



# General Assembly

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### **Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields**

#### **Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development**

#### **Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit**

#### **Programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017**

## **Supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development**

### **Report of the Secretary-General**

#### *Summary*

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 70/247, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive proposal addressing the effective and efficient delivery by the Secretariat of mandates in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

The report provides an description of how Member States are responding to the two Agendas and the impact that the responses will have on the United Nations system. In addition, it describes the areas of activity on which the United Nations will focus its efforts in support of Member State implementation of the two Agendas, and the synergies between the Secretariat and the wider United Nations system in that regard.



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## I. Introduction

1. The present report is prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 70/247, in which the Assembly requested that the Secretary-General provide a comprehensive proposal addressing the effective and efficient delivery of mandates in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development by the Secretariat, within the broader United Nations system, including the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and the United Nations Development Account.

2. The entities of the Secretariat were requested to explain changes in their work programmes and provide examples of synergies within the Secretariat and the wider United Nations system. Entities of the United Nations system were also invited to provide input. Information was received from a total of 38 entities. The submissions, and subsequent consultations among the offices supporting the implementation of the two Agendas, have served as the basis for the present report.

3. The scope of the report is limited to the Secretariat, in keeping with the request of the General Assembly in resolution 70/247. In section II, the report addresses how Member States are responding to the two Agendas and the impact that the responses will have on the United Nations system. In section III, the report provides a description of the synergies between the Secretariat and the wider United Nations system. The areas of activity on which the Organization will focus its efforts to support implementation by Member States of the two Agendas are set out in section IV. The financial implications of the proposals and the actions requested of the General Assembly are set out in sections V and VI.

4. The present report is submitted in addition to the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (A/70/589).

## II. Context

5. The 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda were shaped by States Members of the United Nations and agreed by their Governments in 2015. The 2030 Agenda is universal, integrated and indivisible. The full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is critical for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

6. The 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda are interdependent. Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires ambitious, comprehensive, holistic and transformative actions that follow up on the commitments reached in Monterrey, Mexico, in 2002 and in Doha in 2008 and strengthen the means of implementation and financing for the development follow-up process. Both Agendas serve as the basis for actions to be undertaken within communities and countries, under the leadership of national Governments and with the engagement of a broad range of stakeholders.

7. Progress towards the achievement of the two Agendas would be boosted by turning the commitments set out in the Paris Agreement into ambitious action on climate change at the global, national and subnational levels. Effective management of disaster risk, as called for in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, will also be needed to ensure the sustainability of development and investments.

8. Countries will review progress through national processes that involve multiple stakeholders. They will be able to share national experiences, describe progress, outline challenges and identify emerging issues at the annual high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up. The forums provide Member States with an opportunity to demonstrate political leadership and to oversee a constellation of follow-up and review processes, facilitating guidance and recommendations for follow-up. They will not only serve to encourage the coordination of sustainable development policies, thus helping to ensure that the 2030 Agenda remains relevant and ambitious but will also foster coherence within the United Nations system. The two forums will interface with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant organs and forums, in accordance with their mandates. There will be effective linkages with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developed countries.

9. Regional forums on sustainable development are also being considered, involving the regional commissions and regional organizations such as the European Union, the African Union and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, with regard to undertaking reviews within the context of existing regional strategies. The regional commissions are currently consulting with Member States to determine the modalities for regional review meetings, with a view to bringing together all relevant stakeholders in the region on a common platform.

10. Over the next 15 years, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, as well as the General Assembly and its committees, special sessions, high-level meetings and other processes, will continue to guide the United Nations system on how best to contribute to the two Agendas. The work programme of the committees and bodies will continue to evolve. The ongoing process being undertaken by the General Assembly on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level will certainly have implications for the work of the Organization. The United Nations system will also be guided by intergovernmental decisions reached at the high-level political forum on sustainable development and by the *Global Sustainable Development Report*, which will strengthen the science-policy interface and provide a strong evidence-based instrument for promoting poverty eradication and sustainable development. The respective governing bodies of various United Nations system entities will guide and monitor their activities, issuing new mandates, as necessary, with regard to the Agendas. The regional commissions will also provide specific guidance through their resolutions and decisions.

11. The two Agendas provide strategic direction to the United Nations system, and the entities within it are reprioritizing their activities and reallocating resources in order to support Member States effectively. The new emphases on universality,

integration and indivisibility are already having an impact on operational procedures and activities, and on the capabilities and expertise that will be needed. Member States are examining options within the context of the ongoing dialogue in the Economic and Social Council on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system and of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (see Council resolution 2014/14).

12. The wider United Nations system comprises funds, programmes, specialized agencies and financial institutions with their own governance processes. All of the entities are fully engaged in ensuring coherence and alignment of the United Nations system's work to support the new Agendas, notably, through the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). The Secretariat functions within this context.

13. The United Nations system and the Secretariat support Member States as they establish coherent whole-of-government policies and strategies, as well as whole-of-society approaches to implementation. The objective is effective, efficient, transparent and inclusive implementation at the local and national levels, as well as among groups of countries at the subregional and regional levels.

### **III. Synergies between the Secretariat and the wider United Nations system**

14. Member States have asked the United Nations system to realign itself with the new Agendas. In paragraph 88 of the 2030 Agenda, they stressed the importance of system-wide strategic planning, implementation and reporting in order to ensure coherent and integrated support to the implementation of the new Agenda by the United Nations development system.

