International
Federation of Islamic Medical Associations
Feminist Majority Foundation
Fiorello H LaGuardia Foundation, Inc.
Fondation Mohammed VI pour la recherche et la sauvegarde de l'arganier
Fondation Nehemie
Foundation for the Rights of Future Generations
Friends of Africa International, Inc.
Fundación DARA Internacional
Fundación Síndrome de Down del Caribe
General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists
Generations United
Girls Learn International, Inc. (GLI)
Girls' Power Initiative (GPI)
Global Campaign for Climate Action
Global Volunteer Network Foundation
Global Wind Energy Council
Global Workers Justice Alliance
Greener Impact International
Groupe d'économie solidaire du Québec
Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda, IAP
Help for the Andes Foundation
Huairou Commission: Women, Homes and Community
Humanitaire plus
Humanitarian Foundation of Canada
Ideal World Foundation
Imam Mahdi Association of Marjaeya, Inc.
Indian Federation of United Nations Associations
Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"
Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education
Institut arabe des droits de l'homme
Institut international pour la paix, la justice et les droits de l'homme (IIPJDH)
Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development
Institute for Policy Studies
Integrated Development Services (IDS)
Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children

International Academy of Ecology and Life Protection Sciences
International Architects Designers Planners for Social Responsibility
International Association for the Advancement of Innovative Approaches to Global Challenges (IAAI)
International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
International Association of Judges
International Association of Women in Radio and Television
International Association of Women Judges
International Black Sea Club
International Bridges to Justice
International Council of Jewish Women
International Federation of Multimedia Associations
International Federation of Translators
International Justice Mission
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Planned Parenthood Federation (South Asia region)
International Shinto Foundation (ISF)
International Telecommunication Academy (ITA)
International Union of Architects
International Union of Socialist Youth
International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific
"İqtisadi Resursların Öyrənilməsi" İctimai Birliyi
Isiziba Community-Based Organisations of South Africa
Jaime Guzman Errazuriz Foundation
Justice for Girls Outreach Society (JFG)
Karabakh Foundation
Law Council of Australia
Learning for a Sustainable Future
Links Incorporated
Maasai Youth Outreach Organization (MAYOO)
Mali Rising Foundation
Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development
MiRA Resource Center for Black Immigrant and Refugee Women
Moorish Holy Temple of Science/Moorish Science Temple
Moremi Initiative for Women's Leadership in Africa
Mothers Legacy Project
National Association of Realtors
National Board of Catholic Women of England and Wales
National Engineers Week Foundation
National Tropical Botanical Garden
Native Women's Association of Canada
Network of Women's Non-Governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran
Non-Commercial Partnership on Assistance in Promoting Social Programs in the Healthcare Area "Equal Right to Life"
Ordre des avocats à la Cour de Paris
Organisation for Gender, Civic Engagement & Youth Development (OGCEYOD)
Organization for International Economic Relations
Oxfam America
Peace Child International
PFI Foundation
Philippine Human Rights Information Center, Inc.
Prevention Association of Social Harms (PASH)
Public Services International

Rede Latino Americana de Organizações Não Governamentais de Pessoas com Deficiência e suas Famílias (RIADIS)
Responding to Climate Change, Limited
RET International
Rokpa International
Royal Academy of Science International Trust
Russian Peace Foundation
S M Sehgal Foundation (India)
Servitas Cameroon
Shalupe Foundation
Shrimati Pushpa Wati Loomba Memorial Foundation
Sisterhood Is Global Institute
Social & Healthy Action for Rural Empowerment
Social Accountability International
Somali Help-Age Association
St. Louis Aquacenter, Inc.
Stichting Justitia et Pax Nederland
streetfootballworld, gGmbH
Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA)
Swiss Peace Foundation
Synergie développement et partenariat international (SYDEPI-SYFODIP)
Syrian Environment Protection Society (SEPS)
Tamana Association
The School of Environmental Studies Education Foundation
The Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, Inc.
The Sustainable Development Institute
Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals (KETHEA)
Trauma Foundation
Triglav Circle
TrustAfrica
Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats (TEMA Foundation)
Türkiye Yesilay Cemiyeti
Umuada Igbo Nigeria
Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey (TOBB)
Union of Luso-African-American-Asiatic Capital Cities/União das cidades capitais Luso-Afro-Américo-Asiaticas
US Azeris Network
US Green Building Council, Inc.
Vikash
Vrienden van Congo
War Resisters International
Women Empowerment Literacy and Development Organization (WELDO)
Women for Women's Human Rights – New Ways
Women in Alternative Action
Women's Education and Culture Foundation
Women's Health in Women's Hands
Woods Hole Research Center
World Animal Protection
World Resources Institute
World Trade Centers Association
Worldwide Coalition for Peace, Inc.
Yayasan Pendidikan Indonesia
Youngstars Foundation International
Youth Affairs Network of Queensland, Inc.

