



# Promotion of sustained economic growth and **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Assadhid Souwelam, of Arab ethnicity, poses with his wife, who is of Songhai ethnicity. Mixed families are numerous in the Gao region and symbolize the peaceful coexistence between different ethnic groups and the possibility of reconciliation and social cohesion in Mali.





### KEY PROGRAMMES

- Support to global policymaking organs
- International cooperation for development
- Regional cooperation for development



### INDICATIVE RESOURCES

**\$1.3B**

\$484M regular assessed and \$820M voluntary contributions



### SELECT MANDATES

- Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, GA resolution 70/1
- Paris Agreement, GA resolution 71/228
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, GA resolution 69/313
- Repositioning of the United Nations Development System, GA resolution 72/279
- Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, GA resolution 70/294
- Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, GA resolution 69/137
- SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, GA resolution 69/15
- New Urban Agenda, GA resolution 71/256
- International trade and development, GA resolution 73/219
- Global Compact for Migration, GA resolution 73/195



### SELECT ENTITIES

- Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- Office of the High Representative for the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS
- Regional Commissions
- UN-Habitat
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)



UN Photo/Manuel Elias

Leymah Gbowee, Nobel Peace Laureate and Sustainable Development Goals Advocate, leads an SDG Moment before the opening of the 73rd session of the General Assembly. The Moment aimed to draw the attention of world leaders to the importance of taking bold action on the Goals.



ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## CONTEXT

As the world faces mounting challenges, including protracted conflicts, inequality, persistent pockets of poverty and hunger and a fast-changing climate, international cooperation is essential if no one is to be left behind. The work of the United Nations is focused increasingly on prevention and on taking an integrated approach to development, peace and security and human rights. The United Nations system continues to support the efforts of Member States to implement transformative agendas and fulfil the promises made under the Sustainable Development Goals, including by addressing cross-sectoral and cross-border issues and leveraging innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development represents a blueprint for action for Member States and all stakeholders in areas of critical importance for humanity. Significant progress has been made. Extreme poverty and maternal and child mortality rates continue to fall, and the prevalence of HIV has been reduced. Several countries have made significant gains in advancing women's political representation and have continued to strengthen laws and policies to address discrimination. Millions more people in the poorest countries have access to electricity. Globally, labour productivity has increased, and unemployment is back to pre-financial crisis levels.

But much more remains to be done. While global poverty rates have decreased by more than half since 2000, more than 731 million people – 10 per cent of the world's population – still live in extreme poverty and struggle to meet their most essential needs, such as health care, education, water and sanitation. The population of the working poor has increased, with the precariousness of their condition leaving them vulnerable to shocks. Global unemployment levels have dropped since 2015, yet wage growth has stagnated. Some 30 per cent of young women and 13 per cent of young men are not in education, employment or training. Alarming, in 2018, world hunger rose after a prolonged decline. No country has yet achieved gender equality.

Today, 55 per cent of the world's population lives in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to 68 per cent by 2050.<sup>1</sup> Sustainable development will depend increasingly on the successful management of urban growth, especially in low- and lower-middle-income countries, where the pace of urbanization is projected to be the fastest. With rapid population growth in cities and continuing vulnerability in rural areas, some 60 million people were directly affected by extreme weather and climate events around the globe in 2018. Earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanos took thousands of lives, and millions more people were displaced

by floods, droughts and storms. People living in extreme poverty are often those who are the most exposed to climate shocks and the least able to manage them. Without drastic action to reduce risk today, global warming will lead to unprecedented economic and social destabilization.

Addressing poverty, vulnerability and inequality under the framework of the 2030 Agenda contributes to reducing human suffering and sustaining peace. In countries where conflict has resulted in dire humanitarian and human rights situations, sustaining peace depends on sustainable development but, equally, progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals requires lasting peace.



