



ECOSOC

United Nations Economic and Social Council

TAKING ACTION TO IMPROVE LIVES

***ECOSOC, HLPF, the review of implementation of SDG 16
and the role of CEPA in the UN system***

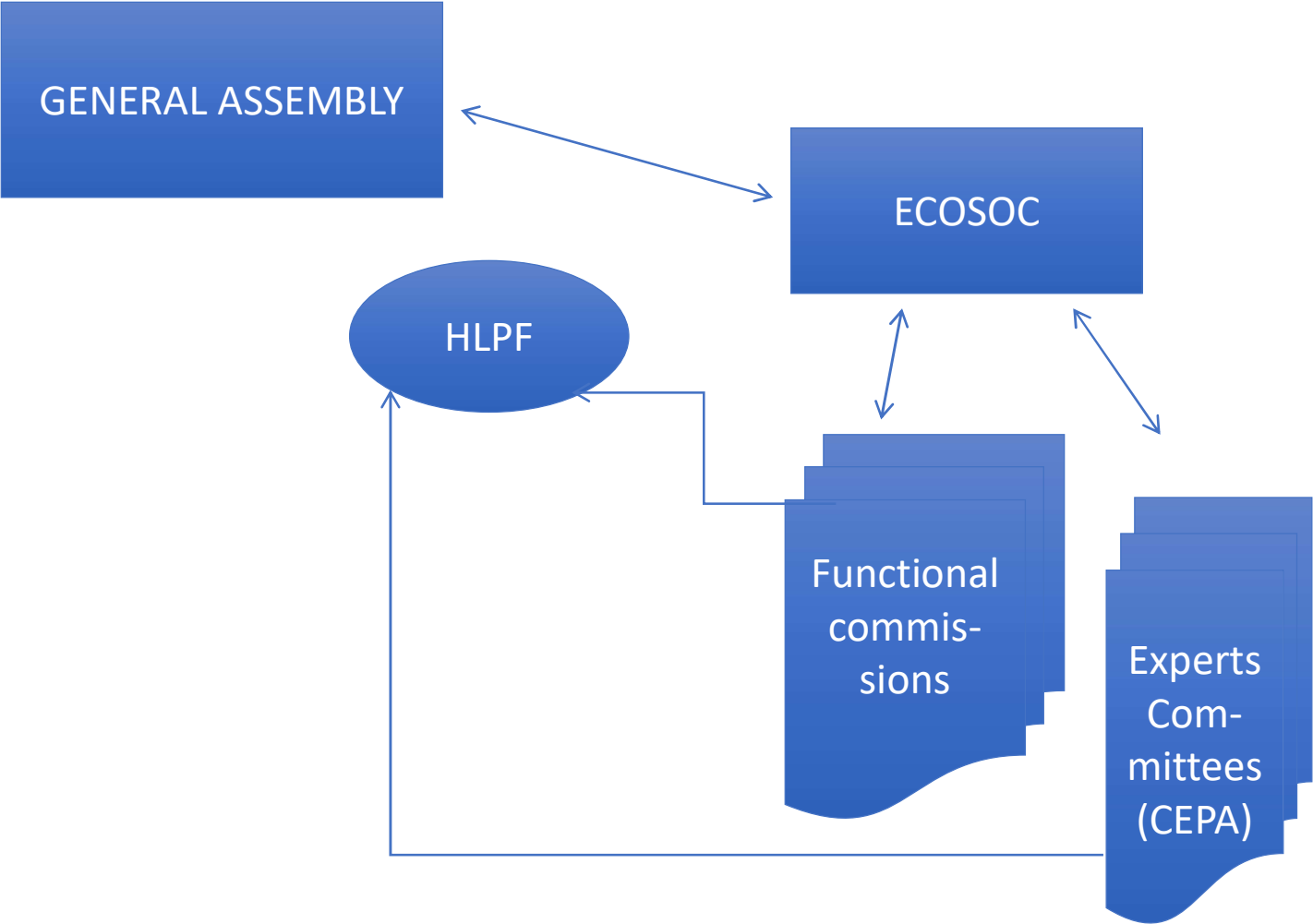
An Agenda for Transformation - Ambition

People
Planet
Prosperity
Peace
Partnership



UN architecture on development

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ECOSOC Membership and Bureau

54 Members, elected by the General Assembly. for three-year terms:

- fourteen African states
- eleven Asian states
- six Eastern European states
- ten Latin American and Caribbean states
- thirteen Western European and other states