(e) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 27 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, after three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

Al-Marsad – The Arab Centre for Human Rights in the Golan Heights, RA
AMPHTS
Arab Center for the Promotion of Human Rights
Asia Center for Human Rights
Association Najdeh
Cameroon League for Development (CAMLEAD)
Concord – Sverige
Dalit Welfare Organization
Dream Makers for North Korea (DMNK, Mulmangcho)
Fair Trials International
Great Run Africa
International Integration Bond
International Network of International Diplomacy, International Law and Human Rights (NDLH)
Juridisk Rådgivning for Kvinner
Korea Human Rights Foundation
Mkokoteni Aid Development Organization
National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People
Pólis Instit. de Estudos Forma e Asses. em Políti. Sociais
Sadhana
The Bianca Jagger Human Rights Foundation
The National Alliance of Women (NAWO)
The Reproductive and Family Health Association of Fiji (RFHAF)
V-Day Karama
We Care for Humanity
Wonder Foundation
World Youth Organization
Young Professionals in Foreign Policy

(f) Noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the withdrawal of applications for consultative status by the following two non-governmental organizations:

Bureau international pour le respect des droits de l'homme au Sahara Occidental
Centre universitaire de droit international humanitaire

2018/253. Request for acknowledgement of merger of non-governmental organizations

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the merger of the non-governmental organization Ship and Ocean Foundation, which was granted special consultative status in 2008, with the Sasagawa Peace Foundation, which was granted Roster status in 1996, to form the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, and decided to grant special consultative status to the Sasakawa Peace Foundation.

2018/254. Requests for withdrawal of consultative status received from three non-governmental organizations

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the requests for withdrawal of consultative status received from the following three non-governmental organizations, which had ceased to exist:

Center for Global Community and World Law
Global Volunteer Network Foundation
World Alliance of Peoples' Organisations

2018/255. Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, 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 152 non-governmental organizations listed below and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of their suspension:

Access Bangladesh Foundation
Action contre la faim
Africa Peace Forum
African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies
African Palliative Care Association
Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
Aleut International Association
Al-Mahdi Institute
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
American Medical College of Homeopathy
Anchor of Salvation International Ministries
Asia Pacific Network Information Centre
Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA)
Asociación Centro Indígena para el Desarrollo Sostenible (CINDES)
Associação Brasileira de Celulose e Papel
Associação Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas e Transgêneros
Associação Novo Encanto de Desenvolvimento Ecológico
Association Al-Biri Charitable (Al-Khaireh)
Association des Badinga du Congo (ABADIC)
Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education, Inc.
Association Ibn Sina pour le traitement des malades et sinistrés
Association santé et environnement
Association Tierra Incógnita
Association trait d'union des jeunes burkinabé
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
Benin Rural Assistance (BRA)
Center for Organisation Research and Education
Centre de développement agro-pastoral de Djolu
Centre de formation aux techniques informatiques
Centre de recherche et d'éducation pour le développement (CREPD)
Comité de lutte contre les pandémies pour le développement durable au Cameroun (CLPC)
Committee for Hispanic Children and Families
Community Awareness-Raising Advocacy Ventures around Needs (CARAVAN)
Concerned Women for America (CWA)
Confederation of Business Women of Russia
Consortium Congo Development
Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance
Educació per a l'Acció Crítica (EPAC)
Ekap Achi Foundation
Ekta Welfare Society
Environmental Defense Fund
Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation
Ethics Institute of South Africa
Eurasian Harm Reduction Network
European AIDS Treatment Group
European Bureau for Lesser-Used Languages (EBLUL)

European Institute
European Window Film Association
Family Welfare in Brazil Civil Society (BEMFAM)
Federation of American Scientists
Fondation européenne pour le développement durable des régions
Fondation nature & vie
Fondation pour le dialogue des civilisations
Foundation for International Training
Foundation for the American Indian
Foundation for Women
Fridtjof Nansen Institute
Friends of the Global Fund Africa, Ltd./Gte.
Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción
Gede Foundation, Inc.
Global Environment & Technology Foundation
Global Rights
Globe vert
Grameena Vikas Samithi – Conserve Nature for a Better Future
Greek Council for Refugees
Groupe communication internationale en technologies, cultures et services (GCITCS)
Groupe d'action pour la protection et la promotion de la flore et la faune
Gwoup Lespwa ak Lavi (GLL)
Heartbeat International Foundation, Inc.
Help a Child Africa
Human Rights Network (HURINET)
ICVolunteers
Impacto, Asociación Civil
Institute for War and Peace Reporting
International Academy of Sciences on Information, Information Procedures and Technologies (IAS IPT)
International Association for Impact Assessment
International Association of Medical Colleges (IAOMC)
International Association of Science Parks
International Center for Clubhouse Development
International Center Innovations in Civic Participation (ICP)
International Council of Academies of Engineering and Technological Sciences, Inc. (CAETS)
International Critical Incident Stress Foundation
International Family Forestry Alliance, Inc.
International Federation of Hard-of-Hearing Young People
International Initiative for Peace
International Institute for the Development of Citizenship (IIDAC)/Instituto Internacional para o Desenvolvimento da Cidadania (IIDAC)
International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations
International Relief Friendship Foundation
International Research Centre for Environmental Structures “Pio Manzù”
International Services Association
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies
International Women Bond
Iranian Vegetable Oil Industries Association
Jeunes volontaires pour l'environnement
John Dau Foundation
Kenya Healthcare Federation
Kinder in Kenia
Kuwait Information Technology Society