*"Aligned with the 2030 Agenda, we will provide the agile and valuable support that Member States need to address the economic and social challenges of our day."*

*Liu Zhenmin, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs*

UN Photo / Loey Felipe

<sup>1</sup> *World Urbanization Prospects 2018: Highlights* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.19.XIII.6).

# THE 2030 AGENDA

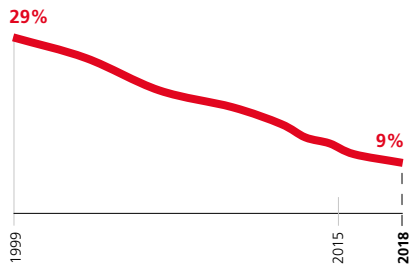
## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

### An overview



#### 1 NO POVERTY

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.9 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)



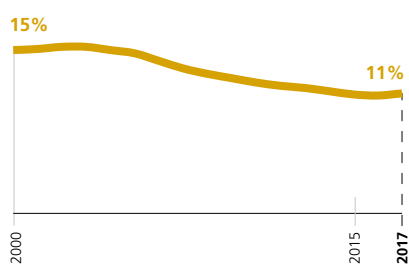
Although declining, roughly 9% of the world's population still lives in extreme poverty.

Source: The Sustainable Development Goals Report



#### 2 ZERO HUNGER

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)



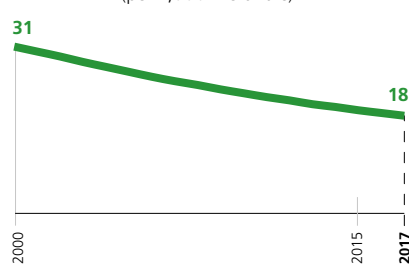
After extended progress, the number of people suffering from hunger is on the rise.

Source: FAO



#### 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)



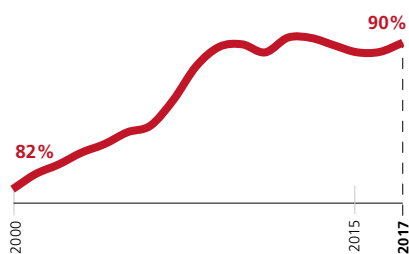
The neonatal mortality rate has consistently declined.

Source: United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation



#### 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Primary school completion rate (% of relevant age group)



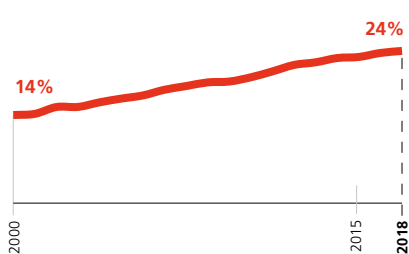
Universal and equitable access to primary education is yet to be achieved.

Source: UNESCO



#### 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)



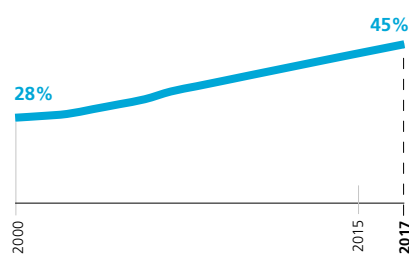
Major progress made towards addressing female underrepresentation in parliament.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union



#### 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)



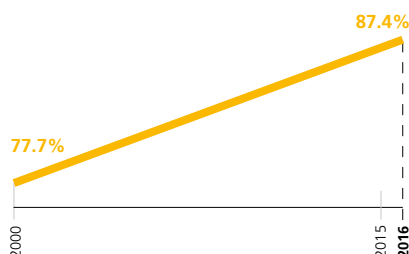
More people have access to safely managed sanitation services today.

Source: WHO; UNICEF



#### 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Population with electricity access (% of total)



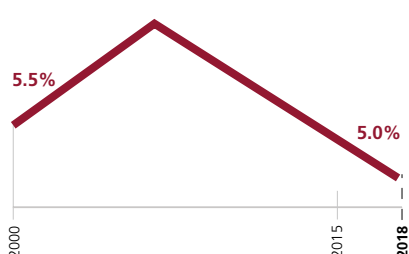
The vast majority of the world's population now has access to electricity.

