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Statements submitted by Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

The Secretary-General has received the following statements, which are being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 30 and 31 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

Theme: Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind

Theme of the general debate: UN@80: Catalyzing Change for Sustainable Development

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The statements represent the views of the non-governmental organizations, and their content is reproduced as received without formal editing.



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1. AlterContacts

To achieve SDG 8 and shape the future of work in a sustainable, inclusive and fair manner, people who will be directly affected by it – youth – should be closely involved in its design and implementation. Current programs that promote youth participation do not have direct impact on their life that can be easily understood by the young people, many of whom are still at school. Instead, the local policies, decisions, and actions affect them much more but do not offer a way to take part in it. So the key in achieving the SDGs is to make sure that they are adequately adapted to the local circumstances. Moreover, given the differences in local realities across regions, countries and the world, to be effective the measures proposed have to, foremost, be appropriate on a hyper-local scale: in a village, a town, a municipality.

So far, the path to SDGs has been led by people who have at least one Master's degree, more than a decade of experience and a position in the job market. By the time people achieve this level of maturity, they become set in their thinking, gain dependencies and interests that are often conflicting with the ambitions of the Agenda 2030.

At this point, to get SDGs back on track we need creativity and actions from people who on one hand, do not yet owe any favors and therefore can afford to be more objective, and on the other hand, whose thinking has not been completely shaped by the previous system that perpetuate itself and delays our transition to sustainability.

One important manner to engage youth is by asking them open questions regarding specific policies and measures that the local government is planning to implement; and to dedicate time to analyzing proposed ideas and suggestions. As well as carrying out sentiment analysis. The advantage of the technological age lies in the amplification of the involvement: instead of designating one or two representatives of the youth and therefore excluding the rest, we can equalize their participation and give each of them an opportunity to be heard. It is also crucial to have feedback mechanism that would show how their contribution have been implemented or taken into account.

As Think Tank AlterContacts, in collaboration with local governments in the Mediterranean region of Europe, we have tested various methods for youth engagement and the results speak for themselves. Early involvement of young people in the local decision-making can educate them about sustainable issues of their villages and towns better than any school. Potentially forming young leaders who will choose to stay and bring sustainable development to their settlements.



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2. Amman Center for Human Rights Studies

Gender Equality (SDG 5)

Gender equality is inseparable from sustainable development. Women comprise more than half the global population, yet the MENA region holds the world's lowest female labor force participation rate at just 19%, compared to a global average of 48%. In Jordan, progress has been made. The 2017 amendment to the Penal Code abolished Article 308, which previously allowed sex offenders to avoid punishment by marrying their victims. Family reconciliation centers and crisis support services have expanded, while the Political Parties Law increased women's quota seats in parliament from 15 to 18.

Despite these gains, gender disparities persist. According to UNICEF, young women are more than twice as likely as young men to be out of education, employment, or training. A World Bank study found the adult literacy gap in the region is 12.4%—nearly double the global average. In Jordan, only 17.9% of women participate in the workforce, compared to 69.9% of men. These disparities reflect structural barriers that limit autonomy and opportunity. Globally, the gender pay gap could cost up to \$160 trillion in lost wealth; in the MENA region, losses are estimated at \$3.1 trillion. ACHRS calls on governments to address these inequalities by reforming discriminatory laws and increasing support for local women's organizations. Currently, only 1% of gender-focused aid reaches groups working on women's empowerment. Grassroots organizations, such as the Jordanian Women's Union, play a key role in supporting survivors of gender-based violence and promoting gender justice. Additionally, ACHRS urges the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) across the region. Where implemented, CEDAW has driven progress in protecting women's rights and combating gender-based discrimination.

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

ACHRS also advocates peace and justice in the region. Sustainable development is severely impeded by armed conflict, which damages key infrastructure, especially healthcare systems. The World Health Organization has emphasized how violence against medical personnel and facilities hinders post-conflict recovery and public health resilience. International humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions, demands the protection of healthcare workers and infrastructure. Ensuring accountability for violations is essential to safeguarding human rights and rebuilding trust in public institutions.

Conclusion

ACHRS urges the international community to prioritize gender equality, support for local women's organizations, peace-building, and institutional integrity in its development agenda. These are not optional components, they are vital foundations for a more just, inclusive, and sustainable MENA region.



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3. Anglican Rite Roman Catholic Church

As the United Nations marks 80 years of multilateral progress, the United Roman-Ruthenian Church affirms its support for authentic sustainable development grounded in dignity, tradition, and ethical responsibility. We believe that achieving the 2030 Agenda requires not only innovation and science but a reaffirmation of enduring spiritual and cultural values.

As a transnational Orthodox ecclesiastical body with deep historical roots in Eastern and Western Christian traditions, the URRC represents a unique ethno-religious community that spans continents. We are guardians of faith and liturgy and active participants in human development, peacebuilding, and ethical governance.

Key Contributions and Proposals:

Faith-based communities are often among the most stable and trusted institutions at the grassroots level. The URRC encourages the international community to better integrate such communities into SDG implementation, particularly in education, healthcare, and moral formation.

We advocate for educational systems that nurture intellectual growth and also emphasise ethical responsibility, compassion, and service to others.

The SDGs cannot succeed without preserving intangible cultural heritage. Language, liturgy, traditional music, and spiritual practices must be safeguarded as heritage and living resources for community resilience and development.

A society that forgets its elders or disregards its youth undermines itself. The URRC promotes initiatives that bring generations together in dialogue, mentorship, and community building. This strengthens identity and ensures that no one is left behind.

The URRC embraces the doctrinal principle of stewardship of creation. We support partnerships that incorporate faith-based environmental ethics into sustainable development.