Landsradet for Sveriges Ungdomsorganisationer
Lebanese Association for Popular Action (AMEL)
LIGHT Africa
Maharashtra Foundation
Mani Tese '76
Mauritius Council of Social Service
Medical Emergency Relief International
Mediterranean Council for Burns and Fire Disasters
Merciful Assistance Foundation
Migrants Rights International (MRI)
Mission des volontaires contre la pauvreté
National Council for Research on Women
National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty
Norwegian People's Aid
Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development
Organisation de développement et des droits de l'homme au Cameroun
Organisation des jeunes pour le monde d'avenir
Organisation internationale pour le développement intégral de la femme
Organisation pour l'environnement et le développement durable (OPED)
Per Ankh, Inc.
Prisoners' Legal Service, Inc.
Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda, Limited
Réseau national de la jeunesse de Côte d'Ivoire (RNJ-CI)
Ripples International Registered Trustees
Rodale Institute
Rural Reconstruction Nepal
Sawiris Foundation for Social Development
Scouts du Niger
Shikhar Chetna Sangathan
Smile of a Child
Social Welfare Corporation "Merry Year Foundation"
Solidarité pour un monde meilleur
South Asia Partnership Pakistan
Sustainable Rural Community Development Organisation, Limited (SURCOD)
Swedish NGO Foundation for Human Rights
Technical Centre for Fine Art and Computer Studies, CIG
The Competitiveness Company, Limited
The Islamic Foundation
The Vance Center
TOKACF Consul Cabinet Cameroon
Twekembe Association Centre for Rural Systems and Development
Vicony's Global Success World
Volunteers for Africa (VFA)
Watson Institute for International Studies
WebForce International
Women Research Center
World Council of Credit Unions, Inc.
World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations
World Lung Foundation
World Political Forum (WPF)
World Toilet Organisation, Limited
Yad Sarah
Yemeni Women Union
Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council (YRITWC)

2018/256. Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008 and recalling its decision 2017/273 of 26 July 2017, to reinstate the consultative status of the 27 non-governmental organizations listed below, which had submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:

All India Christian Council
Arab Network for Environment and Development
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
Association jeunesse action développement
Centre for Development Communication
Child Welfare League of America
China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)
Chinese Society for Sustainable Development
Droit à l'énergie SOS futur
Global Workers Justice Alliance
Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda, IAP
International Academy of Ecology and Life Protection Sciences
International Federation of Multimedia Associations
International Federation of Translators
International Planned Parenthood Federation (South Asia region)
Law Council of Australia
Links Incorporated
Mali Rising Foundation
National Engineers Week Foundation
Ordre des avocats à la Cour de Paris
PFI Foundation
Shrimati Pushpa Wati Loomba Memorial Foundation
Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA)
Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats (TEMA Foundation)
US Green Building Council, Inc.
Vikash
Woods Hole Research Center

2018/257. Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008 and recalling its decision 2017/273 of 26 July 2017, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the 101 non-governmental organizations listed below and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of this decision:

À la Vista! Communication Sociale
A K Munshi Yojana
Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine
Afghan Poverty Relief
African Peace Network
AIDS Information Switzerland
Ajegunle Community Project
Alzheimers Disease International – The International Federation of Alzheimers Disease and Related Disorders Societies, Inc.
American Life League, Inc.
Antonio Restrepo Barco Foundation
Arcidonna Onlus

Artfully AWARE, Inc.
Asian Women in Cooperative Development Forum
Asociación Civil Observatorio Social
Association haïtienne d'aide aux enfants nécessiteux et au relèvement des communes de l'Artibonite
Association of African Entrepreneurs
Association togolaise pour les Nations Unies
Association tunisienne de la communication et des sciences spatiales
Autism Speaks, Inc.
Batani International Development Fund for Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation
Black Sea Civil Society Solidarity Association – Union of Black Sea Region NGOs
Bridges of Hope Project, Inc.
CARAM Asia Berhad
Catholic Institute for International Relations
Centre d'information et de conseil des nouvelles spiritualités
Centre for European Constitutional Law – Themistocles and Dimitris Tsatsos Foundation
Centro de Estudios Europeos
Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental
Children of Peru Foundation, Inc.
Colectiva Mujer y Salud
Comité pour les relations internationales de jeunesse de la communauté française de Belgique
Comunicación Cultural
Concordis International Trust
Confédération européenne des cadres (CEC)
Council on Health Research for Development
Doctors Worldwide, Ltd.
EarthRights International
Education for Employment Foundation
European Intermodal Association
Family Health International
Federation of Jain Associations in North America
Finnish Youth Cooperation – Allianssi
Fondation marocaine de l'éducation pour l'emploi
Fondation Mohammed V pour la solidarité
Fondation Yves Rocher
Friends Society in Social Service
Fundación para la Libertad “Askatasun Bidean”
Fundación para una Cultura de Paz/Foundation for a Culture of Peace
Fundación Proacceso ECO
Global 2000 (2010) International
Global Action Plan International, Inc.
Global Deaf Connection
Grassroots Leadership, Inc.
Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association
Help Handicapped International
Hindu Council of New Zealand, Incorporated
Interchurch Medical Assistance, Inc.
International Association “Znanie”
International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property
International Diabetes Federation
International Federation of Resistance Movements
International Paralympic Committee, eV (IPC)
International Partners in Mission