15. Just as the new Agendas will be transformative for Member States, it is already clear that they will also transform the United Nations system. The Organization is only in the first months of undertaking implementation of the 15-year agenda, and its strategy for supporting Member States is just taking shape and will continue to evolve as Member States develop and fine-tune their own strategies for implementing the two Agendas. Already, however, the Secretariat has taken important steps to ensure that its support with regard to the implementation of the two Agendas is provided in a united and coordinated fashion, and is coherent with the wider United Nations system. Secretariat entities have adapted priorities, aligned workplans and adjusted ways of working, guided by the needs of countries and by targets for the means of implementation.

16. The initial phase of implementation will be the most critical for the success of the two Agendas. It is the phase in which Member States will integrate the Sustainable Development Goals into their development plans and fiscal frameworks; set up the needed institutional arrangements for implementation, follow-up and review at the national level; and revamp their statistical systems so they can be used to assess progress, evaluate impact and inform policies. A high level of support from the United Nations system is already being requested, and such demands are only expected to increase in the coming months. Thus, where required, the United Nations system must have access to resources so that it can effectively support

Member States in addressing the challenges they face: the capabilities and effectiveness of the United Nations system at this time will have a significant impact on the future trajectory of the 2030 Agenda.

## **A. Reorienting the work of the United Nations system**

17. The litmus test of the new global Agendas is the extent to which they translate into coherent policies and the comprehensive and lasting impact they have on communities across the world. In that regard, the work that the Organization undertakes at the national, subnational and regional levels must deliver on the ambitions expressed by Member States at the global level.

18. Reorientation involves recognizing the interdependence of the three pillars of the Organization's work (peace and security, development and human rights). Capacities within the development pillar must be further strengthened in order to enable people to live in peace, without violent conflict and with the full realization of their human rights. United Nations system entities working on the human rights pillar and on the peace and security pillar are increasing their ability to mainstream human rights, enhance conflict prevention and utilize peacebuilding tools within the pillars. The link between humanitarian action and development is also being emphasized.

19. Member States have identified five integrated and indivisible areas of focus that will guide action for sustainable development over the next 15 years: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. The areas cover the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. They provide high-level strategic guidance for the work of the United Nations system and can be used to identify areas in which the system as a whole — especially the Secretariat — needs to intensify efforts.

20. In addition, a number of principles are reorienting the United Nations system in its efforts to help Member States to implement the new Agendas in a manner that delivers their transformative visions. In that regard, implementation, including integration of the Sustainable Development Goals in national planning processes, must be nationally led and popularly owned and must enjoy broad participation; be universal, within all communities and countries, building on existing normative frameworks; address underlying causes of vulnerability, build resilience, combat inequality, including gender inequality, leave no one behind and enable everyone to realize their human rights; promote coherence and integrate disciplines and sectors, reflecting the many interlinkages within the Agendas; leverage innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships and expertise to achieve shared results; draw on a revolution in the availability and use of data to inform analysis and decision-making and to monitor the progress of all, individually and collectively, including with regard to the strengthening of national and regional statistics systems; and maximize the value of limited resources and support higher standards of transparency and accountability.

## **B. Strengthening support to the United Nations system to meet new challenges**

21. The new Agendas will test the way the United Nations system provides support to Member States, especially in view of their new and transformative features, such as universality, integration and indivisibility. An adequate response to these new challenges requires an intensive effort that uses existing mechanisms effectively and that is complemented by new ones, where necessary.

### **Roles of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General**

22. The Secretary-General provides policy direction to the departments, offices and other organizational units of the Secretariat in the performance of their functions, as well as guidance and coordination assistance to the United Nations system. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/12B, the Deputy Secretary-General is mandated to support the Secretary-General in ensuring intersectoral and inter-institutional coherence of activities and programmes and to support the Secretary-General in elevating the profile of the United Nations in the economic and social spheres, including further efforts to strengthen the United Nations as a leading centre for development policy and development assistance.

### **Emphasis on effectiveness, efficiency and impact**

23. In order to maximize synergy and efficiency, and reduce fragmentation and overlap, the Secretary-General coordinates the actions carried out by the Secretariat to support Member States in the implementation of the two Agendas. Procedures that ensure strategic direction, priorities, reallocation of resources and the monitoring of results are being rolled out across the Secretariat. Such efforts strengthen the platform for further prioritization, taking into account additional mandates from ongoing intergovernmental processes. The increased use of these procedures promotes a culture of change with regard to how the Organization approaches its work across the three pillars.

### **United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination**

24. The Secretary-General is making use of existing mechanisms for coordinating actions across the United Nations system so as to promote system-wide coherence and synergy in responses to intergovernmental mandates. CEB and its subsidiary bodies — the High-level Committee on Programmes, the High-level Committee on Management and the United Nations Development Group — are central to his efforts to enhance system-wide coherence and coordination.

### **Transparency, efficiency and accountability of individual UN system entities**

25. Since the adoption of the two Agendas in 2015, the Secretary-General has encouraged entities within the United Nations system to respond fully to the ambitions of Member States. The entities are sharpening their focus, improving transparency, increasing their efficiency and strengthening their accountability. They offer services in an increasingly integrated manner, in areas where the United Nations system can add value. They are aligning their strategies with the new Agendas, and improving the quality and regularity of communication. They are

using consistent frameworks for planning, for setting out expected results and for reporting at the global, regional, national and subnational levels.