Source: World Bank



#### 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Global unemployment rate (%)



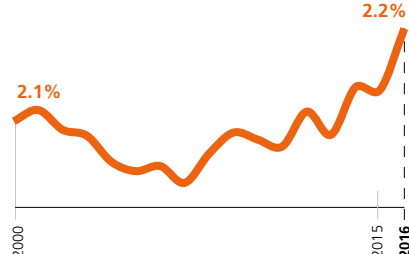
Global unemployment has declined relative to 2000.

Source: ILO



#### 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

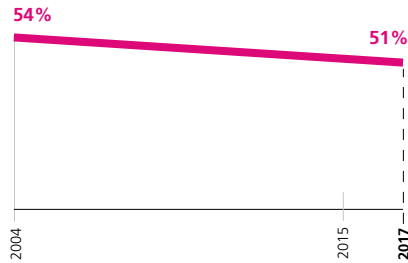
Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)



Research and development is increasingly prioritized across the globe.

Source: UNESCO

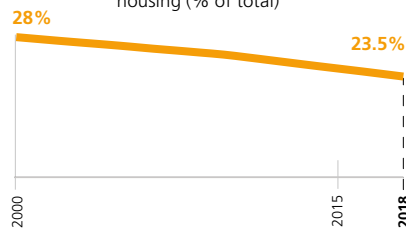
**10** **REDUCED INEQUALITIES**  
Labour share of GDP (percentage)



The share of national income going to labour has shown a downward trend.

Source: Statistics Division

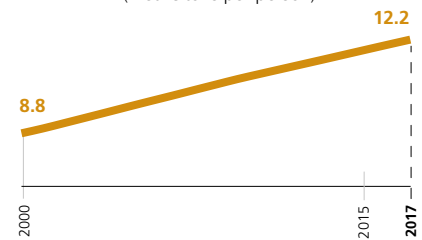
**11** **SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**  
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (% of total)



The number of people living in informal urban settlements has declined steadily.

Source: UN-Habitat

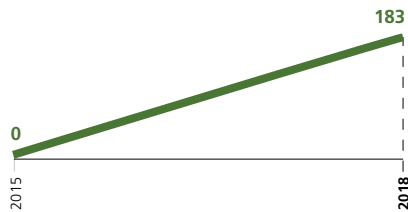
**12** **RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**  
Material footprint (metric tons per person)



The global material footprint per capita has increased.

Source: Statistics Division

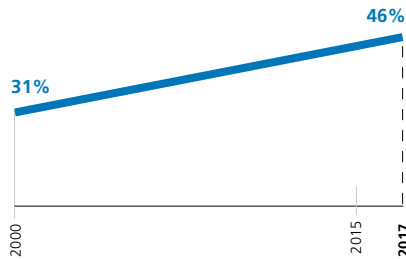
**13** **CLIMATE ACTION**  
Parties that have communicated their first nationally determined contributions to the United Nations



183 of the 185 Paris Agreement signatories have communicated their first NDCs.

Source: Paris Agreement

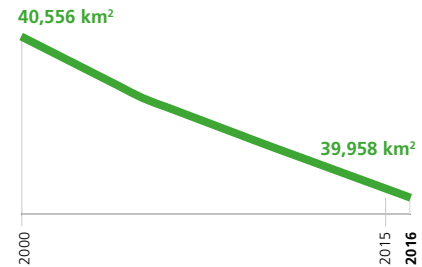
**14** **LIFE BELOW WATER**  
Marine biodiversity –protected areas (% of total)



Even more must be done to safeguard key biodiversity areas.