International Prisoners Aid Association
International School Psychology Association
International Senior Lawyers Project
Japan Water Forum
L'association d'équipements collectifs "La Castellane"
Legal Advisory Office for Popular Organizations
Legal Aid Forum for Human Rights
Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights
National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty
National Council of Women of Thailand
National Forum "Alternatives, Practice, Initiatives"
Nigerian Army Officers' Wives Association
One World Trust
Organisation de Bender Djedid pour le développement socio-économique
Organisation pour la rénovation environnementale du sud d'Haïti (RESH)
Peter-Hesse-Stiftung – Solidarity in Partnership for One World
Programme on Women's Economic Social and Cultural Rights
Promocom
Regional Public Foundation Assistance for the Elderly "Dobroe Delo"
Réseau malien des journalistes pour la lutte contre la corruption et la pauvreté
Romani CRISS/Roma Centre for Social Intervention and Studies
Rural Africa Water Development Initiative
Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra
Scottish Association for Mental Health
Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States
South Asia Partnership International
Stichting Foundation Management EEAC
Stichting Universal Education Foundation
The Diabetic Association of Sri Lanka
The Fund for Women in Asia, Inc.
Uganda Management Assistance Programme
War Veterans Committee
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development
Women in Media and Entertainment
Women's Association for a Better Aging Society (WABAS)
World Alliance for Youth Empowerment
World Association of the Major Metropolises
World Energy Council

2018/258. Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2019 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided that the 2019 regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 21 to 30 January and on 8 February 2019 and its resumed session from 16 to 24 May and on 4 June 2019;
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda for the 2019 session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE 2019 SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 1. Election of officers.
- 2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
 - (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;
 - (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;
 - (c) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.
4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:
 - (a) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;
 - (b) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.
5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.
6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:
 - (a) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;
 - (b) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;
 - (c) Other related matters.
7. Consideration of special reports.
8. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.
9. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2020 session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2019 session.

2018/259. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2018 resumed session

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2018 resumed session.⁵⁴

2018/260. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;⁵⁵
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report on the economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region (Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States), 2017–2018;⁵⁶

⁵⁴ [E/2018/32 \(Part II\)](#).

⁵⁵ [E/2018/15](#) and [E/2018/15/Add.1](#).

⁵⁶ [E/2018/16](#).

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on economic and social conditions in Africa, 2018;⁵⁷

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2018*;⁵⁸

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on the economic situation and outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 2017–2018;⁵⁹

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region for the period 2017–2018.⁶⁰

2018/261. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-second session

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twenty-first session;⁶¹

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-second session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

3. Science and technology for development: priority themes:

- (a) The impact of rapid technological change on sustainable development;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (b) The role of science, technology and innovation in building resilient communities, including through the contribution of citizen science.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.
5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the twenty-third session of the Commission.
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-third session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-second session.

⁵⁷ [E/2018/17](#).

⁵⁸ [E/2018/18](#).

⁵⁹ [E/2018/19](#).

⁶⁰ [E/2018/20](#).

⁶¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 11 (E/2018/31)*.

2018/262. Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Decided that the seventeenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in Geneva from 16 to 19 October 2018;
- (b) Approved the following provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Committee:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE
OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

1. Opening of the session by the Co-Chairs.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
 - (a) Procedural issues for the Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Subcommittee on Updating the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (c) Other issues:
 - (i) Update of the United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries;
 - (ii) Update of the handbook on extractive industries taxation issues for developing countries;
 - (iii) Update of the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;
 - (iv) Treatment of collective investment vehicles;
 - (v) Dispute avoidance and resolution;
 - (vi) Capacity-building;
 - (vii) Environmental tax issues;
 - (viii) Tax consequences of the digitalized economy – issues of relevance for developing countries;
 - (ix) Taxation of development projects;
 - (x) Other matters for consideration.
4. Provisional agenda for the eighteenth session of the Committee.
5. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its seventeenth session.

2018/263. Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its sixteenth session

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its sixteenth session.⁶²

2018/264. Rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names and draft agenda for its first session

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution [2018/2](#) of 10 November 2017, in which it decided that the rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on

⁶² Ibid., *Supplement No. 25A* ([E/2018/45/Add.1](#)).

