

Briefing to ECOSOC on the ongoing work of the Committee for Development Policy

**29 November 2023
9:30 – 11:00 am (EST)
Virtual event**



**United
Nations**

Committee for
Development
Policy

Briefing overview

1

The role of the CDP in the intergovernmental process

Ms. Sakiko Fukuda-Parr

2

Contribution to 2024 ECOSOC theme

Ms. Sakiko Fukuda-Parr

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Preparations for 2024 Triennial Review of the list of least developed countries

Mr. Taffere Tesfachew

4

Question and answers

Mr. Roland Mollerus

CDP history and current membership

- Established in 1965 as the Committee for Development Planning
- Renamed in 1998 as the Committee for Development Policy



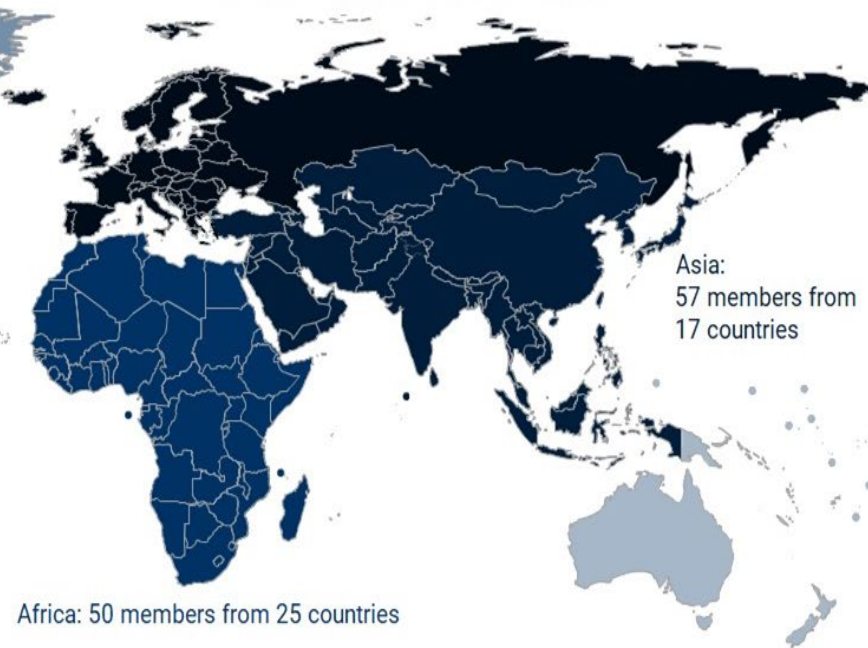
- Over time, 223 members from 79 countries