In a time of great uncertainty and social fragmentation, traditional communities can be powerful catalysts for renewal. The United Roman-Ruthenian Church calls upon global partners to recognise the indispensable role of cultural and spiritual heritage in achieving a just, sustainable, and authentically-inclusive world. As we approach the milestone of 2030, may our shared commitment to truth, compassion, and justice guide us toward a future where no one is left behind.



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4. Ankara Foundation of Children with Leukemia

Established in 1998, LOSEV is one of Turkey's leading non-governmental organizations, dedicated to supporting children battling leukemia and other cancers. LOSEV has created a holistic care model that integrates medical treatment, education, psychosocial and financial support, and nutritional assistance. Through this approach, LOSEV has transformed the lives of over 110,000 children and their families across Turkey.

Each year, about 400,000 children worldwide are diagnosed with cancer. Advances in science have made many childhood cancers treatable. However, in low-resource countries and marginalized communities, timely diagnosis, effective treatment, and supportive care remain limited. For too many children, a cancer diagnosis still means a death sentence—not because of the disease itself, but due to systemic inequalities, poverty, and weak healthcare systems.

At LOSEV's LÖSANTE Hospital, a five-year survival rate of 94% has been achieved by combining world-class medical care with strong educational and psychosocial services. This model proves that addressing children's holistic needs significantly improves survival and quality of life. Such success must not remain a privilege; it should become a global standard, accessible to all children regardless of where they live or their socioeconomic background.

As the United Nations prepares to celebrate its 80th anniversary and within the framework of the 2025 High-Level Political Forum's theme of "science-based, inclusive, and sustainable solutions to leave no one behind," LOSEV calls for decisive global action.

Our Call and Policy Recommendations:

1. **Global Expansion of Holistic Models:** Promote integrated healthcare, education, and social support services for children with life-threatening illnesses.
2. **Official Recognition of the International Week for Children with Leukemia:** 3rd Week of May. Organized annually by LOSEV, this week fosters awareness, fights stigma, and strengthens solidarity. UN recognition would amplify its global impact.
3. **Stronger Global Partnerships:** Governments, civil society, and international actors must integrate childhood cancers into Universal Health Coverage and Non-Communicable Disease agendas.
4. **Investment in Community-Based Solutions:** Support initiatives that counter misinformation, combat stigma, and build local capacity through survivor-led programs and data-driven campaigns.

LOSEV's rights-based, inclusive approach offers not just hope, but a proven model for transformation. As we move toward the United Nations' 80th anniversary, the world must act boldly to close the gap in childhood cancer care. Health is a fundamental human right, not a privilege. By advancing science, fostering solidarity, and upholding human dignity, we can ensure that every child, everywhere, has the opportunity for a healthy, hopeful future.



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5. ASOCIACIÓN AWAQ ONGD

Awaq Bio-Tech (ABT) is a community-driven AI ecosystem monitoring platform empowering Indigenous and rural communities across Latin America to protect biodiversity, strengthen territorial governance and accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development without leaving anyone behind. Aligned with ECLAC's digital-transformation agenda, ABT integrates low-cost distributed sensors, a secure mobile application, advanced machine-learning analytics and deep local ecological knowledge to generate real-time environmental intelligence and automatically produce structured conservation project proposals. By embedding local leadership and governance, ABT exemplifies the joint HLS/HLPPF theme—"Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions ... for leaving no one behind"—and catalyzes UN@80 change at the regional level.

Latin America's critical ecosystems—tropical forests, Andean páramos and coastal wetlands—face accelerating threats from illegal logging, unregulated mining, climate extremes and species decline. Local stewards lack timely environmental data and authority to influence policy. Traditional monitoring depends on infrequent expert surveys and static instruments that exclude communities. ABT reverses this by deploying distributed sensor networks, drone and satellite integrations and a participatory mobile app to capture acoustic, optical and geospatial metrics. AI fuses these inputs into real-time biodiversity indices, water-quality alerts and habitat-health forecasts on ECLAC-compatible open-data dashboards. This community-led, evidence-based approach advances SDG13(Climate Action), SDG15(Life on Land) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), embodying the principle of leaving no one behind.

Building on our proposal to ECLAC, ABT should be formally integrated into the "Agenda Regional de Transformación Digital" under CEPAL to ensure AI-powered ecosystem monitoring becomes a pillar of regional environmental policy.

We recommend convening an ECLAC-led regional policy and technical task force—comprising Member States, Indigenous representatives and technology partners—to harmonize existing data protocols such as GeoSUR and national observatories and co-design guidelines for community-driven AI monitoring.

To mobilize finance, ECLAC's advocacy must unlock blended funds from the Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility and CAF, using ABT's auto-generated conservation anteproyectos as deployable funding proposals.

We further propose supporting the Awaq's annual "International Congress of Environmental Organizations" (ICEO) under CEPAL auspices to share field results, standardize methods and forge cross-sector partnerships.

By Q1 2026, we propose launching a high-impact pilot program in Colombia, in collaboration with leading partners such as Universidad Javeriana, PMI Colombia, and Tecnológico de Monterrey. This pilot will demonstrate tangible results: real-time biodiversity alerts, integration of environmental data into subnational policy decisions, and a replicable governance model for continental scaling.

In 2025, we are actively running field testing across three strategic biological stations. With the insights and results gathered, by early 2026 we seek support for a full-scale implementation program in Colombia — a blueprint for transforming environmental governance across the continent.

Through these regionally anchored steps, Awaq Bio-Tech will transform how Latin American communities harness AI and local knowledge to safeguard their environments and ensure no one is left behind.



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6. Association for Promoting Sustainability in Campuses and Communities

The Association for Promoting Sustainability in Campuses and Communities (APSCC) is honored to contribute to this year's High-level Political Forum deliberations, as we collectively seek to accelerate sustainable, inclusive, science and evidence-based pathways to realizing the 2030 Agenda.