Geographical Names were to be drafted by the Bureau, in close consultation with the States Members of the United Nations, and be presented to the Council for adoption, decided:

- (a) To approve the rules of procedure of the Group, as set out in annex I to the present decision;
- (b) To approve the draft agenda for the first session of the Group, to be held in 2019, as set out in annex II to the present decision.

Annex I

Rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

Guiding principles

I. Aims

The basic aims of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names are:

- (a) To emphasize the importance of the standardization of geographical names at the national and international levels and to demonstrate the benefits to be derived from such standardization;
- (b) To collect the results of the work of national and international bodies dealing with the standardization of geographical names and to facilitate the dissemination of those results to States Members of the United Nations;
- (c) To study and propose principles, policies and methods suitable for resolving problems of national and international standardization;
- (d) To play an active role, by facilitating the supply of scientific and technical help, in particular to developing countries, in creating mechanisms for the national and international standardization of geographical names;
- (e) To provide a vehicle for liaison and coordination among Member States, and between Member States and international organizations, on work associated with the standardization of geographical names;
- (f) To implement the tasks assigned as a result of the resolutions adopted by the former United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names and by the new United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names;
- (g) To emphasize, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, respect for equality among languages and the significance of geographical names as part of the historical and cultural heritage and identity of nations.

II. Principles

1. The Group of Experts shall act as a collegiate, consultative body; accordingly, agreement on non-procedural matters shall be reached by consensus and not by voting.
2. The decisions of the Group of Experts shall be submitted as recommendations to the Economic and Social Council for final endorsement, with the request that Member States give them the broadest possible publicity and exposure through appropriate means and channels, such as professional organizations, research and scientific institutions and institutions of higher learning. The decisions of the Group of Experts shall be of a recommendatory character.
3. Questions involving national sovereignty shall not be discussed by the Group of Experts. The application of individual geographical names shall not be decided by the Group of Experts.
4. The Group of Experts, in its activities, shall adhere to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the following provisions:
 - (a) The standardization of geographical names must be based on the achievements of science in relation to both language treatment and the technical means of processing and generating toponymic data;
 - (b) International standardization of geographical names must be carried out on the basis of national standardization.

III. Objectives

The objectives of the Group of Experts are:

- (a) To develop procedures and establish mechanisms for standardization in response to national requirements and particular requests;
- (b) To provide continuity for activities between its sessions and to provide leadership in the implementation of resolutions adopted by the former United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names and at the sessions of the Group of Experts;
- (c) To encourage the discussion and study of practical and theoretical steps directed towards standardization;
- (d) To coordinate the activities of linguistic or geographical divisions formed to further the work at the national level, to encourage the active participation of countries and divisions and to promote a degree of uniformity in the work undertaken;
- (e) To create any structure necessary to supplement the work of divisions and to deal with issues beyond the scope of a division;
- (f) To develop appropriate programmes to assist with training in individual countries and groups of countries, so as to achieve standardization where it is lacking;
- (g) To make geospatial management organizations aware of the importance of using standardized geographical names;
- (h) To maintain liaison with international organizations dealing with related subjects and the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management and to encourage divisions of the Group of Experts to participate in United Nations regional or other cartographic conferences;
- (i) To work at the highest possible national, international and United Nations levels to interrelate toponymy, cartography and other programmes dealing with geospatial information;
- (j) To make standardization principles and standardized geographical names available as practical information for as wide a user community as possible, through all appropriate media.

Rules of procedure

Rule 1

1. The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names was established as a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council pursuant to Council resolution [2018/2](#) to further the standardization of geographical names at the national and international levels.
2. The Economic and Social Council, by its resolution [2018/2](#), decided that the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, mandated by its resolution 715 A (XXVII), must be discontinued in their current formats and be subsumed by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names established pursuant to resolution [2018/2](#), which would retain their respective mandates, where relevant, as well as resolutions of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and responsibility for the implementation thereof.

I. Definitions

Rule 2

For the purposes of these rules:

- (a) “Group” means the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution [2018/2](#);
- (b) “Representatives” means representatives of States Members of the United Nations, including experts appointed by Governments;
- (c) “Division” means one of the major linguistic and geographical divisions of the world, as listed in the annex to these rules.

II. Composition

Rule 3

The Group shall be composed of representatives of States Members of the United Nations. In appointing their representatives, Member States will seek to designate experts with specific knowledge drawn from the interrelated fields of geography, cartography, geospatial information, linguistics and history.

III. Representation for sessions

Rule 4

1. Each Member State shall designate a person or persons to serve as its representatives on the Group, including a head of delegation.
2. Each Member State may designate alternate representatives to act in place of its representatives at any meeting of the Group or of its subsidiary bodies. Such alternate representatives so designated shall have the same status as the representatives, including the right to vote.
3. The representatives of a Member State may be accompanied by such advisers and experts as may be required.