### **Mainstreaming acceleration and policy support strategy in countries**

26. The support provided to each Member State by the United Nations country team is determined by the country's needs and by in-country capabilities. The United Nations Development Group reports that 84 Governments have already asked for United Nations country team support with regard to implementing the 2030 Agenda. In response, the Group has adopted a common approach for supporting implementation that includes the following elements: mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support. Mainstreaming refers to integrating the Agenda at the country level, engaging a range of stakeholders in its implementation and reflecting the Agenda in national plans, strategies and budgets. Acceleration entails supporting countries in efforts to identify bottlenecks to achieving sustainable development, with special attention paid to synergies and trade-offs between sectors in order to identify interventions that accelerate progress across a wider range of the Sustainable Development Goals. Policy support involves providing coordinated and pooled policy support to countries, drawing on expertise across the United Nations system, in part on the basis of extensive country networks and experience. A comprehensive reference guide on mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda has already been made available to United Nations country teams, and work is now progressing on the acceleration tools (which incorporate lessons from implementing the Millennium Development Goals).

### **Standard operating procedures**

27. In order to improve efficiencies and the effectiveness of the different entities working together at the country level and to strengthen inter-agency collaboration, the United Nations Development Group has rolled out standard operating procedures for United Nations country teams since 2014. The Governments of 88 programme countries have expressed interest in all or some elements of the procedures. An increasing number of the 131 United Nations country teams are organized around issue-based inter-agency results groups. Forty United Nations country teams have common business operations strategies in place in order to ensure high-quality and cost-effective business services in support of programme delivery.

### **Leadership roles of the resident coordinators and the United Nations country teams**

28. Empowered resident and humanitarian coordinators and well-functioning United Nations country teams are essential to ensuring coherent and synergized support for national authorities and in-country partners as they implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Resident coordinators and United Nations country teams need to draw on all relevant assets within the United Nations system, including non-resident agencies, so that they can integrate norms with context-specific policy advice, augment the capabilities of United Nations country team results groups, and implement frameworks on mutual accountability across United Nations system organizations. In support of a well-functioning resident coordinator system that can drive a coherent United Nations system response to the 2030 Agenda, the United Nations Development Group has been implementing a



global cost-sharing arrangement since 2014, to which all member entities of the Group, including the Secretariat, are expected to contribute.

#### **Specialized agencies and non-resident United Nations system entities**

29. Given the increased demands for high-level policy support, and given the shift in many countries from project-based approaches to a more programmatic focus, countries are seeking to access the expertise of both specialized agencies and non-resident entities in an effective and systematic way.

#### **Pooled funding**

30. Pooled financing enhances offers platforms for the efficient and collaborative pursuit of common results. Multi-window joint funding platforms for providing integrated support to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals are encouraged at both the country and global levels.

#### **A sustainable United Nations**

31. The Organization must embody the integrated and indivisible nature of the Sustainable Development Goals through its own operations, from procurement to emission reductions. The United Nations system will also intensify its efforts to integrate the environmental dimension across its work programmes through the Environment Management Group and take advantage of the existing platforms for cooperation, such as the Sustainable United Nations facility.

#### **Sustainable Development Goals action campaign**

32. The Sustainable Development Goals action campaign, hosted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), provides an inter-agency platform by which citizens can engage directly with the roll-out, implementation and monitoring of the Goals. It will serve to gather citizen feedback, fill data gaps, promote accountability and global citizen action, undertake policy advocacy, share experiences and provide support to United Nations country teams.

## **IV. Building on the comparative advantages of the Secretariat**

33. In both the 2030 Agenda (para. 46) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (para. 74), Member States recognized the important role and comparative advantage of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective United Nations system in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and sustainable development. The new Agendas reflect an increased demand for the provision of integrated and coordinated policy support at all levels to Member States. To that end, the Secretary-General considers that the efforts of the departments and offices of the Secretariat should be focused on supporting the following areas of activity where it enjoys a comparative advantage:

- (a) Supporting the strengthening of capacity and improving policy coherence at the regional, national, subnational and local levels;
- (b) Facilitating regional and international cooperation;

- (c) Catalysing new partnerships and improving the effectiveness and accountability of existing partnerships at all levels;
- (d) Supporting a favourable international enabling environment through intergovernmental processes;
- (e) Supporting follow-up and review;
- (f) Undertaking public advocacy for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Such areas of activity facilitate the provision of support to countries and communities while taking a strategic “whole-of-the-Secretariat” approach that works across the three pillars of the Charter of the United Nations and avoids duplication and fragmentation. The sections that follow summarize efforts undertaken by entities in the Secretariat in each of the areas set out in paragraph 33 above, while also highlighting synergies and collaborations with other parts of the wider United Nations system.

### **Supporting the strengthening of capacity and improving policy coherence at the regional, national, subnational and local levels**

34. Each country has primary responsibility for advancing the Agendas within the context of its national economic and social development and for follow-up and review of the implementation of the Agendas at the national, regional and global levels. The Secretariat will continue to support national efforts to improve policy coherence, improve the effectiveness of capacity-building efforts and implement the normative agenda through institutional strengthening led by a whole-of-government approach. A new emphasis will be placed on improving effectiveness and building sustainable capacity for implementation.

35. In the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Member States recognized the importance of the support provided by the United Nations development system in helping to strengthen country capacity, in particular for developing countries, especially the most vulnerable, as well as middle-income countries (paras. 39 and 71). The United Nations country teams and the regional commissions will provide that support by ensuring policy coherence at the national, regional and global levels, in line with the statement of collaboration of the regional commissions and the United Nations Development Group, signed on 1 January 2016.<sup>1</sup> They will support national and regional reviews of the implementation of the Goals, including with regard to strengthening statistical and data systems and evaluation bodies. Relevant Secretariat entities will also support countries in preparing the national reviews of progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Secretariat is strengthening its evidence-based policy research on integrative approaches, including the development of modelling tools and advisory policy, in order to assist countries in formulating national strategies and policies for implementing the two Agendas.