Governments face a complex array of interconnected challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda, often stemming from systemic gaps, resource limitations, and shifting socio-political dynamics. Climate-related health threats - including rising heatwaves, food insecurity, air pollution, and disease outbreaks continue to overwhelm public health systems, especially in resource-constrained regions. Gender inequality persists, with women underrepresented in climate decision-making despite being disproportionately affected by its impacts. Economic disparities are compounded by high youth unemployment, informal labor markets, and misalignment between education systems and the growing demand for green jobs. Financial limitations, technological divides, and knowledge gaps hinder the scalability of context-specific solutions. In addition, fragmented partnerships, geopolitical tensions, and shrinking civic space weaken multilateral cooperation. Environmental degradation, especially from land-based pollution and inadequate enforcement of marine protection measures, threatens ocean and land health. Cross-cutting constraints - such as weak data systems and inadequate sub-national monitoring - further impede evidence-based policymaking and climate resilience.

To address these challenges, APSCC prioritizes inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms that bring together students, educators, local authorities, women's groups, youth, and indigenous communities to co-create sustainability and climate resilience initiatives. Capacity-building efforts are rooted in both traditional ecological knowledge and modern science, supported by citizen science, green skills training, and appropriate technologies. APSCC bolsters local action through small grants, seed funding, and recognition of grassroots innovations. It promotes South-South cooperation and peer learning by facilitating inter-campus and community exchanges across regions. Youth and community leaders are trained in SDG advocacy to ensure their active participation in national and global sustainability processes.

To catalyze these efforts, APSCC's International Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Program is implemented through six nature-positive campaigns that holistically address climate-resilient food systems, clean energy, biodiversity, water conservation, and healthy environments. These efforts improve public health outcomes, create green livelihoods, and builds adaptive capacity.

Importantly, the program aligns with and complements major global initiatives, including the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Assessments, the UN World Water Quality Alliance, FAO's Global Soil Partnership, and UNESCO's Greening Education Partnership amplifying collective action towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.



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7. Association for Supporting the SDGs for the UN (ASD)

Intersecting global crises, including climate change, economic instability, and rising inequality, continue to threaten progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Delivering sustainable and resilient solutions in this context requires not only sound public policy but also transformation in how the private sector governs, invests, and leads. Strengthening corporate governance and aligning business strategies with long-term public goals are essential to building inclusive economies and supporting the eradication of poverty.

Corporations play a vital role in this effort by fostering innovation, mobilizing capital, and integrating environmental and social responsibility into decision-making. Yet governance failures remain widespread, often due to insufficient oversight of non-financial risks, highlighting the need for consistent standards and accountability across both traditional and emerging sectors. To address these challenges, the Association for Supporting the SDGs for the UN (ASD) established the Korea Council of Corporate Directors (KCCD), with support from the Korea Exchange (KRX) and the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI). It is within this context that KCCD operates, bridging boardroom leadership with sustainable development.

KCCD promotes sustainable corporate governance, transparency, and inclusive financial systems that leave no one behind. As a convener of corporate boards and policymakers, it serves as a platform to strengthen the role of boards in shaping long-term strategies aligned with the public interest. Through dialogue with industry leaders, regulators, and investors, KCCD supports governance innovation that advances business performance and broader goals of inclusive and sustainable development.

In August 2024, ASD and KCCD co-hosted a high-level seminar titled “Enhancing Corporate Value through the Role of Boards,” bringing together senior figures from government, business, and finance. Participating organizations included KT, Shinsegae, Bookook Securities, Korea Investment & Securities, Clio Cosmetics, Intel, Hansot, Buysell Standards, Korea Technology Finance Corporation, Korea Securities Depository, Korea Exchange (KRX), and Korea IR Service. These companies, drawn from diverse sectors, shared insights on incorporating environmental and social factors into board-level decision-making.

The seminar emphasized the need for accountable financial systems supported by strong board leadership. Participants discussed legal reforms, sustainability disclosure standards, and global governance practices as essential tools for enhancing corporate value and resilience. These efforts contribute to reducing inequality, advancing decent work, strengthening institutions, building inclusive and transparent financial ecosystems, and fostering partnerships to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Looking ahead, ASD and KCCD remain committed to advancing corporate governance as a driver of inclusive, sustainable transformation. Through continued collaboration with policymakers, regulators, and industry leaders, they will build resilient financial ecosystems and strengthen accountability in business practices. This will help ensure that no one is left behind in the pursuit of the 2030 Agenda.



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8. Association nationale du civisme

The harmony that we must maintain between ourselves and our natural environment is a necessity that is summarized in our conception of life which is nothing other than the natural functioning of the universe. Unfortunately we note that man, through laziness, negligence or interest, does not hesitate to upset the ecological balance of his own environment: pollution of the atmosphere, oceans and water tables, excessive deforestation on the planet, extermination of endangered plants and animals, genetic manipulation of crops, etc. Nature has its rights, and man has only duties towards it.

As long as he does not understand this law, he will continue to destroy or affect the environment, until the day he suffers individually or collectively the consequences of his actions, which is already the case. This is why every human being must realize that one cannot upset with impunity the natural order to which we all owe life. With this declaration, we intend to encourage the United Nations to become fully involved in the fight against plastic pollution in our country, which is becoming uncontrollable due to the incompetence and negligence of our authorities. Through this work, we want to ask the United Nations to opt for sanctions if necessary.

The National Civic Association is a Congolese NGO specializing in professional mentoring for young people through various empowerment projects and the preservation of nature through the responsible management of plastic waste across the country. The organization is working more recently on plastic pollution and is planning various training projects on the collection, recycling, and reuse of these harmful elements for other useful purposes. This is with the goal of eliminating the plastic pollution that is becoming uncontrollable in the city of Kinshasa, thanks to the complicity of the government, of course.