IV. Sessions

Rule 5

The Group shall hold one session every two years, on dates fixed by the Economic and Social Council, taking into account any recommendations of the Group. A session shall be held, in principle, over a period of five days.

V. Agenda

Rule 6

1. The draft agenda for the first session of the Group was prepared in accordance with paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution [2018/2](#) and is contained in annex II to Council decision 2018/264.
2. As far as the provisional agendas for the subsequent sessions are concerned, the provisional agenda drawn up by the Group at its previous session and communicated to the Governments invited by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send representatives to participate in the session shall constitute the provisional agenda for the session. Representatives participating in the session may propose items for inclusion in, or amendments to, the provisional agenda.

VI. Bureau

Election and term of office

Rule 7

1. The Group shall have an elected Bureau that shall guide the activities of the Group during and between its sessions.
2. The Group shall elect the following officers from among the representatives of Member States: a Chair, two Vice-Chairs and two Rapporteurs, with due regard for the equitable geographical rotation of those officers from among the regions of the Member States.

Rule 8

1. The officers of the first session of the Group shall be elected at the commencement of the first session and shall serve until the terms of office of their successors commence.
2. The officers of the subsequent sessions shall be elected at the end of the session prior to which they will assume their functions. They shall serve for two sessions and until the terms of office of their successors commence. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Replacement

Rule 9

1. If the Chair is to be absent from a meeting or part thereof or ceases to be able to perform the functions of Chair, one of the Vice-Chairs or, in their absence, one of the Rapporteurs shall act as Chair.
2. A Vice-Chair or Rapporteur, when acting as Chair, shall have the same powers and duties as the Chair.
3. If a Vice-Chair or Rapporteur is unable to perform the functions of office, the Chair, with the support of the Group, shall appoint a member of the Group to complete the unexpired portion of the term of office.

VII. Secretariat

Duties of the Secretariat

Rule 10

The Secretary of the Group, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Group. The Secretary may designate a member of the Secretariat to take the Secretary's place at any meeting.

Rule 11

The Secretary shall provide and direct such staff as required by the Group and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings.

Statements by the Secretariat

Rule 12

The Secretary or a representative thereof may, subject to rule 21, make oral as well as written statements to the Group concerning any questions under consideration.

VIII. Conduct of business

Quorum

Rule 13

The Chair may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one third of the Member States are present.

General powers of the Chair

Rule 14

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon the Chair elsewhere by these rules, the Chair shall declare the opening and closing of each plenary meeting of the Group, direct the discussions, ensure the observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The Chair, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Group and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. The Chair shall rule on points of order. The Chair may propose to the Group the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times that each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or the closure of the debate and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.
2. The Chair, in the exercise of the functions of the Chair, remains under the authority of the Group.

Points of order

Rule 15

1. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the Chair in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of

the Chair. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the ruling of the Chair shall stand, unless overruled by a majority of the Member States present and voting.

2. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Closing of the list of speakers

Rule 16

During the course of the debate, the Chair may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Group, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the Chair shall, with the consent of the Group, declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Group.

Right of reply

Rule 17

The right of reply shall be accorded by the Chair to a representative of any Member State who requests it. Representatives should attempt, in exercising this right, to be as brief as possible and preferably to deliver their statements at the end of the meeting at which this right is requested.

Suspension or adjournment of the meeting

Rule 18

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion of such motions shall be permitted, and they shall be put to the vote immediately.

Adjournment of the debate

Rule 19

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives favouring and to two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately.

Closure of the debate

Rule 20

A representative may, at any time, move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified a wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately.

Speeches

Rule 21

1. No one may address the Group without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. Subject to rules 18 and 20 to 23, the Chair shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the questions before the Group, and the Chair may call a speaker to order if the remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. The Group may limit the time allowed to speakers and the number of times that the representative may speak on a question; permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded only to two representatives in favour of and two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. In any event, the Chair shall limit interventions on procedural questions to a maximum of five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the Chair shall call the speaker to order without delay.

Withdrawal of proposals or motions

Rule 22

A proposal, amendment or motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before a decision on it has been taken, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal or a motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Submission of proposals

Rule 23

Proposals and amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretary, who shall circulate copies to the representatives in all the official languages. Unless the Group decides otherwise, proposals and amendments shall be discussed or put to the vote no earlier than 24 hours after copies have been circulated to all Member States.

Reconsideration of proposals

Rule 24

When a proposal or an amendment has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Group, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

IX. Decision-making

Consensus

Rule 25

1. On all except procedural matters, the Group shall take decisions by consensus. In the event that a consensus is not achieved, the matter shall be deferred for reworking and resubmission.
2. The Group shall make its best endeavours to ensure that all matters of procedure are decided by consensus. In the absence of a consensus on procedural matters, the Chair may put the matter to the vote. If a representative requests a vote on procedural matters, the Chair shall put the matter to the vote.
3. If the question arises whether a matter is one of procedure or of substance, the Chair shall rule on the question. An appeal against that ruling shall be immediately put to the vote, and the Chair's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the Member States present and voting.