Northern America: 13 members from 2 countries

Europe: 63 members from 20 countries



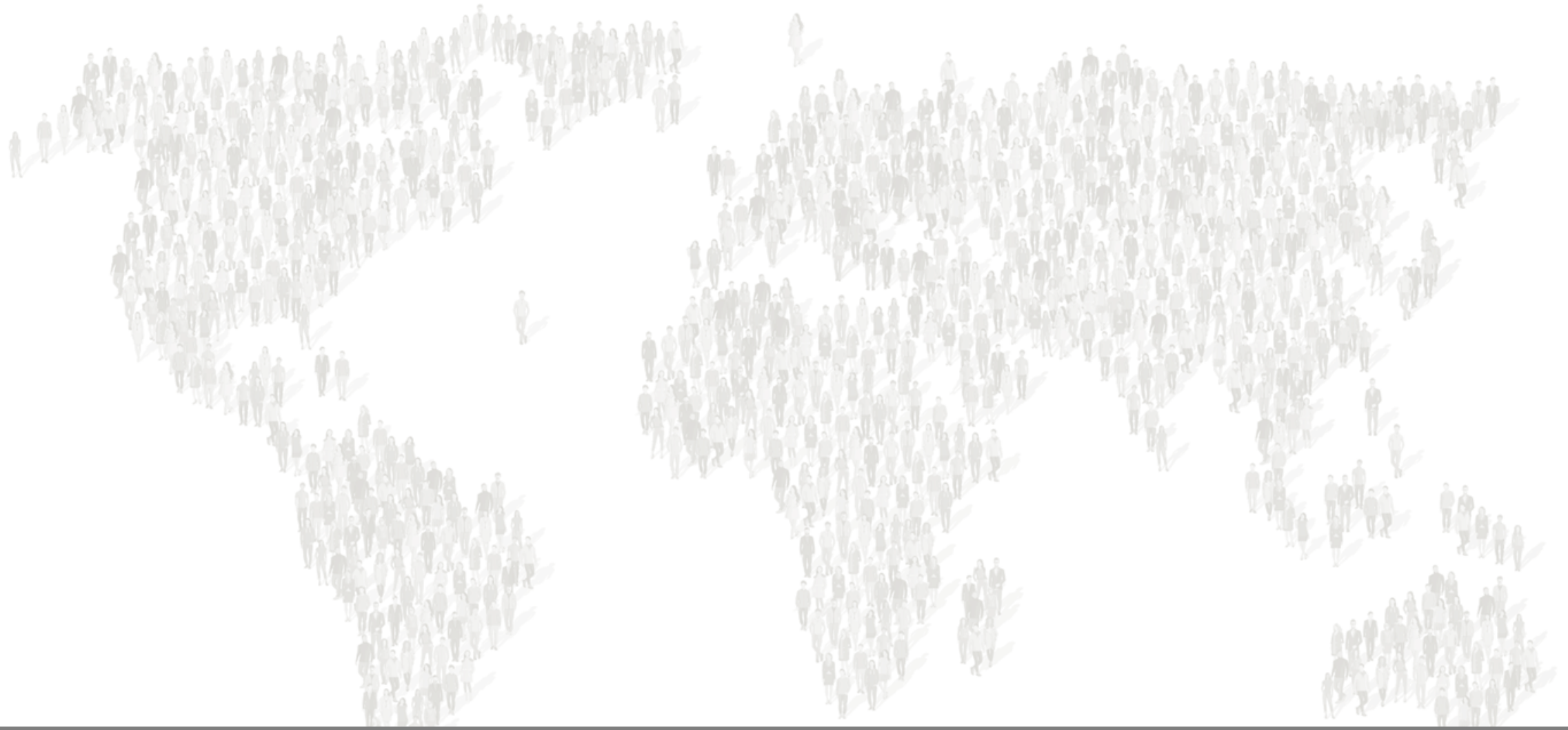
Latin America and the Caribbean:
38 members from 13 countries



Asia:
57 members from
17 countries

Africa: 50 members from 25 countries

Oceania: 2 members from 2 countries



The role of the CDP in the intergovernmental process

CDP work programme

POLICY ADVICE TO ECOSOC

Input to ECOSOC/HLPF themes

- Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality (2019 report)
- Accelerated action and transformative pathways for sustainable development (2020 report)
- Sustainable and resilient recovery from COVID-19 (2021 report)
- Industrial policies for building back better from COVID-19 (2022 report)
- Just transition & Debt (2023 report)
- **Ongoing work on innovation ecosystems for development**

Other recent contributions to intergovernmental process

- Analysis of VNRs (2018-2023 reports)
- Improved assistance to LDCs & inputs to Doha Programme of Action (iGrad) (2018-2021 reports)

LDC mandates

Standing

- **Triennial review of the LDC category**
- Review & refinement of criteria for identification of LDCs
- Monitoring of graduating and graduated countries

Special studies

- Impact of Coronavirus on LDCs (2021)



Contribution to the 2024 ECOSOC theme

Policy advice to ECOSOC

ECOSOC theme: “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions”

CDP focus: Innovation ecosystems for development, structural transformation and equity



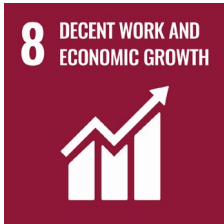
- Technological advances are central to the achievement of the SDGs and for the structural transformation of developing countries, but the potential remains under-realized because of:
 - undersupply of technologies for many development priorities
 - under-adoption of existing technologies
 - inadequate institutional arrangements for facilitating technology transfer
 - global innovation capacity concentrated in a few countries; weak scientific and technological capacities and knowledge assets in developing countries
 - underutilization of the policy tools and policy space (including under international agreements) available to enhance national capacities
- New significance of these challenges in responding to multiple crises, and the emergence of the knowledge economy, driven by transformative technological change.