Our NGO's experts are organizing their scientific and practical efforts to collect and manage the waste produced during the day. Every morning, a few volunteers from our NGO are hard at work. Armed with brooms, rakes, pickaxes, and wheelbarrows, these young volunteers enter the gutters, sometimes without work clothes due to a lack of resources, or without boots or mufflers. The exercise consists of collecting all the plastic bottles and other harmful waste, and after sorting them, they are taken away for recycling.

Thanks to the commitment of some of our members, we were able to set up a regular workshop on Avenue Idiba 12, which houses a heating machine invented by a member of our NGO, which helps us transform plastic waste into ecological paving stones. We have repeatedly made proposals to the country's authorities to reduce this pollution in our country; unfortunately, so far, absolutely nothing has been done. Many sub-Saharan African countries have stopped using plastics, including Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, and others.

We call on the United Nations to pressure our country's authorities to ban the use of plastic packaging throughout the country. To consider the use and production of plastics a crime against humanity. This is our fight. To place our country on the list of countries exposed to international sanctions due to its lack of concern regarding the production and use of plastics.



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9. Association Of Professional Social Workers And Development Practitioners

The Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP), an India-based civil society think tank dedicated to advancing Social Work Education for Sustainable Development since 2014, enthusiastically welcomes the High-Level Segment (HLS) General Debate's focus on “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind,” alongside the pertinent theme of “UN@80: Catalyzing Change.

As the United Nations marks its 80th year, the imperative to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda has reached a critical juncture. APSWDP strongly believes that realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ensuring inclusivity demands a unified global effort grounded in evidence and driven by broad participation.

Our organization actively champions the localization of the SDGs within India. Recognizing the diverse socio-economic and cultural landscapes of local communities, we advocate for context-specific strategies to achieve these global aims. Through our initiatives, APSWDP endeavors to bridge the divide between international aspirations and local realities, empowering communities to take ownership and implement sustainable development practices effectively.

Central to our approach is the empowerment of youth as potent agents of transformation and change-makers. We firmly hold that investing in their education and capacity building is crucial for unlocking the transformative potential of the 2030 Agenda. By cultivating critical thinking, promoting civic engagement, and providing platforms for their voices, APSWDP aims to inspire a generation deeply committed to sustainable and inclusive advancement.

In line with the HLS theme of “UN@80: Catalyzing Change,” APSWDP underscores the indispensable role of science and evidence in shaping effective policy and practice. We advocate for the integration of rigorous research, data-driven insights, and innovative solutions to tackle the multifaceted challenges hindering SDG progress. Social work, with its inherent emphasis on social justice, human rights, and community empowerment, offers a unique and valuable perspective for understanding and addressing these complexities.

Looking ahead, APSWDP urges stronger collaborations among civil society, governments, academic institutions, and the UN system. These partnerships, built on mutual respect and shared responsibility, are vital for harnessing diverse expertise and resources for impactful action. We reaffirm our commitment to contributing our knowledge, experience, and unwavering dedication to fostering sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions that ensure no one is left behind in the pursuit of the 2030 Agenda. As the UN reflects on its legacy and shapes its future trajectory, APSWDP stands ready to be a proactive partner in catalysing the necessary change for a more just, equitable, and sustainable world for all.



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10. Barzani Charity Foundation / BCF

Climate change is a real danger to the life of millions of people around the world, the water shortages in many countries will drive people from their homes and have no choice but migrate to another part of their country or travel beyond their borders.

Iraq is one of those countries which have effected by the climate change and the water shortage is a real danger to millions of Iraqi people. The water crisis in Iraq has already destroyed life of ancient people of Marshall people and have made many farmers destitute. The climate change impact on Iraq will brings another crisis in near future which is the mass migration of people from south to further north and the demographic changes will brings instability and ethnic clashes.

The Barzani Charity Foundation/BCF urge the united nation and international community to work with the government of Iraq to take immediate action to prevent and minimize the impact, also we urge the international community to assist the Kurdistan regional government with fund as well as technical and advance technology to build further dams which ultimately benefit the whole Iraq, finally we urge international community to engage with Iran and Türkiye to stop diverting and building further dams on rivers example Tigris and Euphrates from Türkiye and Sirwan and Alwand from Iran which Iraq have right to access to it and those rivers are the main source of water for Iraq.

The water crisis and climate change will have impact on SDG 1,2,3,4 ,5 and 17 on vulnerable population and if no immediate action taken Iraq will not achieve its goals by 2030 and Iraqi people will be left behind.



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11. Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha

Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha (BAPS), a global Hindu faith-based organization in consultative status with ECOSOC, submits this statement in alignment with the joint theme of the 2025 ECOSOC High-Level Segment and the 2025 High-Level Political Forum: “*Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind*” and the theme of the general debate, *UN@80: Catalyzing Change*.

Guided by His Holiness Mahant Swami Maharaj, BAPS operates in over 40 countries across Africa, Europe, Australasia, Asia, and North America, with more than 1,100 houses of worship and 3,850 affiliated centers. Its humanitarian wing, BAPS Charities, conducts global non-spiritual initiatives that promote health, education, environmental care, and disaster relief.

Rooted in the principles of service and unity, BAPS is committed to the spiritual, moral, and social upliftment of individuals and communities. This statement presents insights and initiatives from BAPS that meaningfully contribute to the SDGs through a values-based and holistic approach.

Overview of Issues and Alignment with the Joint Theme

Today’s global challenges—ranging from climate change and health inequities to educational disparities and social fragmentation—require cross-sector collaboration and community-rooted action. As the United Nations celebrates 80 years of advancing peace and progress, it is essential to elevate the role of community-based faith organizations, like BAPS, in catalyzing transformative change.

