Introduction to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

Orientation course on the Economic and Social Council for Members of the Council, UNITAR
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High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

- A key outcome of the Rio+20 Conference in 2012
- A universal intergovernmental body that replaced Commission on Sustainable Development

- The HLPF is the central platform for reviewing and following up on the agenda and SDGs, at the global level.
  - provides political leadership, guidance and recommendations on implementation and follow up;
  - keeps track of progress;
  - spurs coherent policies informed by evidence, science and country experiences;
  - enhances the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development;
  - addresses new and emerging issues;
  - strengthens science-policy interface.
**The United Nations System**

### UN Principal Organs
- **Main Committees**
- **Disarmament Commission**
- **Human Rights Council**
- **International Law Commission**
- **Joint inspection Unit (J IU)**
- **Standing committees and ad hoc bodies**

### General Assembly

### Security Council

### Economic and Social Council

### Secretariat

### International Court of Justice

### Trusteeship Council

### Subsidiary Organs
- **UNDP**: United Nations Development Programme
- **UNCDF**: United Nations Capital Development Fund
- **UNV**: United Nations Volunteers
- **UNEP**: United Nations Environment Programme
- **UNFP**: United Nations Population Fund
- **UN-HABITAT**: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- **UNICEF**: United Nations Children’s Fund
- **WFP**: World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

### Funds and Programmes
- **UNDP**: United Nations Development Programme
- **UNCDF**: United Nations Capital Development Fund
- **UNV**: United Nations Volunteers
- **UNEP**: United Nations Environment Programme
- **UNFPA**: United Nations Population Fund
- **UN-HABITAT**: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- **UNICEF**: United Nations Children’s Fund
- **WFP**: World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

### Research and Training
- **UNIDIR**: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
- **UNITAR**: United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- **UNHCR**: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- **UNICEF**: United Nations Children’s Fund
- **UNDP**: United Nations Development Programme
- **UNICEF**: United Nations Children’s Fund
- **WFP**: World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

### Other Entities
- **ITC**: International Trade Centre (UN/WTDC)**
- **UNCTAD**: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- **UNHCR**: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- **UNOPS**: United Nations Office for Project Services
- **UNWRA**: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- **UN-Women**: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

### Functional Commissions
- **UNDP**: United Nations Development Programme
- **UNCF**: United Nations Capital Development Fund
- **UNV**: United Nations Volunteers
- **UNEP**: United Nations Environment Programme
- **UNFPA**: United Nations Population Fund
- **UN-HABITAT**: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- **UNICEF**: United Nations Children’s Fund
- **WFP**: World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

### Regional Commissions
- **ECA**: Economic Commission for Africa
- **ECO**: Economic Commission for Europe
- **ECLAC**: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- **ESCAP**: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- **ESWA**: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

### Other Bodies
- **Conflict Prevention and Criminal Justice**
- **Population and Development**
- **Science and Technology for Development**
- **Social Development**
- **Statistics**
- **Status of Women**
- **United Nations Forum on Forests**
- **International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals**
- **Military Staff Committee**
- **Peacekeeping operations and political missions**
- **Sanctions committees (ad hoc)**
- **Standing committees and ad hoc bodies**

### Specialized Agencies
- **FAO**: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- **ICAO**: International Civil Aviation Organization
- **IFAD**: International Fund for Agricultural Development
- **ILC**: International Labour Organization
- **IMF**: International Monetary Fund
- **IMO**: International Maritime Organization
- **ITU**: International Telecommunication Union
- **UNESCO**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- **UNIDO**: United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- **UNWTO**: World Tourism Organization
- **UPU**: Universal Postal Union
- **WHO**: World Health Organization
- **WIPO**: World Intellectual Property Organization
- **WMO**: World Meteorological Organization
- **BRD**: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- **IDA**: International Development Association
- **IFC**: International Finance Corporation

### Related Organizations
- **CTBTO Preparatory Commission**: Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
- **IAEA**: International Atomic Energy Agency
- **ICC**: International Criminal Court
- **IOM**: International Organization for Migration
- **ISA**: International Seabed Authority
- **ITLOS**: International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
- **OPCW**: Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- **WTO**: World Trade Organization

**Notes:**
1. Members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)
2. UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP) is the UN’s focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
4. WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA, but contributes an ad hoc basis to GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.
5. Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is conducted through ECOSOC (intergovernmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
6. The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 January 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Fiji, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent.
7. International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are jointly part of the World Bank Group.
8. The secretariats of these organs are part of the UN Secretariat.
9. The Secretariat also includes the following offices: The Office, Office, United Nations Ombudsman, and Mediation Services, and the Office of Administration of Justice.