Source: Statistics Division

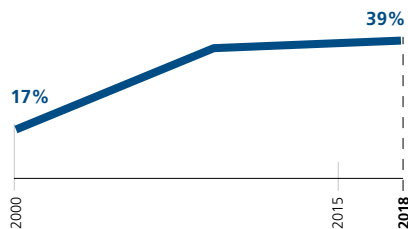
**15** **LIFE ON LAND**  
Forest area (1,000 km<sup>2</sup>)



More efforts are needed to conserve and restore forests around the world.

Source: FAO

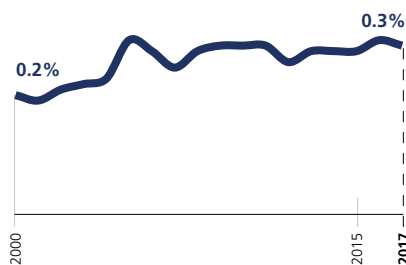
**16** **PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**  
Countries with human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (% of total)



Less than 50% of countries have human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.

Source: OHCHR

**17** **PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS**  
Net ODA (% of DAC GNI)



The 0.7% aid/gross national income target for international aid has yet to be collectively achieved.

Source: OECD

**ACCELERATING PROGRESS**  
Four years since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, progress has been made in some areas, such as on extreme poverty reduction, decrease in child mortality rates and increase in people's access to electricity, but the global response has not been ambitious enough, leaving the most vulnerable people and countries at risk of falling further behind. For a detailed SDG progress report, visit [www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/progress-report/](http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/progress-report/)

## A NEW WAY OF WORKING TOGETHER FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

United Nations Member States decided to fundamentally transform the development coordination system to better enable United Nations teams to support countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

### A NEW GENERATION OF UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAMS

At the heart of the transformation of the United Nations development coordination function are 129 resident coordinators, who are the Secretary-General's designated representatives for development at the country level.

### STRONGER SUPPORT CAPACITY

The United Nations Development Coordination Office serves as the secretariat for the Sustainable Development Group – 40 agencies, funds and programmes working on development – at the regional and global levels.

### GLOBAL COORDINATION

At the global level, the Group is chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General. The Vice-Chair of the Group is the UNDP Administrator. The Office provides managerial and oversight functions for the resident coordinators, based on collective ownership by the Group.

## TO ENSURE SUSTAINED GAINS, WHILE LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

We work with governments and partners in

**165**

countries and territories for the 2030 Agenda



We help coordinate over

**\$33B**

in United Nations development operations



We represent

**40**

United Nations agencies delivering together for sustainable development



## 129 RESIDENT COORDINATORS ARE THE CORNERSTONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM



The United Nations is working to promote greater coherence of humanitarian and development action, both in crises and in the transition to sustainable development, as well as to build the resilience of communities and institutions. The Organization is developing a new generation of partnerships – one that truly enables all relevant stakeholders to engage in meaningful participation and strategically leverages the collective insights, networks, resources and capacities of the global community – to implement transformative agendas. Only through collective action and a global movement can the ambitions of leaving no one behind and ensuring a healthy planet for all be realized.

### 2018 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS STOCKTAKING



**125**

**senior government officials** convened in 2018 at the United Nations



... with over **2,000** **representatives** across sectors...



... to examine SDG progress in **46** **countries** (+3 in 2017)...



and will complete reviewing **progress** in **142** **countries** by 2019

## KEY OBJECTIVES

The United Nations provides a range of solutions to help foster international cooperation and partnerships in the follow-up to transformative agendas, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the New Urban Agenda. Member States with specific needs receive support in accordance with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. Various units of the Organization provide strategy, policy and operational support on many issues, including multidimensional poverty and inequality, social cohesion, demographics, economic governance and planning, international trade, fiscal and macroeconomic sustainability and transitioning from situations of instability to long-term sustainable development.

The Organization’s regional engagement is spearheaded by the regional commissions in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Western Asia. They provide normative, analytical, planning and capacity support to



Benedikt von Loebeil

“In our work, we are focused on equality as a foundational value of the 2030 Agenda and as an irreducible ethical principle based on rights.”

*Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean*



UN/DCO

“The SDGs provide our compass-heading. We are overhauling how we work and are marshalling our people and assets to accompany countries on this urgent journey.”

*Robert Piper, Assistant Secretary-General for Development Coordination*





UN Photo / Manuel Elias

Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed (on screen) makes remarks during an informal meeting of the General Assembly plenary to discuss the scope and format of activities for the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

national Governments, regional organizations and other stakeholders, with a focus on macroeconomics; financing for development; social policy; regional integration and connectivity, including trade, transport and energy; innovation; technology; management of natural resources; disaster risk reduction; statistics; gender, women and development; institution-building; and development policy.

stock of progress on the 2030 Agenda and the Goals, the high-level political forum on sustainable development meets yearly under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly. In July 2018, with the support of the United Nations, more than 125 Heads and Deputy Heads of State and Government, ministers, vice-ministers and other ministerial-level officials and more than 2,000 representatives of Governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector gathered to discuss the transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies.

At the 2018 meeting, 46 countries presented voluntary national reviews on their respective efforts in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals, an increase from 43 reviews in 2017 and 22 in 2016. Some 47 voluntary national reviews are scheduled for 2019. With the theme “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”, the 2019 forum will conclude the first review cycle. By then, 142 countries will have presented their first set of progress reports on all 17 Goals.

ESCAP



## KEY OUTCOMES

### Stocktaking and acceleration of the Sustainable Development Goals

Four years into the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, countries have created a global movement for action and a learning and sharing platform for the Goals. As the main platform for taking

“We want to ensure our region’s technological prowess and innovation leave no one behind in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda.”

Armida Alisjahban, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific



Ismat, 15 years, Rohingya refugee in Bangladesh, on her aspirations in life: "One day, I would like to become a doctor. I would like to treat all kinds of people. When I was 10 years old, I had to stop going to school. I hope one day I will be able to continue my studies."



UN Photo / Mark Garten

View of the Polar ice rim, Arctic Ocean.



UNFCCC

## KEY OUTCOMES OF THE KATOWICE CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE (COP24):

- 1 A transparency framework on how countries will provide information about their national action plans, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- 2 A process for establishing new financial targets in support of climate action in developing countries from 2025 onward
- 3 Agreement on how to collectively assess the effectiveness of climate action in 2023
- 4 Agreement on how to monitor and report progress on the development and transfer of low-carbon technology

## Global climate action

Through multilateral efforts, a “rulebook” on how to implement the Paris Agreement was adopted at the twenty-fourth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in December 2018 in Katowice, Poland, accompanied by initiatives from the private sector and local governments and actors. The Paris Agreement is aimed at maintaining the average global temperature rise to well below 2°C in this century and limiting the rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Supported by the Climate Change secretariat, the rulebook, known as the Katowice climate package, establishes how Member States will provide information on their nationally determined contributions, including how they will measure, report and verify their emissions reductions. One of the key components is a detailed transparency framework to promote trust among nations on their actions to address climate change.

In 2018, the United Nations also introduced the online Sendai Framework monitor, which allows Member States to track progress towards achieving the Sendai Framework targets for disaster risk reduction. The entire United Nations system is supporting many countries in the development of disaster risk reduction strategies in alignment with their climate change adaptation plans.



“We serve to build a stable, just and flourishing region with shared prosperity and dignified lives for all.”

*Rola Dashti, Executive Secretary,  
Economic and Social Commission  
for Western Asia*

1155

## OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

### Scaling up financing for development

In 2018, the United Nations continued to help advance progress on financing for the sustainable development agenda (see E/FFDF/2018/3). Facilitated by the Organization, the 2018 Development Cooperation Forum produced concrete policy guidance on the strategic role of development cooperation in achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda. Drawing on recommendations set out in the report entitled Financing for Development: Progress and Prospects 2018,<sup>2</sup> the United Nations also participated in designing an agenda for global action.