1. Holistic Development and Faith-Based Engagement to Further Sustainable Development

BAPS operates at the nexus of spirituality and community engagement. Its approach is values-driven, grounded in service (*seva*), empathy, and respect for the dignity of all people, yet tailored to address the very real humanitarian, educational, environmental, and healthcare challenges in communities.

BAPS contributes directly to SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 13 (Climate Action), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). These efforts are delivered by thousands of volunteers through Mandirs (Hindu places of worship) and community centers worldwide, reaching marginalized populations and fostering inclusion.

2. Sustainable and Accessible Health Initiatives

BAPS Charities conduct health screenings, mobile clinics, public health lectures, awareness campaigns, and blood donation drives across the globe, among other health initiatives. In India, BAPS has established seven hospitals/medical centers and multiple mobile medical clinics that serve rural and underserved communities in India. During the COVID-19 pandemic, BAPS Charities chapters across the globe provided millions of meals, PPE kits, and oxygen cylinders, in addition to organizing vaccination drives at BAPS centers.

These and other initiatives bolster SDG 3 by strengthening health infrastructure and expanding access to preventive and primary care.

3. Education Rooted in Ethics and Excellence

BAPS has advanced SDG 4 (Quality Education) by offering educational programs, youth development activities, and cultural workshops that promote lifelong learning. Through initiatives like mentorship, leadership training, and public speaking opportunities, BAPS helps youth and community members build essential skills. These efforts foster diverse learning opportunities, supporting academic growth and personal development. In India, BAPS has also built and operates several schools and hostels that ensure access to affordable, high-quality education to all regardless of socioeconomic status. Its curriculum teaches not only traditional subjects, but also ethics and civic responsibility, nurturing youth to become both capable professionals and responsible citizens.

4. Leadership and Gender Equality: Empowering Women

BAPS empowers women and girls by creating supportive spaces and opportunities for women to take on leadership roles and actively participate in community initiatives. Women leaders are active at every level of the organization, playing essential roles in outreach, education, and management. Through women-led events, mentorship programs, and skill-building workshops, BAPS also empowers women and girls to develop confidence and leadership skills. These efforts promote gender equality and encourage women's active involvement in all aspects of community engagement. These initiatives directly support SDG 5 (Gender Equality) by creating platforms for participation and leadership.

5. Environmental Stewardship through Faith and Action

Rooted in the belief that nature is sacred and must be protected, BAPS integrates sustainability into spiritual practice, demonstrating how faith-based organizations can be strategic partners in advancing sustainability goals. BAPS regularly participates in and organizes tree-planting drives, water conservation projects, and other initiatives to further environmental causes.

BAPS' commitment to sustainable development is embodied in its eco-conscious construction. The BAPS Swaminarayan Akshardham in Robbinsville, NJ, for example, showcases innovative environmental practices including a 1MW solar power system, pervious pavement for groundwater recharge, active greenhouses, and recycling. Similarly, the BAPS Mandir in Chino Hills, California, utilizes a solar power system to generate electricity on its campus and conserve energy. In the UAE, the BAPS Hindu Mandir in Abu Dhabi used a concrete mix consisting of 55% fly ash for its foundation, making it environmentally

friendly. This unique mix contains no steel reinforcements, adhering to ancient Indian architectural traditions for religious stone buildings. These structures demonstrate how traditional architecture can align with modern sustainability goals and promote environmental responsibility as a core spiritual value.

Another example of how spiritual values can promote environmental responsibility is BAPS' emphasis on a vegetarian lifestyle, which contributes to lowering carbon emissions globally.

In India, BAPS combats water scarcity through rainwater harvesting, check dams, well recharging, and drip irrigation—benefiting thousands of villages. Similarly, in Africa, BAPS provides clean water solutions post-floods, improving access to clean water and sanitation in affected communities. For instance, in 2022 following floods in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, BAPS installed several 5000-liter water tanks to address water scarcity concerns.

These and other efforts advance SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDGs 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), and SDG 13 (Climate Action), showing how faith-based values can inspire sustainable living and environmental leadership.

6. Promoting Peace, Values, and Global Harmony

Amid growing social division and digital echo chambers, BAPS places a strong emphasis on fostering peace through shared values, interfaith dialogue, and cultural understanding. Across continents, BAPS initiatives aim to create spaces where people of all faiths and backgrounds can come together in mutual respect.

One powerful example is the Interfaith Harmony Day, held on October 4, 2023, during the grand opening week of the BAPS Swaminarayan Akshardham in Robbinsville, New Jersey. Distinguished delegates from major world religions—including Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism, and Buddhism—gathered to honor universal values that unite humanity. This gathering exemplified the ethos of Akshardham and other BAPS mandirs: sanctuaries where diversity is embraced and faith becomes a force for unity rather than division.

Similarly, the BAPS Hindu Mandir in Abu Dhabi, the first traditional Hindu stone temple in the Middle East, stands as a historic symbol of interfaith harmony. Constructed with the blessings of leaders from both the UAE and India, it has welcomed religious figures from across traditions and fostered meaningful dialogue in a region where such exchanges are rare. Its serene architecture and vision serve as a living testament to the potential of faith to transcend boundaries.

These and other efforts underscore BAPS's unwavering commitment to building bridges in a fragmented world and advancing SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). Through dialogue, service, and sacred spaces like BAPS Swaminarayan Akshardham and the BAPS Hindu Mandir in Abu Dhabi, BAPS continues to demonstrate that when grounded in unity, respect, and shared purpose, religion can be a powerful catalyst for peace and global harmony.