Voting rights

Rule 26

Each Member State shall have one vote.

Majority required

Rule 27

Subject to rule 25, decisions of the Group shall be made by a majority of the Member States present and voting.

Equally divided votes

Rule 28

1. If a vote is equally divided on a matter other than an election, a second vote shall be taken after an adjournment of the meeting for 15 minutes.
2. If that vote is equally divided, the proposal or motion shall be regarded as rejected.

Meaning of the phrase “Member States present and voting”

Rule 29

For the purpose of these rules, the phrase “Member States present and voting” means Member States casting an affirmative or negative vote. Member States that abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

Method of voting

Rule 30

1. Except as provided for in rule 37, the Group may vote by show of hands, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the Member States, beginning with the Member State whose name is drawn by lot by the Chair. The name of each Member State shall be called in all roll calls, and its representative shall reply “yes”, “no” or “abstention”.
2. When the Group votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of hands and a recorded vote shall replace a roll call. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Group shall, unless a representative requests otherwise, dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the Member States.
3. The vote of each Member State participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

Conduct during voting

Rule 31

After the Chair has announced the commencement of voting, no representative may interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual process of voting.

Explanation of vote

Rule 32

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed. The representative of a Member State sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended.

Division of proposals

Rule 33

Parts of a proposal or an amendment shall be decided on separately if a representative requests that the proposal be divided. If a representative objects, the motion for division shall be voted on. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to two representatives in favour of and two opposing the division. If the motion is carried, those parts of the proposal that are subsequently approved shall be put to the Group for a decision as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Order of voting on amendments

Rule 34

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

Amendments

Rule 35

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal.

Order of voting on proposals

Rule 36

1. If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, the proposals shall, unless the Group decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they are submitted. The Group may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.
2. Revised proposals shall be voted on in the order in which the original proposals were submitted, unless the revision substantially departs from the original proposal. In that case, the original proposal shall be considered as withdrawn and the revised proposal shall be treated as a new proposal.
3. A motion requiring that no decision be taken on a proposal shall have priority over that proposal.

Elections

Rule 37

All elections shall be held by secret ballot unless, in the absence of any objection, the Group decides to proceed without taking a ballot on an agreed candidate or slate. When candidates are to be nominated, each nomination shall be made by only one representative, after which the Group shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 38

1. If, when only one elective place is to be filled, no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, confined to the two candidates having obtained the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the Chair shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.
2. In the case of a tie in the first ballot among the candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held among such candidates for the purpose of reducing their number to two; similarly, in the case of a tie among three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held. If a tie again results in the special ballot, the Chair shall eliminate one candidate by drawing lots, and thereafter another ballot shall be taken among all the remaining candidates. The procedure prescribed by these rules shall, if necessary, be repeated until one candidate is duly elected.

Rule 39

1. When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot a majority required and the largest number of votes shall be elected.
2. If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places, provided that if only one place remains to be filled the procedures in rule 38 shall be applied. The ballot shall be restricted to the unsuccessful candidates having obtained the largest number of votes in the previous ballot, but not exceeding twice the number of places remaining to be filled. However, in the case of a tie between a greater number of unsuccessful candidates, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to the required number; if a tie again results among more than the required number of candidates, the Chair shall reduce their number to that required by drawing lots.
3. If such a restricted ballot (not counting a special ballot held under the conditions specified in the last sentence of paragraph 2) is inconclusive, the Chair shall decide among the remaining candidates by drawing lots.

X. Languages

Official and working languages

Rule 40

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official and working languages of the Group.

Interpretation

Rule 41

1. Speeches made in an official language shall be interpreted into the other official languages.
2. A representative may speak in a language other than an official language if the representative provides for interpretation into one of the official languages. Interpretation into the other official languages by the interpreters of the Secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first such language.

XI. Documents

Rule 42

Official documents of the Group shall be made available in the official languages of the Group.

Rule 43

1. Submission of a working paper for consideration by the Group does not mean that it has been endorsed or approved by the Group.
2. Consideration of a working paper by the Group is without political significance.
3. Consideration and discussion of a working paper by the Group must not be interpreted as support of, or opposition to, any political view or issue.
4. Subsequent reference to the working papers in the report of the Group on the session likewise shall have no political significance.

XII. Records

Recordings of meetings

Rule 44

Sound and video recordings of the meetings of the Group shall be made and kept by the Secretariat.

XIII. Public meetings

Rule 45

The meetings of the Group shall be held in public unless it decides otherwise.

XIV. Subsidiary bodies

Rule 46

1. The Group shall establish subsidiary bodies, such as technical groups or working groups, as may be required for the execution of its functions.
2. The rules of procedure of the Group shall apply mutatis mutandis to the proceedings of the subsidiary bodies. These bodies may, however, decide to dispense with interpretation into certain official languages.