In addition, the Secretary-General launched his Strategy for Financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which he sets out actions to better align global economic policies and financial systems and to enhance sustainable financing strategies at the regional and national levels. Looking ahead, the United Nations will help build consensus on defining sustainable investing and measuring its impact.

The United Nations intensified its partnership with the World Bank Group in 2018, signing a Strategic Partnership Framework for the 2030 Agenda to consolidate joint commitments on cooperation in four key areas: finance and implementation support for the Sustainable Development Goals; decisive global action on climate change; joint work in post-crisis and humanitarian settings; and the harnessing of data to improve development outcomes.



“The scale of the 2030 Agenda requires intense international cooperation and partnerships, which are at the centre of our work.”

Olga Algayerova, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe



UN Photo / Evan Schneider

### STRATEGY FOR FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA



Aligning global economic policies and financial systems with the 2030 Agenda



Enhancing sustainable financing strategies and investments at the regional and country levels



Seizing the potential of financial innovations, new technologies and digitalization to provide equitable access to finance

### Enabling sustainable development and sustaining peace

Member States approved a landmark decision to reposition the United Nations development system to enhance support for the 2030 Agenda through more effective, accountable and cohesive country teams, as well as empowered resident coordinators. Working hand in hand, the United Nations development system entities laid the groundwork in 2018 to ensure the successful transition of the resident coordinator system and the establishment of a new stand-alone Development Coordination Office within the United Nations Secretariat. Institutional partnerships for implementing the 2030 Agenda and supporting Member States have been prioritized through the formation of strategic partnership frameworks with

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.18.I.5.



UN Photo / Egor Dubrovsky

Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed at the Republican Rehabilitation Center for Disabled Children in Minsk, Belarus, where she had the opportunity to interact with children, parents and health workers.

## LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND, INCLUSION AND EMPOWERMENT

To assist Member States in “leaving no one behind,” work on the United Nations system-wide plan of action for the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027), proclaimed by the General Assembly in 2018, focused on accelerating global actions for a world without poverty. The United Nations supported law reforms, gender responsive planning and budgeting and – in partnership with the European Union – launched an unprecedented initiative to end violence against women and girls. The

United Nations designed a Youth Strategy to scale up global, regional and national actions to realize the rights of the 1.8 billion young people worldwide and tap into their potential as agents of change. And the first United Nations **Disability and Development Report** detailed progress made on disability in the context of the 2030 Agenda and found that much more needs to be done to empower the 1 billion persons with disabilities worldwide.

UN Photo



“The environmental challenges our world faces cannot be addressed by any one country or institution alone.”

*Inger Andersen, Executive Director,  
United Nations Environment  
Programme*

key development actors, including the African Union, the European Commission and others.

The repositioning of the development system will reduce the fragmentation of the United Nations system response on the ground. It will strengthen accountability and foster coherence. Improved context-specific coordination in peacebuilding, development and humanitarian actions presents opportunities to better mitigate risk, foster more

sustainable outcomes and ensure that no one is left behind.

The Organization is driving a shift in mindset, working across and dismantling silos to address the humanitarian-development nexus and its linkages to peace in a synergetic way through a coherent whole-of-system approach. The

Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration was established as a critical problem-solving mechanism in support of field efforts and to strengthen coordination across humanitarian, development and peace activities.

### Ensuring availability of data on the Sustainable Development Goals

In close collaboration with development partners, regional development banks and the private sector, the United Nations strengthened its advocacy for the use of new data sources and innovative technologies to improve the availability of high-quality statistics, geospatial data and evidence to inform decision-making and enhance collective accountability for results in accordance with the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data.