Bureau of 2018 session of ECOSOC

President: H.E. Marie Chatardova (Czech Republic)

Vice-President: H.E. Inga Rhonda King (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)

Vice-President: H.E. Marc Pecsteen (Belgium)

Vice-President: H.E. Mahmamin Mahmaminov (Tajikistan)

Vice-President: H.E. Jerry Matthews Matjila (South Africa)



The Economic and Social Council

- ❑ ECOSOC supports the GA as the principal body of the United Nations dealing with economic, social, environmental, and related matters.
- ❑ Provides policy guidance and recommendations on issues related to sustainable development –(including public administration)
- ❑ Ensures UN system-wide coherence and promotes integrated approaches;
- ❑ Oversees and guides the operational work of UN development system
- ❑ Coordinates humanitarian assistance; Promotes the transition from humanitarian relief to development; Meets with Peace Building Commission
- ❑ Engages a broad base of stakeholders, promotes coherence and actions among partners.
- ❑ Addresses frontier issues and urgent situations

ECOSOC system

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Narcotic Drugs
- Population and Development
- Science and Technology for Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Status of Women
- United Nations Forum on Forests

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

- Economic Commission for Africa(ECA)
- Economic Commission for Europe(ECE)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean(ECLAC)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific(ESCAP)
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia(ESCWA)

PROGRAMMES AND FUNDS

- United Nations Development Programme(UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP)
- United Nations Population Fund(UNFPA)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme(UN-HABITAT)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees(UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund(UNICEF)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime(UNODC)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
- World Food Programme (WFP)

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

- International Labour Organization(ILO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations(FAO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO)
- World Health Organization(WHO)
- World Bank (WB)
- International Monetary Fund(IMF)
- International Civil Aviation Organization(ICAO)
- International Maritime Organization(IMO)
- International Telecommunication Union(ITU)
- Universal Postal Union(UPU)
- World Meteorological Organization(WMO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization(WIPO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development(IFAD)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization(UNIDO)
- World Tourism Organization(UNWTO)

OTHER ENTITIES

- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS(UNAIDS)
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction(UNISDR)
- United Nations Office for Project Services(UNOPS)

OTHER BODIES

- Committee for Development Policy
- Committee of Experts on Public Administration
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

- United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute(UNICRI)
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research(UNIDIR)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
- United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)
- United Nations University (UNU)