36. The Development Account has been an efficient and effective regular budget financing modality for capacity development for the economic, social and environmental entities of the Secretariat (Department of Economic and Social

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<sup>1</sup> Available from <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Statement-of-Collaboration-RECs-UNDG-Reg-UNDGs-on-SDGs-1-Jan-2016.pdf>.

Affairs, regional commissions, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime). It has allowed them to translate their normative and analytical strengths into new and innovative projects jointly executed by the 10 entities in partnership with the United Nations system and other entities. For the biennium 2016-2017, the \$28.4 million budget has been programmed to help Member States, including landlocked developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States, to achieve the 2030 Agenda with \$12 million dedicated to addressing the most urgent initial statistical needs to enable them to monitor and report on the Sustainable Development Goals.

37. In paragraphs 18 and 19 of the 2030 Agenda, Member States emphasized that the Agenda was to be implemented in a manner that was consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law and reaffirmed the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Development Group have co-led the development of updated policy and programming guidance for United Nations country teams and the resident coordinator system. Extra capacity is needed to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Secretary-General's Rights Up Front Initiative encourages preventive efforts with regard to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law and promotes the interlinkages between peace and security, development and human rights.

38. The imperative that no one be left behind is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs supports United Nations system-wide action in the areas of youth, indigenous peoples, older persons and persons with disabilities, as well as the functional commissions and advisory bodies of the Economic and Social Council responsible for guiding international policy norms related to those social groups. Aligning work in such areas to ensure effective support for the thematic reviews of the high-level political forum on sustainable development will be critical. OHCHR and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) are co-leading United Nations system-wide efforts under CEB and the High-level Committee on Programmes to develop a system-wide "shared framework" for a strategic and integrated approach to leaving no one behind and to combating discrimination and inequalities within and among countries.

39. In his report for the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit (A/70/709), the Secretary-General underscores the importance of the 2030 Agenda and outlines action to reinforce and support it. Actors working on humanitarian, development, peace, security and human rights issues are encouraged to overcome institutional and sectoral divides and work more closely together. Tools to encourage such changed behaviour include improved risk analysis and multi-year planning, programming and improved financing. The Summit will provide an opportunity for all to commit to supporting the implementation of the Agenda, leaving no one behind and implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and climate action in crisis situations.

40. Natural disasters, violent conflict, related humanitarian crises and protracted displacement threaten to undermine development, reversing gains and exposing vulnerabilities. People who are at risk include those living in areas affected by long-term crises, refugees (especially women with children) and internally displaced persons. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs works with humanitarian and development partners to help to fulfil the promise of the Agenda to leave no one behind. In his report for the World Humanitarian Summit, the Secretary-General also reinforces the 2030 Agenda as the frame of reference for reaching those being left behind in those settings.

41. Member States have agreed to cooperate internationally to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration (2030 Agenda, para. 29), while also proposing concrete measures to leverage the benefits and reduce the costs of migration (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, paras. 40 and 111). The Department of Economic and Social Affairs, together with other members of the Global Migration Group, is developing indicators to measure progress in implementing the migration-related targets of the 2030 Agenda, both with regard to the conditions faced by migrants and the policy instruments needed to improve those conditions. With a view to supporting States in their efforts to promote and protect the human rights of migrants, OHCHR is developing a set of human rights indicators on access by migrants to health services, education and work. With regard to assisting States in expanding their capacity to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, to protecting the trafficking of victims and smuggled migrants and to ensuring that their rights are respected, the Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is promoting cooperation between Member States.

42. Member States have reaffirmed that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls and achieving the full realization of their human rights were essential to sustainable development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, para. 6). They have also acknowledged that realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and have committed to working for a significant increase in investments to close the gender gap (2030 Agenda, para. 20).

43. Member States have invited the United Nations to assist both source and destination countries in helping to combat illicit financial flows (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, para. 24). A full spectrum of tools is available from UNODC to improve policy coherence to fight illicit financial flows, strengthen anti-money laundering frameworks and develop the capacities of national agencies to investigate money-laundering and terrorism financing, prevent and mitigate economic crimes and corruption, and support the recovery of stolen assets to improve both the rule of law and domestic resource mobilization. UNODC supports efforts by States to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions through the comprehensive implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

44. Member States have recognized that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of the planet's natural resources. The Office of Legal Affairs (Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea) plans to strengthen its assistance to States in the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in particular at the regional level, in collaboration with organizations of the United Nations system, among others.

45. Member States have affirmed that they will strengthen the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, para. 88). To promote a whole-of-government approach, UNCTAD is catalysing work to help newly elected Governments embrace horizontal and vertical approaches to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

46. National capacities for conflict prevention are a critical factor in building peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. UNDP and the Department of Political Affairs, with support from the Peacebuilding Fund, have used a collaborative approach to support Member States in strengthening home-grown capacities in this area. Building national capacities for combatting illicit arms trafficking is also essential.

### **Facilitating regional and international cooperation**

47. Member States have recognized the important role of regional organizations and initiatives in addressing a range of issues in the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, including hunger, climate change, illicit financial and arms flows, corruption, international tax cooperation and trade. In paragraph 130 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Member States encouraged the regional commissions, in cooperation with regional banks and organizations, to mobilize their expertise and existing mechanisms and focus on the thematic aspects of the Agenda. In paragraph 21 of the 2030 Agenda, Member States acknowledged that regional and subregional frameworks could facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at the national level.