⇒ What strategies, policy frameworks, institutional arrangements to harness opportunities of innovation for development?

Innovation ecosystems for development, structural transformation and equity in the SDGs



3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all



8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors



9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities



17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

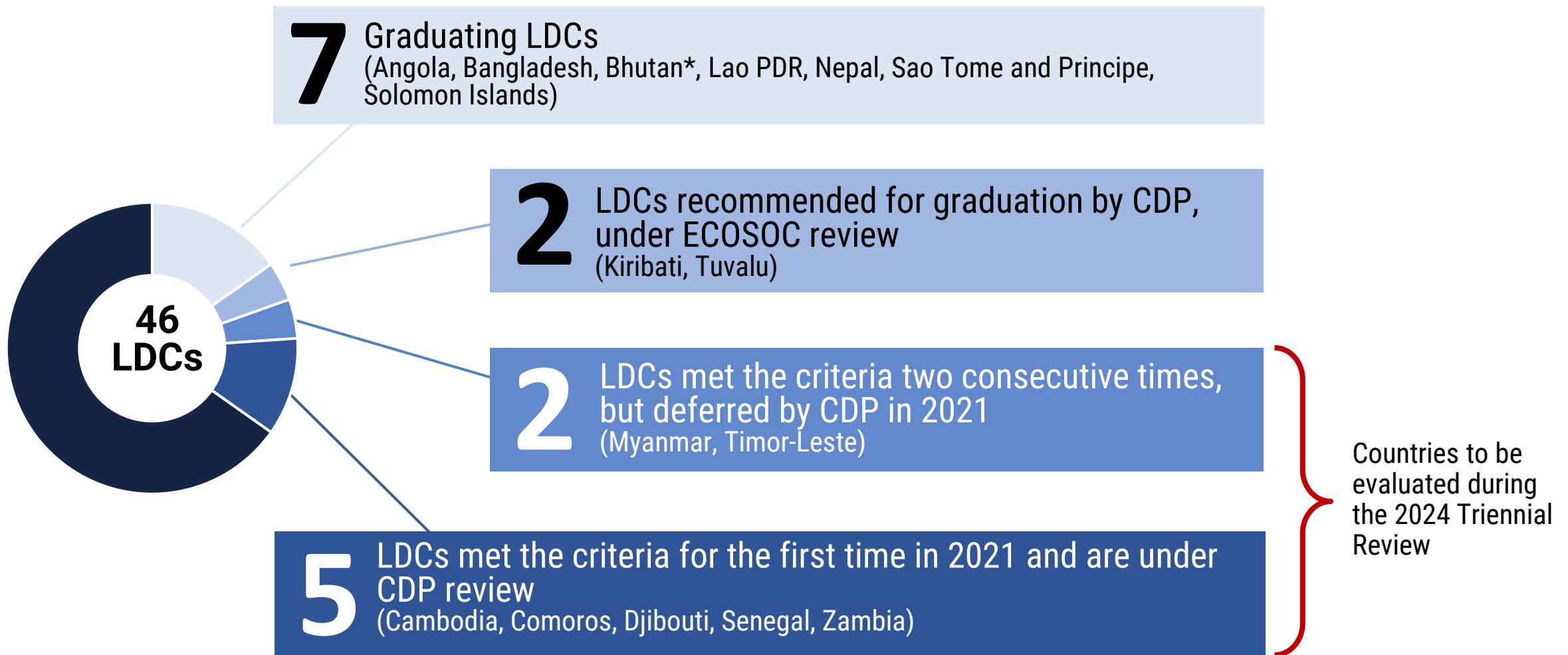
17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries





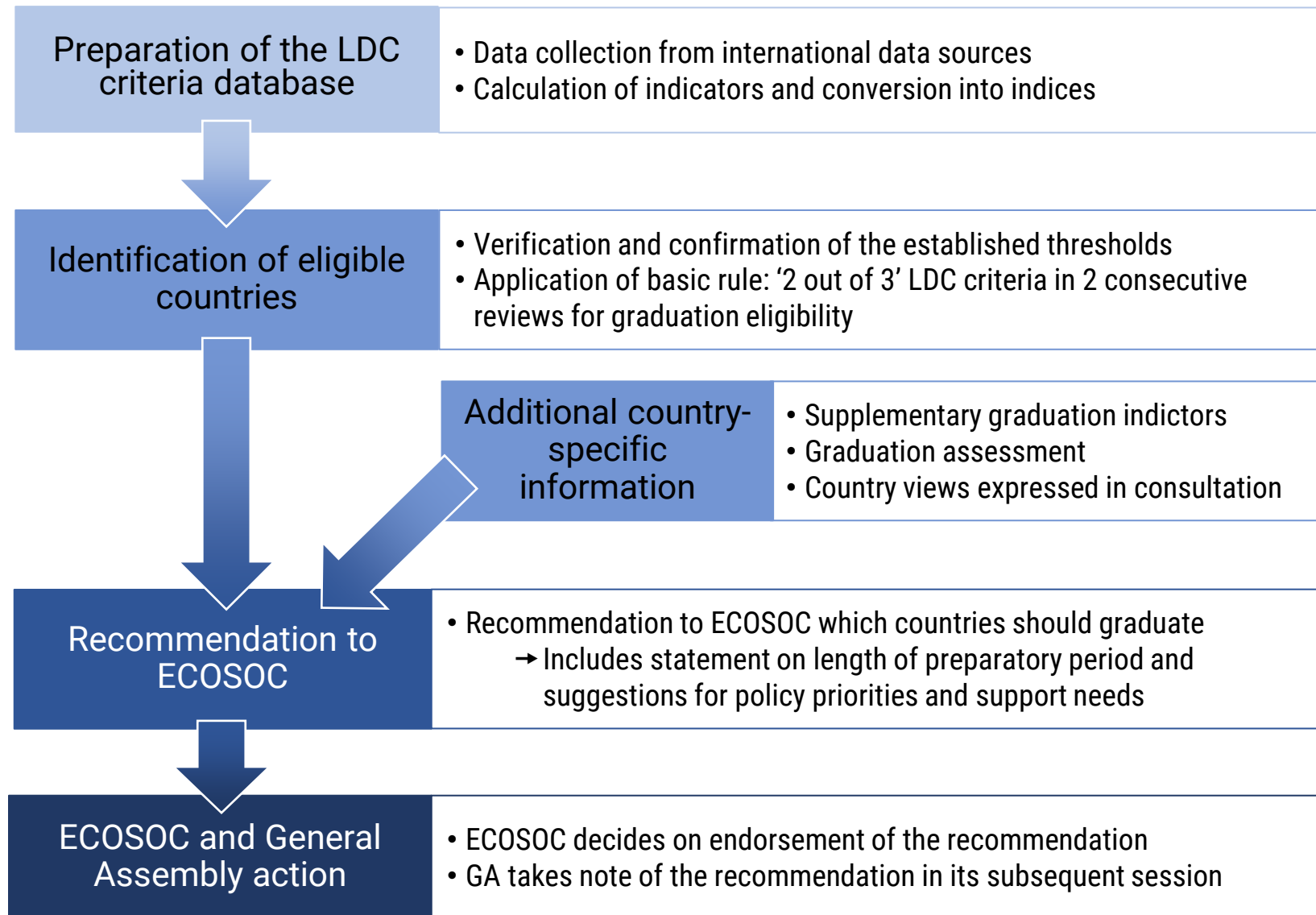
Preparations for the 2024 triennial review

The LDC category before the 2024 Triennial Review



* Bhutan is scheduled to graduate on 13 December 2023

Main steps for recommending LDCs for graduation



ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

GRADUATION ASSESSMENT Consolidated assessment based on:

- UNCTAD's vulnerability profile
- DESA's ex-ante impact assessment
- Additional input from UN country team