7. Strategic Partnerships

To further sustainable development goals and more effectively serve communities, BAPS regularly partners

with a broad range of organizations in alignment with SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals). In the United Kingdom, for example, BAPS Charities partnered with the National Health Service to promote COVID-19 vaccinations, including by hosting vaccination drives at BAPS centers. In total, the partnership resulted in more than 80,000 vaccinations delivered to citizens across the United Kingdom.

A Way Forward: Catalyzing Change through Collaboration and Values

To accelerate the implementation of the SDGs and catalyze sustainable change, BAPS offers the following policy recommendations:

1. Recognize and Support Faith-Based and Community-Led Solutions

Faith-based organizations like BAPS are deeply embedded in communities and uniquely equipped to deliver culturally sensitive, scalable solutions. Governments and multilateral institutions should integrate such groups into national and international SDG implementation frameworks.

2. Encourage Values-Based Education and Civic Engagement

Education must cultivate not only intellect, but also character. BAPS calls for broader partnerships with educational and religious institutions to embed values like civic duty, empathy, personal responsibility, and environmental stewardship in curricula worldwide.

3. Foster Multi-Stakeholder Platforms for SDG Implementation

Complex global challenges demand integrated solutions. BAPS advocates for collaborative platforms that unite governments, academia, faith groups, and civil society to co-create evidence-based, culturally grounded strategies.

4. Invest in Health Access and Resilience for All

BAPS urges increased investment in mobile health clinics, mental health resources, digital health education, and spiritual well-being programs, among other health initiatives—especially in underserved regions.

5. Champion Youth and Women as Agents of Change

To truly leave no one behind, youth and women must be central to the change process. BAPS recommends expanding grassroots leadership programs and funding opportunities for youth and women across the globe, particularly those in economically disadvantaged areas.

As the United Nations enters its ninth decade, catalyzing inclusive, sustainable change is not only institutional—it is also personal, cultural, and collective.

BAPS Swaminarayan Sanstha remains steadfast in its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, offering a holistic, values-based model of community development that bridges spiritual practice and values to today's most pressing global challenges. Through service, education, and an ethos of shared humanity, we can build a world where no one is left behind.



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12. Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University

Your Excellencies, Esteemed Delegates, and Fellow Changemakers,

My name is Prajwal Daulat Bhosale, and I speak on behalf of the Gen Z generation from the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University. I offer this statement as a loving invitation, not just a call to action, but a call to consciousness. Because for us, sustainability is not merely a target to meet, it is a compass guiding how we live, how we feel, and how we relate to one another and the Earth.

Sustainability as Inner Strength

To us, sustainability is the ability to sustain our values: compassion, peace, non-violence, and contentment, even amidst chaos. It begins not with infrastructure, but with integrity.

When I sit with children and explain sustainability, I don't talk about carbon emissions or global goals. I tell them a story of love, of how we preserve what we cherish. If you love a flower, won't you water it every day, protect it from harm, and hope others enjoy its fragrance too? Sustainability starts from that tenderness.

Our Gen Z is witnessing an era where consumption is confused with happiness, and speed is mistaken for success. But we want to offer a different narrative: one of soul-conscious living, not role-conscious survival. We believe that the strength to build sustainable systems begins with building stable minds.

What We Feel is Missing from the Global Sustainability Discourse

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), though noble and essential, are often treated as checklists. They have become technical mandates, celebrated as badges of achievement. But what if, instead of ticking boxes, we began to treat them as emotional compasses? What if we saw them as reflections of our collective dignity?

People need to feel the goals in their hearts before they act with urgency. The goals must be meaningful, not just measurable. That is why we say: sustainability is not just about what we build outside, but who we become inside.

Spirituality as a Driver of Participation

We ask the United Nations and world leaders: How do we truly engage people in achieving the 2030 Agenda?

We believe the missing link is consciousness.

When people feel spiritually empowered, their sense of responsibility and belonging awakens. At the Brahma Kumaris, we don't begin by telling people what to do. We begin by reminding them of who they are: peaceful, powerful, wise souls. This awareness is not abstract. It changes how you walk, how you speak, what you consume, and how you relate to nature.

If we want communities to embrace solar power, zero waste, plant-based diets, or circular economies, we must also shift the inner narrative: from dependency to dignity, from apathy to authorship.

Gen Z's Message: A Shift in Thinking

As a Gen Z voice, I say this with love: This is not the time to get distracted by fleeting trends. It is the time to focus on our inner development. Because only when we are full inside can we give outside.

We may come from different countries, different bodies, but we need the same water, the same air, the same kindness. For us, the planet is not a resource to be managed, it is a shared home to be respected. The Earth does not need our pity, it needs our partnership.

And so we, as young souls, are choosing a life of values-based actions. Acts fueled by virtues. Choices based on what serves the whole, not just the self.

Brahma Kumaris Initiatives That Move Us

Let me share a few examples of what deeply moves me and many young people like me:

- **Kalp Taruh (Tree Plantation Movement):** This is not just a tree-planting campaign. It is spiritual practice. Before planting, we meditate to connect with the sapling, visualizing it as a symbol of self-transformation. This reverent relationship with nature teaches young minds that we are not planting for the planet, but with the planet.
- **Solar Energy at Brahma Kumaris Headquarters:** Our campuses are powered by large-scale solar installations, including India's first solar thermal power plant. But what inspires me more than technology is the shift in consciousness that came with it. Choosing solar was not just an energy decision, it was an ethical one.
- **Brotherhood Beyond Borders:** Through youth programs, retreats, and peace dialogues, young Brahma Kumaris from over 130 countries gather not to debate, but to meditate together. This creates a field of unity that transcends borders.

These initiatives may seem simple. But they work because they speak to the soul. And what speaks to the soul transforms behavior.