48. In paragraph 42 of the 2030 Agenda, Member States reaffirmed the importance of supporting the new development framework, the African Union's Agenda 2063, and paragraph 8 of the Action Agenda they reaffirmed the importance of supporting the new development framework, the African Union's Agenda 2063, as well as its 10-year plan of action, 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. Since the adoption of the African Union's Agenda 2063, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa has been collaborating with the African Union Commission, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the regional economic communities and the Department of Public Information in advocating and mobilizing international support for Agenda 2063 and in promoting its synergies and complementarities with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States will leverage the work of interagency consultative groups in ensuring effective implementation of the three programmes of actions, namely, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action), the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway) and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, and the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

49. The regional commissions are in a position to help countries to realize the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda. They help to generate new thinking and policy advocacy and provide a bridge between the global and national levels. The regional commissions, in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNCTAD and other entities, can contribute substantively to national implementation, working with resident coordinators and United Nations country teams in the following areas:

- (a) Integrating the Sustainable Development Goals into national and subnational development planning and fiscal frameworks;
- (b) Promoting policy coherence, consistency and coordination;
- (c) Enhancing data and the statistical capacities of Member States with regard to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;
- (d) Identifying and promoting alternative and innovative sources of financing for development;
- (e) Leveraging science, technology and innovation in support of the 2030 Agenda;
- (f) Tapping South-South and regional and interregional partnerships;
- (g) Translating regional models into global public goods.

50. In addition to organizing regional forums on sustainable development, the regional commissions are also organizing multi-stakeholder regional meetings on financing for development.

51. The regional commissions are working in concert with the resident coordinators and United Nations country teams in assisting with mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals in the national development policies of Member States. Policy coherence at the regional level is overseen by regional coordination mechanisms.

52. Other departments and offices of the Secretariat are also supporting the two Agendas regionally, focusing, for example, on combating organized crime, combating illicit flows of weapons and illegal wildlife trafficking and managing joint water resources and cross-jurisdictional metropolitan expansion.<sup>2</sup>

53. In preparation for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), to be held in Quito in October 2016, the General

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<sup>2</sup> Regional collaboration and coordination among United Nations system entities in Africa, through the Inter-departmental Task Force on African Affairs, increasingly involves key regional actors, including the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank, the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the African Peer Review Mechanism, the regional economic communities and the Economic Commission for Africa, in particular with regard to the implementation of Agenda 2063; the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Union of South American Nations, the Central American Integration System, the Caribbean Community, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Andean Development Corporation in Latin America and the Caribbean; the Asian Development Bank in Asia; the League of Arab States and the Islamic Development Bank in the Arab region; and the European Commission and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Europe. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs contributes to combating the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons through the work of its regional centres in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific.

Assembly, in paragraph 20 of its resolution 70/210, encouraged Member States to provide for the coordinated development and financing of urban settlements and to fully harness the potential contribution of sustainable urbanization to sustainable development. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) provides substantive and technical support to Governments at all levels with regard to initiating policies, plans and programmes that promote inclusive, integrated sustainable cities and human settlements.

54. The Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction is engaging with subregional organizations to support intergovernmental regional organizations that share knowledge, develop regional disaster risk reduction strategies, address transboundary risks and create enabling environments for disaster risk reduction mainstreaming at the national level.

### **Catalysing new partnerships and improving the effectiveness and accountability of existing partnerships at all levels**

55. Member States recognized, in paragraph 60 of the 2030 Agenda, that the Goals and targets set out in the Agenda could not be achieved without a revitalized and enhanced Global Partnership, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors. The United Nations can assist Member States with building and expanding partnerships to support enabling environments where no person or country is left behind. This includes advancing constructive international and regional dialogue and deliberations on trade, tax matters, debt issues, investment governance and private sector development. It involves deeper linkages between the Secretariat and the specialized agencies and the major institutional stakeholders of the financing for development follow-up process (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, paras. 130, 132 and 133). This includes a strengthened partnership between the United Nations and the World Bank, which reflects the need for economic and security actors to work effectively together.

56. Member States have acknowledged that special attention should be given to the most vulnerable countries, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, and countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, para. 8; and 2030 Agenda, para. 22). The Peacebuilding Support Office and the Peacebuilding Commission, which it supports, will expand efforts to bring different parts of the United Nations system together and reduce fragmentation through joint strategies to enable peaceful societies. The Peacebuilding Fund has a reliable track record with regard to enhancing coherence across pillars and establishing new strategic partnerships with the international financial institutions and regional and subregional organizations. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs will work with humanitarian and development partners towards reducing risks, vulnerability and humanitarian needs in these contexts. The Office of the High Representative for the Least developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States will promote solutions for resilience and sustainable development in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, making use of new activities to mobilize all stakeholders. In cooperation with Interdepartmental Task Force on African Affairs, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa will organize related high-level dialogues and expert-level advocacy events in cooperation with

the African Union, ECA and the Department of Public Information to mobilize support and strengthen the coherence and coordination of United Nations efforts in this regard. UN-Habitat is working with national and subnational governments, community groups and other partners on slum upgrading and security of tenure to improve the conditions of the nearly 1 billion people now living in informal settlements in developing nations and fragile States.