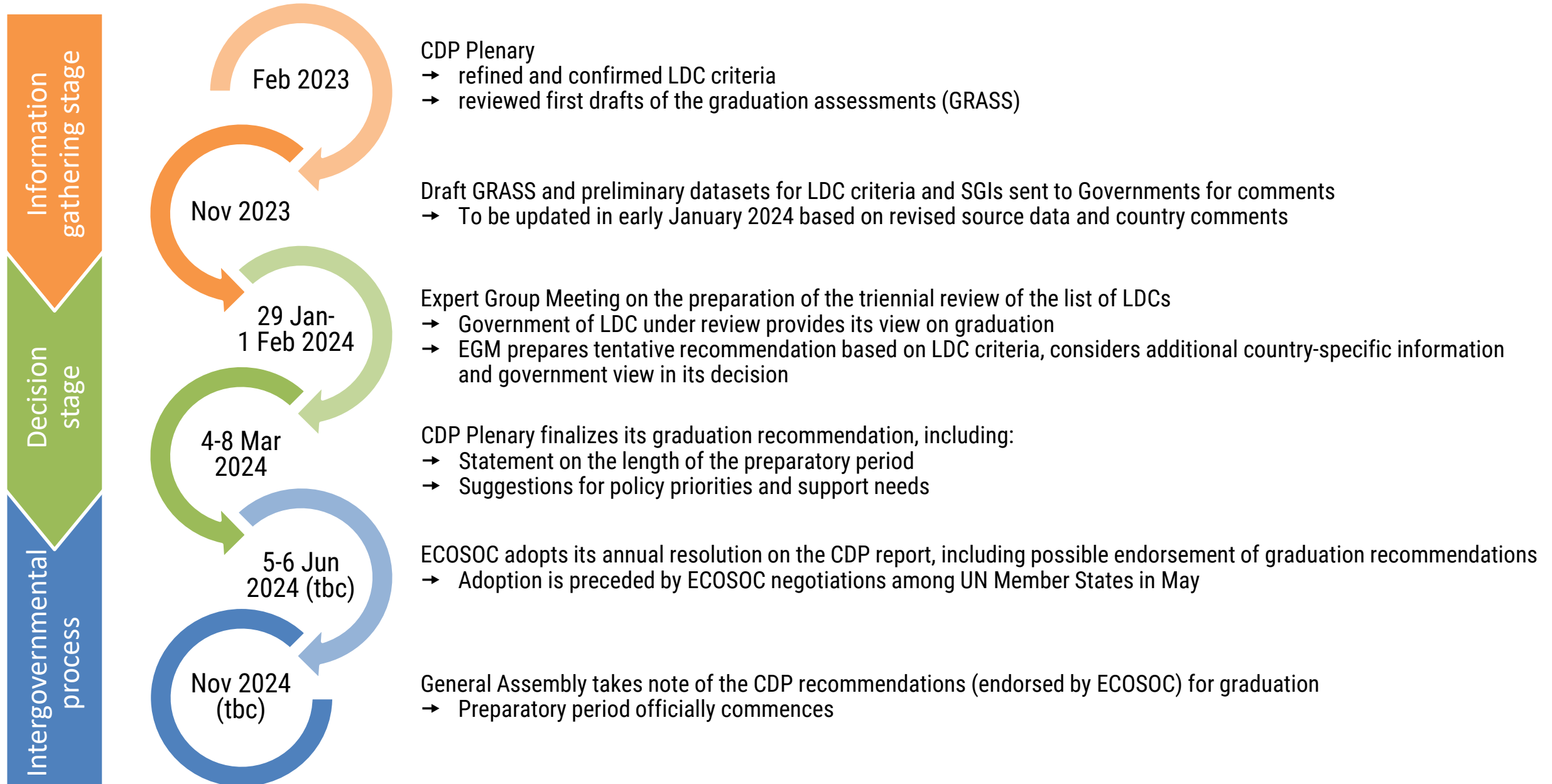
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADUATION INDICATORS (SGI)

- Complement both LDC criteria and graduation assessment
- Are relevant but not required for graduation
- Cover vulnerabilities and relevant factors not adequately captured by LDC criteria
- Serve as entry point for identifying policy priorities and support needs for a smooth transition from the LDC category

COUNTRY VIEW

- Government of country under review is invited to present its views on possible graduation recommendation

Preparation for the 2024 triennial review since 2023 CDP plenary





Question and answers