The Organization also established a coordinated and coherent approach to ensuring legal identities for all to help close the global identity gap affecting an estimated 1 billion people. Through this unified approach, the United Nations is supporting Member States in building holistic,

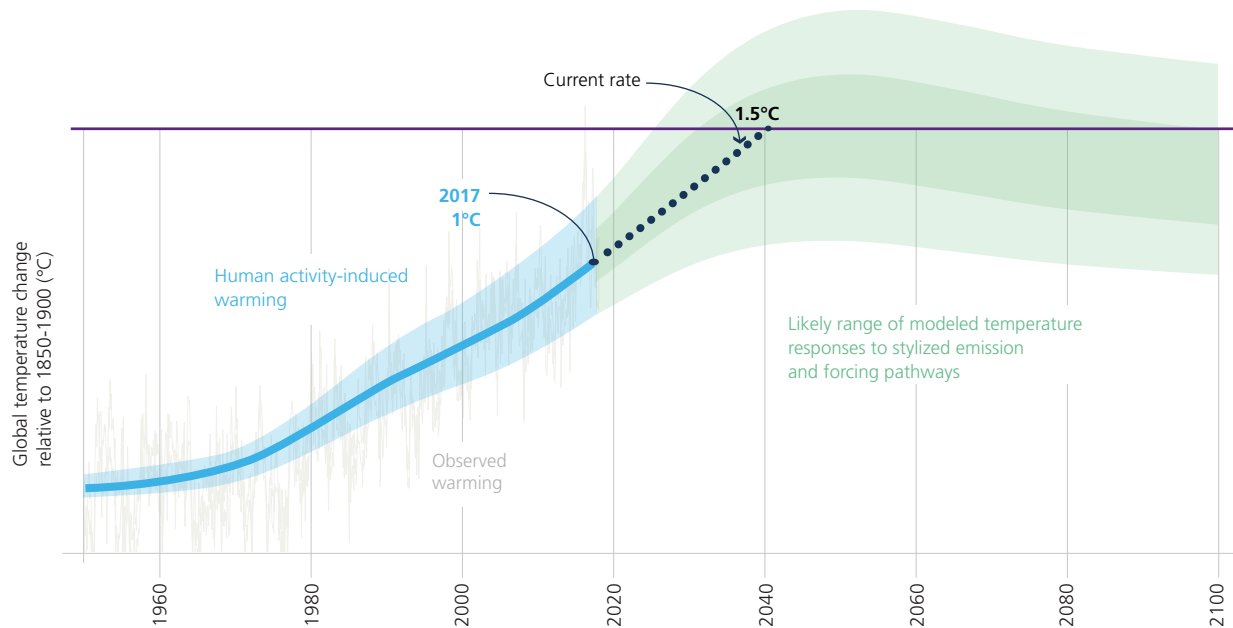


Eucalyptus trees and tea fields in the Mau forest, Kenya, where forested mountains are serving as ‘water towers’ because they contain many springs and streams that are the sources of major rivers that support the livelihoods of millions of people.

CIFOR / Patrick Shephard

## GLOBAL TEMPERATURE CHANGES

At the current rate, the global temperature is likely to reach 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels between 2030 and 2052



Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

country-owned and sustainable civil registration, vital statistics and identity management systems, and is able to also provide the information and data needed to enhance socioeconomic gains, improve public administration, strengthen the planning and targeting of development support and monitor its progress and impact.

In addition, the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics is working to build and enhance national capacities for the collection, analysis and dissemination of migration data in support of countries' efforts to implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

### Addressing climate change with United Nations support

Solving climate change is fundamental for achieving sustainable development and realizing the 2030 Agenda. The world is far off track to reach the Paris Agreement targets, careening towards an increase of 3–5°C in global temperatures compared with pre-industrial levels, which is potentially catastrophic for any development gains achieved thus far.

Throughout 2018, the United Nations system came together to highlight the impending climate crisis. It collaborated with the United Nations-affiliated Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change on a groundbreaking special report outlining the pathways to limiting the global temperature rise to no more than 1.5°C. In response, the United Nations system prioritized support for Member States in developing ambitious national plans and long-term decarbonization strategies. United Nations entities responded to the Secretary-General's call for a climate summit to be held in September 2019 to help enhance national commitments on greenhouse gas reductions and strengthen adaptation measures, while showcasing transformations in the most high-emitting industries.