57. In paragraph 67 of the 2030 Agenda, Member States stated that private business activity, investment and innovation were recognized to be major drivers of productivity, inclusive economic growth and job creation. UNCTAD is using its enterprise development work and the convening power of its World Investment Forum to make sure that investment is scaled up to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Increasingly, private sector actors will be engaged in shifting the economy towards a low-carbon growth path, such as through the Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative. Through UNEP Finance Initiative, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) works with over 200 partners from the banking, insurance and institutional investor sectors to align financial systems with the low-carbon, climate-resilient and green economy; and to mobilize the private finances necessary to effect the transition to a sustainable economy. OHCHR aims to provide effective policy advice and capacity-building to States to ensure that private sector engagement in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is aligned with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. UNODC promotes transparency and the prevention of corruption in the private sector, in partnership with the United Nations Global Compact. Multi-stakeholder partnerships between the United Nations system and non-State actors are being promoted to enhance cooperation and dialogue, as well as to inject the Sustainable Development Goals into the corporate plans of private business.

58. In line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, in which Member States acknowledged, *inter alia*, that expenditures and investments in sustainable development were being devolved to the subnational level, which often lacked adequate technical and technological capacity, financing and support (paras. 34 and 48), UN-Habitat is contributing policy guidance to subnational governments on sustainable finance, revenue enhancement, creditworthiness and land value financing, including through its partnership with the United Nations Advisory Committee on Local Authorities. UN-Habitat is partnering with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and others in least developed countries to advise municipalities on creating local investment vehicles and strengthening technical capacity. The Sustainable Energy for All initiative will also continue to be a useful framework (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, para. 49).

59. Consideration could be given to expanding the role of the annual Partnerships Forum of the Economic and Social Council, supported by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It has the potential to serve as an intergovernmental platform for the exchange of experiences about multi-stakeholder partnerships in support of the 2030 Agenda. The high-level political forum on sustainable development will also conduct reviews of partnerships, notably those that volunteered to report on their contribution to its implementation.



## **Supporting a favourable international enabling environment through intergovernmental processes**

60. The follow-up to the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda requires a wide array of intergovernmental processes, including the high-level political forum on sustainable development goals and the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development. The Secretariat is adapting support to intergovernmental processes, data and statistics, analytical work and capacity-building to the requirements of the new development agenda. The overarching objective of this effort is to ensure that the Secretariat is focused on effectively integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development into its four functional areas.

61. The Secretariat will support intergovernmental bodies as they contribute to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, as well as the forum on financing for development, the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and a multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, while continuing to strengthen the Development Cooperation Forum of the Council.

62. The report of the Secretary-General on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level (A/70/684) provides a vision and proposals on how the overall review architecture could work.

63. In accordance with paragraph 83 of the 2030 Agenda, follow-up and review at the high-level political forum on sustainable development will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals, to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system. The regional Forums on sustainable development will convey the regional voice on the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, providing a clear link with the high-level political forum, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

64. In addition, the high-level political forum on sustainable development will be informed by the *Global Sustainable Development Report*, which will strengthen the science-policy interface and provide a strong evidence-based instrument to support policymakers in promoting poverty eradication and sustainable development.

65. In accordance with paragraph 133 of the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action, the Secretary-General convened an inter-agency task force to support the deliberations of the financing for development forum and the high-level political forum on sustainable development. The task force will produce a data-driven analytical annual report, supported by an online appendix. The major institutional stakeholders of the financing for development process (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, UNCTAD and UNDP) are taking a central role, in coordination with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

66. Support to other intergovernmental mechanisms will need to be scaled up in order to ensure the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals into the work of these mechanisms and encourage them to contribute to the thematic reviews of the Goals and cross-cutting issues at the high-level political forum on sustainable development. Such mechanisms include the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on

the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Human Rights Council.

67. The Secretariat supports countries and subnational authorities as they integrate into the global economy, aligning their national development plans with the opportunities arising from increased globalization of trade, finance, technology and investment.

68. The United Nations system supports countries as they integrate policy on climate change within national and subnational plans for sustainable development. In addition, the issues of climate change and climate finance are integral to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Gender perspectives are being integrated within climate action through support for women's entrepreneurship in sustainable energy and women's work in climate resilient agriculture. UN-Women is providing further support to the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to help them to integrate gender perspectives into their work, including with regard to women's participation in the bodies of the Convention. In response to the commitment to human rights in climate action, agreed at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, OHCHR will aim, subject to the availability of additional resources, to step up its engagement with the parties and other relevant actors to promote ambitious rights-based climate action. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs will support the development of climate-related statistics and is integrating climate change into policy dialogue in the intergovernmental bodies it supports. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa will redouble its advocacy and awareness-raising efforts related to Africa's climate change priorities, with particular emphasis on adaptation, mitigation, technology development and transfer, and financing. UN-Habitat will continue to support Governments, including in least developed countries, to formulate and implement national sustainable urban development policies and climate action plans in order to provide a coherent policy foundation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

69. The regional commissions and their subsidiary organs are intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations in their respective regions. In addition to providing regional perspectives to global follow-up and reviews, it is expected that they will also translate global mandates related to the 2030 Agenda into action at the regional and country levels. It is expected that the regional commissions will initiate normative and analytical work that can be used at the global, regional and country-levels in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in order to promote actionable proposals on means of implementation.

### **Supporting follow-up and review**

70. In paragraph 129 of Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Member States called upon the United Nations system, in consultation with the international financial institutions, to develop transparent measurements of progress on sustainable development that go beyond per capita income, building on existing initiatives as appropriate. In paragraphs 74 and 81 of the 2030 Agenda, Member States indicated that follow-up and review processes at all levels would benefit from the active support of the United Nations system and encouraged the regional commissions to continue to support Member States in regional engagement.