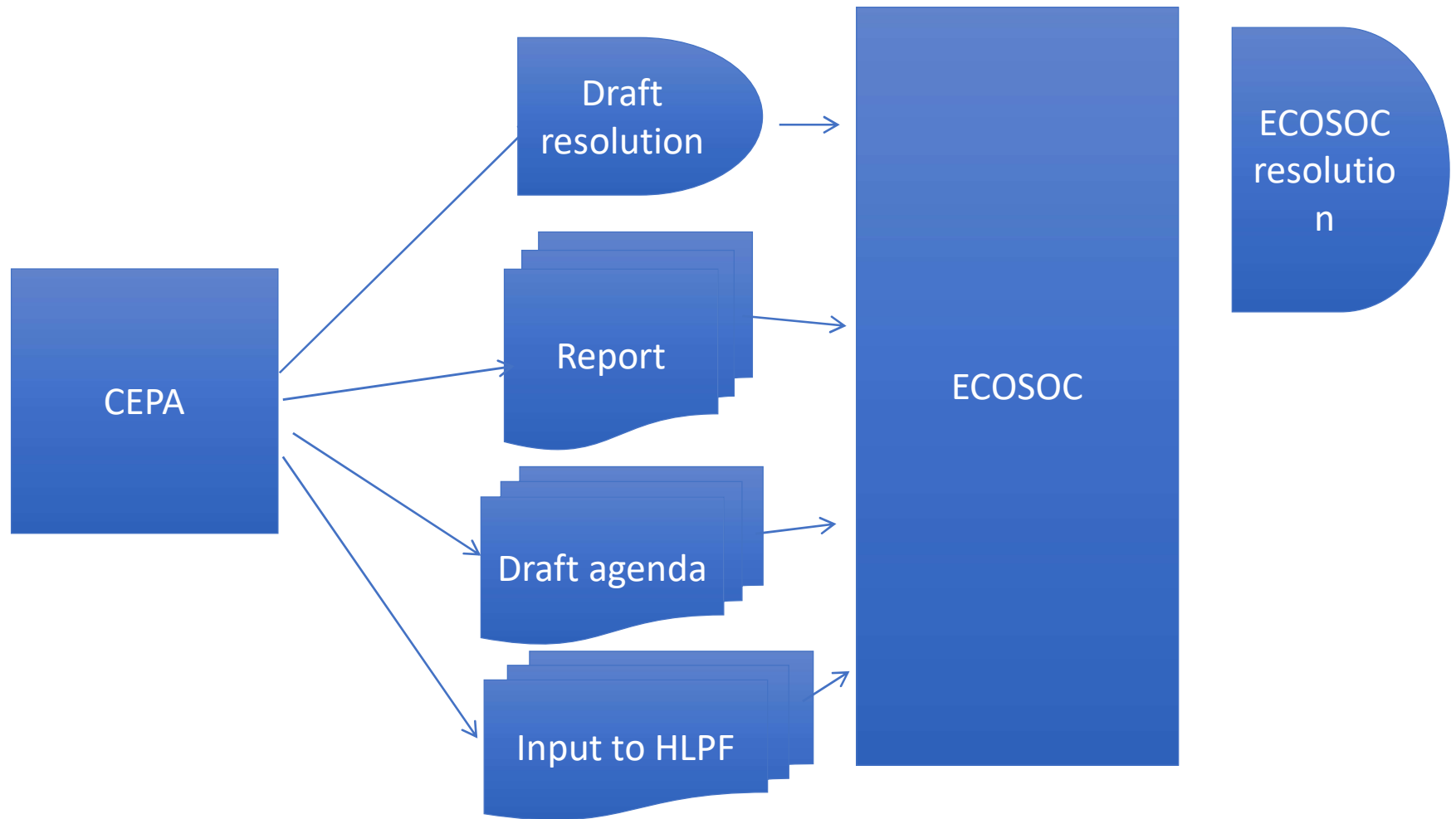
ECOSOC subsidiary bodies

- ❑ 30 UN bodies that have a direct reporting relationship to the Council:
 - eight Functional Commissions
 - five Regional Commissions
 - three Standing Committees
 - one ad hoc bodies
 - eight expert bodies (including CEPA)
- ❑ Subsidiary bodies meet annually to discuss ways to support the work of ECOSOC concerning the promotion of their respective mandate as well as of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs
- ❑ They usually submit a draft resolution and a report on each session to ECOSOC containing an account of their proceedings and the action taken on each agenda item
- ❑ Reports are noted and resolutions considered by ECOSOC Coordination and Management Meetings (in July for CEPA)
- ❑ The draft resolutions are negotiated and become an ECOSOC resolution

Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA)

- ❑ CEPA, as a subsidiary body of ECOSOC, is an advisory body to the Council
- ❑ Converted from a Group into a full-fledged Committee in 2001
- ❑ Comprises 24 members, who meet annually in New York.
- ❑ Provides guidance on public administration issues related to the implementation of the SDGs and institutions and public administration
- ❑ Focuses, among others, on institutions, innovations in public administration, governance for the SDGs, participatory governance, accountability, E-government and ICTs, and capacity building
- ❑ Key outcome is a draft resolution, which ECOSOC reviews and adopts as its own resolution

CEPA's outputs



High Level Political Forum in 2018

- ❑ Will take place **from 9 – 18 July** at UN Headquarters in New York
- ❑ The **High-level segment** will be held from 16 – 18 July at the ministerial level
- ❑ The theme is **“Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies”**
- ❑ 47 countries will present their **Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)** that are invaluable to gain insight at the national level follow-up and review
- ❑ **The set of goals** for the in-depth review on progress include:



17 SDGs and 169 targets



The journey has started...

Many countries -rich and poor - are:

- Adjusting national institutions
 - Entity/Ministry driving implementation, inter-ministerial coordinating task forces, engagement of sectorial ministries, ...
- Updating/developing national strategies
- Mobilizing local Governments
- Parliaments, SAIs
- Engaging statistical offices
- Involving civil society/private sector

CEPA and the implementation of SDG 16

- ❑ CEPA has repositioned its focus on SDG16 and institutional dimension of all SDGs
- ❑ Importance of CEPA's contribution next year's HLPF review on SDG 16 --need to start preparing
- ❑ Importance of CEPA's work on principles of effective governance – as a core contribution CEPA can make to the implementation of SDG 16.
- ❑ Also work on organizing and mobilizing institutions and public servants
- ❑ Constituency of CEPA is not only public administration community but also even more delegations at home and in New York



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TAKING ACTION TO IMPROVE LIVES

Thank you

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