“The high vulnerability and risk levels of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS exceed the capacity of these countries to respond to and recover from disaster.”

Fekitamoeloa 'Utoikamanu,  
High Representative for the LDCs,  
LLDCs and SIDS



## Leaving no one behind

To assist Member States in “leaving no one behind”, work on a United Nations system-wide plan of action for the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) was focused on accelerating global actions for a world without poverty. The United Nations supported legal reforms and gender-responsive planning and budgeting and, in partnership with the European Union, launched an unprecedented initiative to end violence against women and girls. The United Nations Youth Strategy was designed to scale up global, regional and national actions to realize the rights of the 1.8 billion young people worldwide and tap into their potential as agents of change. The first-ever flagship Disability and Development Report<sup>3</sup> described progress made with respect to disability in the context of the 2030 Agenda and found that much more needed to be done to empower the 1 billion people with disabilities worldwide.

UN Photo / Pierre Albouy



“Our work is about transforming cities, human settlements and communities, to improve the quality of life for all.”

Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director, UN-Habitat

## Supporting small island developing States

In 2018, the United Nations provided support to small island developing States in preparing a high-level midterm review of the SAMOA Pathway, to be convened by the General Assembly in September 2019. The Organization also advised small island developing States on how to meet their obligations under the Paris Agreement,

including by designing strategies for lowering greenhouse gas emissions, building capacity for adaptation, gaining access to finance and enhancing resilience.

## Assessing trends and harnessing data

To strengthen the science-policy interface, the United Nations began to work in 2018 with an independent group of scientists that will prepare the first global sustainable development report. The report, to be launched at the high-level political forum on sustainable development in September 2019, will provide an analysis of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and identify key areas in which policy interventions can set the world on a more sustainable path.

In response to the unprecedented change brought about by digital technologies and their potential impact on the 2030 Agenda, the Secretary-General convened a High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation in 2018. The Panel’s report<sup>4</sup> includes pragmatic proposals on how to strengthen cooperation in the digital space. Stronger global cooperation will be critical in realizing the full potential of digital technologies, mitigating risks and curtailing unintended consequences.

In addition, the Organization advanced a broad range of technology initiatives related to sustainable development. This included facilitating the annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation; the Access to Space for All initiative; a public-private partnership on the open data hub for the Sustainable Development Goals; and collaborative data projects under the Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics.



ITU / M. Jacobson - Gonzalez

Artificial Intelligence (AI) for GOOD Global Summit in Geneva, Switzerland.

<sup>3</sup> Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with Persons with Disabilities (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.19.IV.4).

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, “The age of digital interdependence”, 2019.



UN Photo / Mark Garten

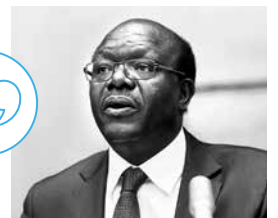
Students with climate action signs in Albert Park, Suva, Fiji.

## OUTLOOK

Building on its work in 2018, the Organization will continue to enhance its strategic and substantive support for the reinvigorated resident coordinator system and to the new generation of United Nations country teams to maximize impact on the ground.

The repositioning of the United Nations development system will strengthen accountability for results and increase coherence within the United Nations system. To help sustain peace, accompany transitions from instability and establish environments conducive to sustainable

development, the United Nations will continue to prioritize prevention and focus on the root causes of vulnerability. The Organization is committed to shedding new light on frontier and emerging topics and to taking an approach that brings the benefits of digital progress to sustainable development, while countering the pitfalls.



UN Photo / Pierre Albouy

*“A smart embrace of new technologies enhanced partnership and strong intellectual leadership can help redefine development strategies.”*

*Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General, UNCTAD*