71. Coordination in the development of the global indicator framework is being facilitated through the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, which was established by the Statistical Commission at its forty-sixth session, in 2015 and comprises Member States, as well as representatives of regional and international agencies acting as observers. Coordination also takes place at different levels throughout the United Nations system and beyond. In follow-up to its having presented a global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda as a starting point for discussion at its forty-seventh session, it is expected that the Commission will be mandated to undertake further methodological development and refinement of the indicators.

72. The resources previously dedicated to the collection of Millennium Development Goals indicators will be reprogrammed towards work on the Sustainable Development Goal indicators. Nonetheless, the requirements of the 2030 Agenda go significantly beyond the existing capacity to address them. Relevant Secretariat entities will support the work on data and the strengthening of national capacities. Many Secretariat entities are already working with national statistical offices to undertake methodological work on the Sustainable Development Goal indicators and will be providing data for regional reviews. Review and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda will also require broadened and more integrated policy analysis in support of national and global processes.

### **Undertaking public advocacy for the Sustainable Development Goals**

73. In order to help to increase overall awareness and understanding of the 2030 Agenda by the general public and decision makers, the Department of Public Information is aligning its communication products and services and multilingual coverage to present an integrated narrative on this multifaceted Agenda. The Department is leading efforts on a framework for communication planning at the global and local levels through the design of communication campaigns, shared branding and consistent messaging. The Department is also strengthening its coordination mechanisms to ensure system-wide alignment and collaboration through its 63 field offices (United Nations information centres) and by convening the inter-agency United Nations Communications Group and its task forces on the Sustainable Development Goals and on climate change, and the Sustainable Development Goals strategy hub, which engages United Nations and civil society partners in efforts to disseminate information about the new Agenda. The Department is also working with a diverse audience, including students and members of academia, representative of non-governmental organizations, celebrity advocates and creative partners, in outreach activities regarding the 2030 Agenda and its implementation. The Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth is advocating for investments in youth development and engagement, and the activities are showcased and promoted at the annual Economic and Social Council Youth Forum, which is supported by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Office of the Secretary-General's Youth Envoy and the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development.

74. In order to help to increase the overall awareness and understanding by the wider public and decision makers of the impact of the work of the United Nations system with regard to the 2030 Agenda, the Department of Economic and Social

Affairs is coordinating the activities the Secretary-General's advocates on the Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals action campaign builds and expands on the success of the Campaign for the Millennium Development Goals. The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, which has a global advocacy mandate to support the most vulnerable countries, will carry out additional advocacy efforts. The Perception Change Project of the United Nations Office at Geneva has mapped the expertise of 250 international organizations and partners, in response to the clear need to identify their different capabilities, synergies and complementarities and to detect overlaps.

## **V. Financial implications**

75. The budgetary implications of the proposed strengthened role and areas of activity for the Secretariat described in section IV are presented in tables 1, 2 and 3 below. The budgetary implications are in addition to the figures presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (A/70/589). The budgetary implications also include a proposed allocation of \$5 million for the Development Account.

76. In preparing the figures, and in the light of new resources being scarce, offices and departments of the Secretariat have made every effort to review and adapt their work plans and have reprioritized their activities and resources for delivering support to assist in the implementation of the two Agendas while meeting the demands of all existing mandates. Yet, given the transformative nature of the new Agendas, the Secretary-General proposes that the Secretariat strengthen its support to Member States and go beyond reprioritizing activities and resources.

Table 1  
**Budgetary implications by budget section, and posts and non-post items for the bienniums 2016-2017 and 2018-2019**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Budget section</i>	<i>Number of temporary posts<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Implications in 2016-2017</i>			<i>Implications in 2018-2019</i>		
		<i>Posts</i>	<i>Non-post</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Non-post</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination (UNOG-DG)	1	168.8	20.9	189.7	307.0	8.6	315.6
2. General Assembly affairs and conference services	2	393.1	200.3	593.4	715.0	122.0	837.0
3. Political affairs (PBSO)	1	230.3	5.4	235.7	418.9	5.9	424.8
4. Disarmament	–	–	345.0	345.0	–	345.0	345.0
8. Legal affairs	–	–	147.4	147.4	–	147.4	147.4
9. Economic and social affairs	9	1 625.6	546.1	2 171.7	2 962.4	554.3	3 508.5
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	3	688.2	368.1	1 056.3	1 252.0	369.7	1 619.1
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (OSAA)	–	–	375.0	375.0	–	375.0	375.0
12. Trade and development	4	815.2	128.0	943.2	1 482.6	128.0	1 610.6
14. Environment	3	480.3	1 296.0	1 776.3	873.6	1 296.0	2 169.6
15. Human settlements	3	510.8	2 485.8	2 996.6	929.2	2 485.8	3 415.0
16. International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice	3	473.4	438.4	911.8	861.0	438.4	1 299.4
17. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	8	1 606.9	621.0	2 227.9	2 923.2	621.0	3 544.2
18. Economic and social development in Africa	2	189.9	3 427.0	3 616.9	347.4	3 427.0	3 774.4
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	4	623.2	1 560.0	2 183.2	1 133.6	1 560.0	2 693.6
20. Economic development in Europe	3	610.8	261.3	872.1	1 111.0	261.3	1 372.3
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	3	391.3	1 379.2	1 770.5	711.6	1 379.2	2 090.8
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	4	564.8	2 007.4	2 572.2	1 031.9	2 007.4	3 039.3
24. Human rights	7	1 283.3	1 013.6	2 296.9	2 341.1	1 013.6	3 354.7
27. Humanitarian assistance (UNISDR)	2	408.8	771.2	1 180.0	743.2	771.2	1 514.4
29F United Nations Office at Geneva	–	–	24.2	24.2	–	19.9	19.9