Linguistic and geographical divisions

Rule 47

1. The Group shall be supported in its activities by linguistic and geographical divisions listed in the annex to these rules.
2. The number of linguistic and geographical divisions and their compositions may be revised as necessary by the Group.
3. A State shall decide for itself the division to which it wishes to belong. A State may be a member of another division provided that the nature of its participation does not change the linguistic and geographical character of the division or divisions concerned.
4. Each division shall elect, by methods of its own choosing, a Division Chair to represent the division at the meetings of the Group.
5. Each division may elect a Vice-Chair and such other officers as may be required.
6. The Division Chair and Vice-Chair shall stimulate activities in the standardization of geographical names within their division by all appropriate means, such as correspondence with national bodies on the standardization of geographical names and national geospatial agencies, and organization of meetings of the division members.
7. The Division Chair shall be responsible for ensuring that the work of the Group and its potential for technical assistance are brought to the attention of the individual States that are members of the division concerned and for reporting to the Group any special problems in the division.
8. To discuss technical and procedural matters, a division may organize meetings to be held in parallel with sessions of the Group and meetings of any body of its organizational structure, or at any other appropriate time.

XV. Participation of observers

Rule 48

1. Specialized agencies shall be entitled to be represented at meetings of the Group and to participate, without the right to vote. In deliberations with respect to items of concern to them, they may submit proposals regarding such items, which may be considered by the Group at the request of a representative of any Member State.
2. Written statements of such specialized agencies shall be distributed by the Secretariat to the Member States at the session in the languages in which such statements were made available to the Secretariat.
3. States, intergovernmental organizations and other entities accorded observer status by the General Assembly and other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Economic and Social Council may be represented at the meetings of the Group and may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations with respect to items of concern to them.
4. Non-governmental organizations granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council as well as other non-governmental organizations invited by the Group to participate in the sessions, including past sessions, of the Group and in the sessions of the previous United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names established pursuant to Council resolution 715 A (XXVII) and meetings of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names may designate experts to sit as observers at public meetings of the session and may participate in the activities of the session when so invited by the Group.
5. A person with specialized knowledge of particular aspects of the standardization of geographical names may be invited by the Group to place before the session of the Group that specialized knowledge.

XVI. Amendments

Rule 49

These rules may be amended by a decision of the Group, taken by a two-thirds majority present and voting. No amendment shall become effective until it has been approved by the Economic and Social Council.

Annex

Linguistic or geographical divisions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

1. Africa Central Division
2. Africa East Division
3. Africa South Division
4. Africa West Division
5. Arabic Division
6. Asia East Division (other than China)
7. Asia South-East Division
8. Asia South-West Division (other than Arabic)
9. Baltic Division
10. Celtic Division
11. China Division
12. Dutch- and German-speaking Division
13. East Central and South-East Europe Division
14. Eastern Europe, Northern and Central Asia Division
15. East Mediterranean Division (other than Arabic)
16. French-speaking Division
17. India Division
18. Latin America Division
19. Norden Division
20. Pacific South-West Division
21. Portuguese-speaking Division
22. Romano-Hellenic Division
23. United Kingdom Division
24. United States of America/Canada Division

Annex II

Draft agenda for the first session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (c) Organization of work, including establishment of subsidiary bodies;
 - (d) Credentials of representatives.
4. Reports of the Chair and the Secretariat.

5. Reports:
 - (a) Governments on the situation in their countries and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names;
 - (b) Divisions of the Group of Experts;
 - (c) Working Group on Country Names;
 - (d) National and international meetings and conferences.
6. Cooperation and liaison with other organizations:
 - (a) International organizations;
 - (b) Economic Commission for Africa and Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management.
7. National and international standardization of geographical names:
 - (a) Names collection, office treatment, national authorities, features beyond a single sovereignty and international cooperation;
 - (b) Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors for international use.
8. Social and economic benefits, supporting sustainable development, measures taken and proposed for the implementation of resolutions and evaluation of the work of the Group of Experts (Working Group on Evaluation and Implementation).
9. Issues of publicity for the Group of Experts and funding of Group projects (Working Group on Publicity and Funding).
10. Activities on national standardization in Africa (Task Team for Africa).
11. Toponymic education (Working Group on Training Courses in Toponymy).
12. Toponymic terminology (Working Group on Toponymic Terminology).
13. Geographical names as culture, heritage and identity, including indigenous, minority and regional languages and multilingual issues (Working Group on Geographical Names as Cultural Heritage).
14. Exonyms (Working Group on Exonyms).
15. Toponymic data files and gazetteers (data processing and tools, database management, data dissemination: products and services) (Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers).
16. Writing systems and pronunciation (Working Group on Romanization Systems).
17. Other toponymic issues.
18. Arrangements for the second session of the Group.
19. Other business.
20. Presentation and adoption of decisions.
21. Adoption of the report.
22. Election of officers of the second session.
23. Closing of the session.

2018/265. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2018, the Economic and Social Council took note of the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2017⁶³ and the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-eighth session.⁶⁴

⁶³ [E/2018/48](#).

⁶⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 16* ([A/73/16](#)).