**This Chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations System and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System.**
High-Level Political Forum Highlights
Under the auspices of ECOSOC every year

- Thematic Review of the 2030 Agenda Interlinkages Emerging issues
- Voluntary National Reviews on follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda
- Means of implementation (financing, science, technology, innovation, capacity building)
- SDG implementation at the regional level
- Countries in special situations
- Special Events, Side events, VNR Labs and Exhibitions
Principles guiding follow-up and review at all levels

- Voluntary and country-led, take into account different national realities and capacities
- Track progress in implementing SDGs, including means of implementation
- Maintain a longer-term orientation, identify achievements, challenges, gaps and success factors
- Open, inclusive, participatory and transparent
- People-centered, gender-sensitive, respect human rights, focus on poorest, most vulnerable
- Build on existing platforms and processes, avoid duplication, and minimize reporting burden
- Rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and disaggregated data
- Require enhance capacity-building support for developing countries, including strengthening of national data systems and evaluation
- Benefit from active support of the UN system and other multilateral institutions
Levels of follow-up and review

- **National level:**
  - Ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of 2030 Agenda supporting the transition to the SDGs building on existing planning instruments.
  - Conducting of regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and country-driven.

- **Regional level:**
  - Provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets.
  - Draw on national and subregional reviews and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level, including at HLPF.

- **Global level:**
  - HLPF has a central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level, working coherently with the GA, ECOSOC and other relevant organs and forums, facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, and provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for follow-up, provide system-wide coherence and coordination of SD policies.
  - It conducts thematic reviews of progress on SDG and national reviews which are voluntary, while encouraging reporting.
Participation at HLPF

Countries – all state formula includes also members of UN specialized agencies

UN System – Funds, programmes, specialized agencies

International and regional organizations – ASEAN, OECD, WTO

Major groups and other stakeholders – non state actors
High-Level Political Forum in 2021

Under the auspices of ECOSOC

• The 2021 session will take place 6-15 July at UN Headquarters in New York

• The theme is “Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”

• 44 countries will present their voluntary national reviews (10 first time, 24 second timers and 10 third timers)

• The set of goals for the in-depth review on progress
HLPF REVIEW IN 2021
SURVEY RESULTS AT 2019 HLPF

OVERALL, THE HLPF HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN THE FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW OF THE 2030 AGENDA & SDGS

- Strongly agree: 25%
- Somewhat agree: 62%
- Neither agree nor disagree: 8%
- Somewhat disagree: 4%
- Strongly disagree: 1%
HLPF HELPED TAKE STOCK OF SDG PROGRESS

- Strongly agree: 36%
- Somewhat agree: 5%
- Neither agree nor disagree: 1%
- Somewhat disagree: 9%
- Strongly disagree: 58%
HLPF SUFFICIENTLY DISCUSSED SDG INTERLINKAGES

- **Strongly agree**: 43%
- **Somewhat agree**: 9%
- **Neither agree nor disagree**: 11%
- **Somewhat disagree**: 7%
- **Strongly disagree**: 30%
HLPF SHOWCASED GOOD PRACTICES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

- Strongly agree: 35%
- Somewhat agree: 51%
- Neither agree nor disagree: 9%
- Somewhat disagree: 4%
- Strongly disagree: 1%

Strongly agree: 35%
Somewhat agree: 51%
Neither agree nor disagree: 9%
Somewhat disagree: 4%
Strongly disagree: 1%
HLPF SHOWCASED SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS THESE CHALLENGES

- Strongly agree: 1%
- Somewhat agree: 13%
- Neither agree nor disagree: 20%
- Somewhat disagree: 13%
- Strongly disagree: 53%
PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF VNRS ADVANCED NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION

- Strongly agree: 42%
- Somewhat agree: 14%
- Neither agree nor disagree: 4%
- Somewhat disagree: 40%
- Strongly disagree: 0%
Voluntary National Reviews: 64%
Thematic Reviews of SDGs: 58%
Identification of Trends and Emerging Issues: 56%
Promotion of UN System-wide Coherence and Policy Coordination: 51%
Platform for Partnerships: 44%
Provision of High-Level Political Leadership and Guidance: 40%
Improved Science-Policy Interface: 34%
THANK YOU

sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2021