<i>Budget section</i>	<i>Number of temporary posts<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Implications in 2016-2017</i>			<i>Implications in 2018-2019</i>		
		<i>Posts</i>	<i>Non-post</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Non-post</i>	<i>Total</i>
35. Development account	–	–	5 000.0	5 000.0	–	5 000.0	5 000.0
36. Staff assessment	–	2 355.6	–	2 355.6	4 289.8	–	4 289.8
<b>Total (gross)</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13 420.3</b>	<b>22 421.3</b>	<b>35 841.6</b>	<b>24 434.5</b>	<b>22 336.7</b>	<b>46 771.2</b>
<b>Total (net of staff assessment)</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>11 064.7</b>	<b>22 421.3</b>	<b>33 486.0</b>	<b>20 144.7</b>	<b>22 336.7</b>	<b>42 481.4</b>

*Abbreviations:* UNOG-DG, United Nations Office at Geneva, Office of the Director-General; PBSO, Peacebuilding Support Office; OSAA, Office of the Special Adviser on Africa; UNISDR, Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

<sup>a</sup> Until 2030, in line with the duration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Similar arrangement made for temporary posts established by the General Assembly in the secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests.

Table 2  
**Distribution of temporary posts by budget section and grade**

<i>Budget section</i>	<i>Number of temporary posts</i>												
	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>						<i>General Service and related categories</i>			<i>Other categories</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Principal level</i>	<i>Other level</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>National Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2. General Assembly affairs and conference services	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
3. Political affairs	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
9. Economic and social affairs	–	2	3	3	–	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	9
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
12. Trade and development	–	1	2	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
14. Environment	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
15. Human settlements	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
16. International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
17. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	–	3	3	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
18. Economic and social development in Africa	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
20. Economic development in Europe	–	1	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	4
24. Human rights	–	–	4	2	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	7
27. Humanitarian assistance	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>62</b>

Table 3  
**Distribution of non-post object of expenditures by budget section for the biennium 2016-2017**

<i>Budget section</i>	<i>Other staff costs</i>	<i>Consultants</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Travel of representatives</i>	<i>Travel of staff</i>	<i>Contractual services</i>	<i>General operating expenses</i>	<i>Supplies and materials</i>	<i>Furniture and equipment</i>	<i>Grants and contributions</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	–	–	–	–	–	19.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	–	20.9
2. General Assembly affairs and conference services	189.5	–	–	–	–	5.4	1.4	1.0	3.0	–	200.3
3. Political affairs	–	–	–	–	–	2.7	0.7	0.5	1.5	–	5.4
4. Disarmament	–	35.0	–	–	60.0	65.0	–	–	–	185.0	345.0
8. Legal affairs	–	44.4	–	–	20.0	–	–	–	–	83.0	147.4
9. Economic and social affairs	–	268.0	233.0	–	–	24.3	5.9	4.5	10.4	–	546.1
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	–	–	181.5	–	65.4	113.1	2.1	1.5	4.5	–	368.1
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	–	–	375.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	375.0
12. Trade and development	–	–	–	–	128.0	–	–	–	–	–	128.0
14. Environment	–	1 056.0	–	–	240.0	–	–	–	–	–	1 296.0
15. Human settlements	–	508.3	1 678.0	–	299.5	–	–	–	–	–	2 485.8
16. International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice	–	–	300.0	–	138.4	–	–	–	–	–	438.4
17. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	–	40.0	185.0	–	125.0	38.8	228.8	–	3.4	–	621.0
18. Economic and social development in Africa	170.0	1 016.2	1 547.1	–	242.3	441.4	–	–	10.0	–	3 427.0
19. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	–	180.0	1 235.6	–	91.4	53.0	–	–	–	–	1 560.0
20. Economic development in Europe	–	–	197.7	–	51.6	–	–	3.0	9.0	–	261.3
21. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	141.7	553.5	249.0	–	290.0	114.0	12.0	19.0	–	–	1 379.2
22. Economic and social development in Western Asia	–	804.3	859.3	–	181.4	162.4	–	–	–	–	2 007.4
24. Human rights	–	84.3	–	721.8	67.5	140.0	–	–	–	–	1 013.6
27. Humanitarian assistance	–	–	300.0	–	240.0	200.0	31.2	–	–	–	771.2
29F United Nations Office at Geneva	–	–	–	–	–	8.3	13.1	–	2.8	–	24.2
35. Development account	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 000.0	5 000.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>501.2</b>	<b>4 590.0</b>	<b>7 341.2</b>	<b>721.8</b>	<b>2 240.5</b>	<b>1 387.6</b>	<b>295.6</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>5 268.0</b>	<b>22 421.3</b>



## **VI. Conclusion and action requested of the General Assembly**

77. The present report was prepared following consultations with the Heads of departments and offices in the Secretariat and of the entities of the United Nations system. The Secretary-General considers that the proposed strengthened roles and areas of activity of the departments and offices of the Secretariat, as described in section IV above, reflect what is required for providing effective and efficient support to Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. The Secretary-General requests that the General Assembly approve the proposals.

78. In that regard, should the General Assembly agree with the proposed strengthened roles and areas of activity for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, additional resource requirements in the amount of \$33,486,000 net of staff assessment for the biennium 2016-2017 would arise, including the establishment of 62 temporary posts, as reflected in tables 1, 2 and 3 above, which would require the approval of the Assembly. The related requirements for the forthcoming bienniums, starting with the biennium 2018-2019, would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budgets for the respective bienniums.

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