PART THREE

Evaluation

Development policy
and international economic cooperation

e year 2015 marked a milestone with the expiration of the Millennium Development Goals (mdgs) and the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals (sdgs). At the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda in September, participants adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 sdgs and 169 associated targets. In a September resolution, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document and resolved, by 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; combat inequalities within and among countries; build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. It also resolved to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, and assigned the central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level to the high-level political forum under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.   e resolution further announced the launch of a Technology Facilitation Mechanism in order to support the implementation of the sdgs.

In a December resolution, the General AssemblyanT.8 (g)-1(t)-1yc8owlya.1 (y)-1-17.7 (a 1(t)-1yc8ow)3 (l)-9.3 (cr

Important issues in the eld of environmental policies included protecting the atmosphere to combat climate change; sustainable management of forests; protecting terrestrial and marine areas, water use, sh stock and biodiversity; and improving drinking water, sanitation and slums. As the mdgs relied largely on environment-related conventions under the aegis of the UN for the determination and implementation of environmental targets, and the sdgs also appeared to follow that model, greater e orts were needed to ensure the success of those conventions.

 e report concluded that the adoption of global development goals by Governments was the important initial step towards achieving the goals, and it required decisions by political leadership, legislative changes, consultation with stakeholders and advocacy, and incorporation of the global goals into national and subnational plans and budgets. e UN system could play a crucial role in assisting Member States as they engaged in that process. A range of economic, social and environmental policies were found to have been crucial for achieving the mdgs through either their direct in uence on speci c goals and targets or their indirect e ects on creation of the necessary enabling conditions. Some of those policies would have to be adjusted to the much broader scope of the sdgs. Good governance, e ective institutions, peace and stability were found to be both enablers and outcomes of development; taking into account that interconnection would be of great importance for implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. Various forms of global partnerships would have to be strengthe0.7 (n)-12.9 (s)-6.2

On 8 July [E/HLS/2015/1], the Council adopted a ministerial declaration of the high-level segment on the theme "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it will take".

Policy dialogue. On 9 July [A/70/3], the Council held a high-level policy dialogue with international nancial and trade institutions on the topic "Headwinds in the global economy".

ematic discussion. On 10 July, in accordance with **decision 2015/206** (see p. 000), the Economic

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[E/2015/56] (see p. 000); and discussion papers on the theme of the high-level political forum on sustainable development [E/HLPF/2015/2]. It also had before it reports of the regional forums on sustainable development [E/HLPF/2015/3], namely of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (New York, 19–20 March) [E/HLPF/2015/3/Add.1], the Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva, 14–16 April) [E/HLPF/2015/3/Add.2], the Arab High-level Forum on Sustainable Development (Manama, Bahrain, 5–7 May) [E/HLPF/2015/3/Add.3], the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (Bangkok, 21–22 May) [E/HLPF/2015/3/Add.4] and the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (Addis Ababa, 17–18 June) [E/HLPF/2015/3/Add.5], which were submitted in response to Assembly resolutions 67/290 [YUN 2013, p. 782] and 69/214 [YUN 2014, p. 948].

Ministerial declaration. On 8 July, the forum adopted a ministerial declaration on the theme "Strengthening integration, implementation and review: the high-level political forum on sustainable development after 2015" in which participants requested the Economic and Social Council to issue summaries of the discussions held at the high-level segment and the high-level political forum as a contribution to the third International Conference on Financing for Development (see p. 000) and the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda.

Follow-up to UN Conference on Sustainable Development

*Open Working Group on
Sustainable Development Goals*

The Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals was established by Assembly resolution 66/288 [YUN 2012, p. 782] to develop a set of sdgs for consideration and action by the Assembly. The Working Group's report submitted in 2014 [YUN 2014, p. 945] contained 17 sdgs and accompanying targets.

Explanations of positions and reservations by some Member States on the 2014 report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals were transmitted to the General Assembly in an August report [A/68/970/Add.2]. In a further addendum [A/68/970/Add.3], Ghana informed the Secretary-General that it had withdrawn its reservations regarding targets 3.7 and 5.6 of the sdgs.

*The 10-year framework of programmes on
sustainable consumption and production patterns*

Progress report. By a March note [E/2015/56], the Secretary-Genetyec 0.9.5 (e)018.5 (s 7.52 (y)7.8 29 (n)-13.1 (l -1 wrua (o)4..2 5nrrodt r17.6 (a)5 (2o)4..2 5nr 1eaotf . 2897 (u)024 wrp8ad pnaaoesna3.3.9aeoe y aoytnaions ra/nf

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 1 September [meeting 101], the General Assembly adopted **resolution 69/315** [draft: A/69/L.85, as orally revised] (**Draft outcome document of the United Nations s20.14.9 (m)-19.1 (m)-20.4 (i)6.1 (t f)-9.8 (o)**

Agenda for Sustainable Development". The States members pledged their full support to the 2030 Agenda and called upon the international community to display the utmost degree of good will and mutual trust in order to support the new, effective Agenda.

Further statements, including observations and reservations on the outcome document of the UN summit were submitted by Cameroon [A/70/382]; Canada [A/70/381]; Iran [A/70/399]; Libya [A/70/372]

resolution 66/288 [YUN 2012, p. 782], the Secretary-General in March submitted a report [A/70/75-E/2015/55] on mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social) throughout the UN system. The report highlighted the role of the sdgs at the core of the post-2015 development agenda and their potential to inject new impetus for embracing integrated approaches to development and to marshal a range of policy tools and guidance for collaboration. It noted that the structure of the sdgs had implications for policy integration and coherence across areas, as they referred to multiple goals and sectors. Of the 107 targets in the proposal that were not related to means of implementation, more than half were explicitly cross-cutting, with many targets even linking three or more different goals. Such links could also facilitate real mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development, particularly around such themes as sustainable consumption and production.