Emotional and Ethical Sustainability

The 2030 Agenda must include emotional resilience and ethical education. In a world of climate anxiety, burnout, and loneliness, Gen Z does not just need policies. We need purpose. And we are finding it by returning to simplicity, reconnecting with nature, and reclaiming our inner authority.

Imagine every school teaching meditation. Imagine every government policy including a mental and spiritual health assessment. Imagine corporations measuring not just profits but peace generated. Isn't that what sustainability truly means? The ability to sustain joy, peace, and harmony, even in a volatile world.

Walking with Purpose: From Carbon Graphs to Conscious Lifestyles

In an ecological economics lecture recently, our professor showed a graph comparing national incomes and carbon footprints. The wealthier nations sat high on the chart, the poorer ones clustered below, creating a trend line with a steep slope. He said, "This line needs to become a straight line, and that won't happen with technology alone. It requires a lifestyle change."

That image stayed with me. It made me think about the way the Brahma Kumaris live. About how sustainability for us doesn't start with systems, it starts with the self. It's not about catching up or slowing down, but about turning inward.

For me as a Gen Z student and a soul walking this spiritual path, the idea of a middle path means choosing a lifestyle where we are neither consuming excessively nor suffering unnecessarily. It is not about sameness but about balance, a balance that emerges when we see ourselves as souls and others as souls too. That awareness transforms how we live, how we travel, how we buy, how we interact.

What seems impossible to be shown on the graph, I've seen in practice. At Brahma Kumaris, we consume consciously, not because it's trendy but because it's peaceful. We live simply, not from deprivation, but from clarity. Our lifestyle is shaped by soul-consciousness, not driven by greed or guilt, but guided by love and responsibility.

While this is my experience within the Brahma Kumaris, I believe this deeper reflection on lifestyle is relevant for all communities, cultures, and contexts.

So yes, we need that straight line, but we need it with depth. Not just equality of income, but equality of inner value. We want to see policies that nurture lifestyles rooted in dignity, compassion, and contentment. We want to create a world where no one is pushed to the top or left at the bottom, but where everyone walks together, side by side, in harmony.

This is not just a theory from class. It's something we live and observe each day. And I offer it here as one voice, from one soul, walking gently but firmly in unity toward a future where sustainability begins within and blossoms for all.

From Material Dependency to Inner Empowerment

Much of today's environmental destruction comes from inner emptiness, an endless search to fill what cannot be filled with things. We believe Gen Z has the courage to break this pattern. Through spiritual education, ethical consumption, and meditation, we move from neediness to contentment.

Our projects, such as the Self-empowered Living workshops and Spiritual Detox retreats, help youth build resilience, clarity, and purpose. These are not side activities. They are sustainability tools.

A soul who is content will not overconsume. A mind that is silent will not pollute. Let the 2030 agenda reflect this bridge: from outer development to inner freedom.

A Compass, not a Checklist

We want the SDGs to be seen not as targets, but as a compass for living. A compass that points toward wholeness.

- SDG 1: No Poverty → Dignity of every soul.
- SDG 3: Good Health → Inner peace and mental clarity.
- SDG 5: Gender Equality → A world where every being is honored as a soul, not judged by body.
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption → Conscious choices based on values.
- SDG 13: Climate Action → Awakening the original love between humans and Earth.

These are not political slogans. These are spiritual truths. Let the SDGs not be a race, but a return, to dignity, to soul-consciousness, and to unity.

A Loving Invitation to the UN@80

As the UN celebrates its 80th year, we honor its legacy and invite it into a new era, one where policies are infused with peace, and goals are powered by goodness.

Let this be a decade of not just climate solutions but consciousness solutions.

Let us catalyze change not only by new infrastructure, but by new insight.

Let us move from ego-systems to ecosystems, and from outer space races to inner space realizations.

We, the Gen Z of the Brahma Kumaris, are not waiting to be led. We are ready to lead. Not with aggression, but with awareness. Not with pressure, but with presence.

We are ready to walk gently, speak truthfully, and act powerfully.

And we are not alone.

Because every living being, when awakened, becomes a light. And when we all shine together, we illuminate a sustainable future, one that leaves no one behind.



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13. Building Foundation for Development

Building Foundation for Development, a Yemeni non-governmental organization active in fifteen governorates, submits this statement to the Twenty-Twenty-Five Economic and Social Council High-Level Segment to highlight Yemen's accelerating climate emergency and to show how human-centered, locally led, science-based action upholds the United Nations pledge that no one will be left behind.

Yemen now endures the compound stresses of protracted conflict and rapid environmental change. Since Twenty Ten the national mean temperature has risen about zero point six degrees Celsius, rainfall has become erratic and cyclones Chapala, Mekunu and Luban have displaced tens of thousands while crippling water and health infrastructure. Drought, saline intrusion and flash floods deepen food insecurity, widen gender gaps and erode marine ecosystems, threatening the shared aim of sustainable, inclusive and resilient development. These realities underscore, and our work embodies, the joint theme of the 2025 ECOSOC High-Level Segment and High-Level Political Forum— “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions”—and the general-debate theme “UN@80: Catalyzing Change.”

Building Foundation for Development confronts these threats by integrating humanitarian relief with climate adaptation. Community rainwater-harvesting structures capture twenty-six thousand cubic meters of runoff each year; fifteen earthen barriers and seventy-six kilometers of rehabilitated canals stabilize irrigation on three thousand seven hundred hectares of farmland. Solar-powered networks now supply safe water to thirty-five thousand households, benefiting roughly two hundred and forty-five thousand people— while seventy low-emission medical-waste incinerators destroy thirty-five tons of hazardous waste annually. Reforestation of eighteen thousand native trees removes one hundred and eighty tons of carbon dioxide each year, and more than five thousand five hundred farmers have been trained in sustainable agriculture and natural-resource management, and over four thousand women are launching green enterprises. These results prove that local stewardship can cut emissions, protect soils and create dignified jobs even amid conflict.