The report also examined accelerated efforts within the UN system to prepare for the new universal development agenda, building on collective efforts that successfully leveraged acceleration towards the achievement of the mdgs. A dialogue involving Member States and all relevant stakeholders held by the Economic and Social Council in February underlined how the UN development system had to respond coherently in linking the normative, standard-setting and operational dimensions of UN work, which would require new thinking and new approaches to work models and financing to guarantee operational effectiveness.

The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (ceb), through the High-level Committee on Programmes, was looking specifically at sustainable urbanization, climate change and youth employment, in order to identify measures to deepen policy coherence, system-wide coordination and engagement with other stakeholders to better support Member States in those areas. The framework for advancing environmental and social sustainability was being applied throughout various parts of the system; however, further efforts were needed to promote its full implementation.

The Secretary-General stated that the impact of the post-2015 development agenda and the sdgs was driving the elaboration of more integrated approaches to implementation. The UN system needed to further strengthen its efforts to help countries to implement the universal development agenda and review progress at all levels.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 69/214 [YUN 2014, p. 948], the Secretary-General submitted an August report [A/70/283] on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable

of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development) without vote [agenda item 20 (*a*)].

Technology facilitation mechanism

Based on recommendations emanating from four structured dialogues on possible arrangements for a facilitation mechanism to promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies, which were noted by the Assembly in resolution 68/310 [YUN 2014, p. 951], and the Secretary-General's proposal included in his synthesis report entitled " e road to dignity by 2030: ending poverty, transforming all lives and protecting the planet" [ibid., p. 1124], the General Assembly, by

Saharan Africa. In addition, the adoption of irrigation technologies was expected to amplify and comple-
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Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

Report of Secretary-General. In a July report [A/70/224], the Secretary-General reviewed progress on the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.   e Code was adopted by the General Assembly of unwto in 1999 and acknowledged by General Assembly resolution 56/212 [YUN 2001, p. 752] as a frame of reference for sustainable tourism development. It constituted a comprehensive set of principles, which aimed at maximizing the sector's bene ts while minimizing the potentially negative impact of tourism on the environment, societies and cultural heritage across the globe.

    e report summarized the   ndings of a survey on the implementation of the Code, which had been conducted by unwto secretariat in 2014.   e secretariat had received 62 responses from its member States and territories, including one non-member State, Finland.

In 2011, unwto initiated a campaign to enhance the implementation of the Code by the private sector, the ultimate practitioners of tourism development. As at 30 June, 417 companies and associations from 57 countries around the world had signed the Private Sector Commitment to the unwto Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, of which 134 had submitted their reporting questionnaire to the Committee.

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remarkable achievements, there was still great scpe
for improvement in t-3.2 (m)2 (b)-5 (m)-15.4 (s o)7.9 (f t)-25.5
of the Code's principles.   e World Commietee on

remained the biggest threat to human development and had forced almost 60 million people to abandon their homes by the end of 2014—the highest level recorded since the Second World War. About 800 million people still were still living in extreme poverty and su ering from hunger.

Further progress would require a political will; collective, long-term e ort; tackling of root causes; and the integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. e emerging post-2015 development agenda, including the set of sdgs, strived to re ect those lessons, build on successes and put all countries, together, rmly on track towards a more prosperous, sustainable and equitable world.

Annual ministerial review. From 8 to 10 July, during the high-level segment of its 2015 substantive session [A/70/3] (see p. 000), the Economic and Social Council held its annual ministerial review on the theme "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it will take", in accordance with decision 2015/203 (see p. 000).

 e Council had before it a report [E/2015/68] of the Secretary-General on the topic, which was provided in response to General Assembly resolutions 61/16 [YUN 2006, p. 1589] and 68/1 [YUN 2013, p. 1413].

 e Secretary-General noted that the international community faced a di es(t)-1.0.08p-28.3 (n)1os pn td re slo75 (

wsis implementation. At the same time, new challenges had emerged because of developments in the ict sector and in the context of economic and social change. ose challenges included the digital divide, the unpredictability of changes taking place in technology and services, the mainstreaming of icts into wider social and economic development policies and programmes, education and capacity-building in ensuring that icts and the Information Society contributed to development, and monitoring and measurement of wsis outcomes. Attention by the international community was required on eight issues: the rapid development of broadband networks, inclusiveness, Internet governance, education and capacity-building, cybersecurity, the cloud economy, rights aspec hn1euoa8(b)(e c)-1371ing10m9165.8 yireon a
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implementation of the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action) [YUN 2011, p. 828], adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries [ibid., p. 827]. In addition to the United Nations O ce of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked ropPunc ats

on a rm foundation. It further determined that the technology bank, as a dedicated, coordinated and interlinked facility, could achieve quick gains during its initial phase of operation. e Panel recommended its operationalization during the seventieth session of the General Assembly, and its formal operationalization at the comprehensive midterm review of the Istanbul Programme of Action, to be held in Antalya, Turkey, in June 2016. It requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to launch and operationalize the technology bank, including preparing a host country

the challenge of post-2015 nancing. e high-level political forum on sustainable development (see p. 000) convened the segment on sids under the theme " e