Looking forward, Building Foundation for Development urges Member States and partners to establish a predictable multi-year adaptation facility that channels at least thirty per cent of its resources directly to local organizations in fragile settings; to expand concessional finance and technology transfer for solar-powered water systems, linking every investment to decent work for women and youth; to fund and maintain an open-access national climate-data and early-warning platform so every community can act on science in real time; and to embed gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive approaches in all climate interventions, empowering women's cooperatives and youth groups as equal partners while fostering social cohesion and resilience.



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14. Carlson Initiative for Peace and Human Rights

As the United Nations marks its 80th anniversary, Carlson Initiative for Peace and Human Rights joins the global community in reflecting on the need for renewed commitment to action. In line with the joint theme of the 2025 ECOSOC High-Level Segment and the 2025 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind,” and guided by the theme of the general debate, “UN@80: Catalyzing Change,” we emphasize the urgency of collective efforts to address global challenges through inclusive, science-driven, and sustainable approaches.

The world today faces complex and interconnected challenges: the accelerating climate crisis, deepening inequalities, public health threats, and rising geopolitical tensions. For our organization, whose mission is rooted in promoting peace, human rights, and inclusive development, addressing these issues requires urgent, coordinated action that draws upon scientific knowledge, promotes evidence-based policymaking, and strengthens inclusive participation. Our work aligns closely with this joint theme, recognizing that sustainable peace and development are fundamentally linked and that transformative change is possible through inclusive, science-led approaches.

We call upon governments and policymakers to prioritize integrated, evidence-driven strategies that advance all 17 SDGs coherently and equitably. We encourage the scientific and academic communities to strengthen interdisciplinary research and ensure that scientific knowledge is accessible and actionable. We urge private sector actors to lead innovations that foster sustainability and inclusivity, and we emphasize the role of civil society organizations in amplifying marginalized voices and building resilient communities. Above all, we advocate for empowering youth and future generations to drive creative, sustainable solutions that promote peace, justice, and resilience.

The 80th anniversary of the United Nations must serve as a catalyst for bold, decisive action. As we move closer to 2030, sustainability, scientific evidence, inclusivity, and human dignity must be at the heart of every decision, partnership, and solution. The future we want is within reach — but only if we act together, with courage, urgency, and unwavering purpose.



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15. Center for Africa Development and Progress

In an era where humanity teeters between unprecedented advancement and alarming inequities, the role of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) as catalysts for sustainable development has never been more paramount. The Center for Africa Development and Progress (CAdEP) affirms, with unwavering conviction, that the 2025 High-level Political Forum's theme strikes at the very heart of global aspirations: to harness inclusive, evidence-based solutions for a resilient and equitable future.

Science and technology have revolutionized every facet of human endeavour—from transformative healthcare breakthroughs and climate-smart agriculture to revolutionary digital financial services that bridge rural and urban divides. In Africa, the Caribbean, Asia, and Latin America, the fruits of scientific ingenuity have germinated hope where once there was despair. The MPESA model in Kenya, for instance, has rewritten the financial narrative for millions, particularly for the unbanked and underbanked.

Yet, while some regions surge ahead into a digitally driven future, vast technological, educational, and infrastructural chasms remain. These divides, if unaddressed, threaten to fracture the 2030 Agenda's foundational promise: to leave no one behind.

CAdEP acknowledges the transformative progress made by developing nations in leveraging STI. From deploying advanced medical technologies to combat epidemics to employing AI-driven solutions in agriculture, there is cause for optimism. However, progress remains uneven, hindered by gaps in capacity, financing, and technological know-how.

Bridging the Divide: Recommendations

1. Reform Education Systems for STI Capacity Building

Developing countries must overhaul educational paradigms, emphasizing STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) while fostering critical thinking and problem-solving tailored to local developmental challenges.

2. Foster Technology Transfer Partnerships

Investments from technologically advanced nations and corporations must embed mandatory technology transfer clauses. Financial inflows should be coupled with knowledge-sharing mechanisms that empower recipient countries to innovate and adapt technologies sustainably.

3. Mobilize Global Financing for Technological Equity

A global fund should be established, specifically targeting STI infrastructure in least developed and low-middle income countries, prioritizing inclusive access to digital tools, green technologies, and resilient innovation ecosystems.

4. Promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Encourage collaboration among developing nations, leveraging shared experiences and fostering regional innovation hubs to catalyse homegrown solutions.

5. Inclusive Policy Frameworks

Governments must integrate science-policy-society dialogues into national development strategies, ensuring that marginalized communities have a voice in shaping technological futures.

As the UN commemorates its 80th year—a testament to collective resilience and vision—CADeP calls upon the international community to embrace a new era of technological solidarity. Let innovation not be the privilege of the few, but the birthright of all.

Now is the time to catalyse change. Together, let us architect a world where knowledge transcends borders, and every child inherits not only the challenges of their time but also the tools to overcome them.



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16. Centre for Health Science and Law (CHSL)

The ECOSOC-accredited Centre for Health Science and Law (CHSL) draws the Council's attention to a joint-statement endorsed by 267 organizations and experts (<https://tinyurl.com/SDG-accountability>) made to the Summit of the Future in September 2024 and summarized as follows:

Progress realizing human rights and Sustainable Development Goals is measurable by healthy life expectancy. National averages span 44-74 years. Domestic variation mirrors inequality. Deprivation, ill-health, and death obstruct enjoyment of all rights and foment conflict.

Ensure the primacy of rights to health, food, water, shelter, and development over commercial contractual rights. Prevention is affordable and humane, but not immediately politically gratifying and prone to resistance from vested interests. Having rights to health trumped pharmaceutical company contracts, millions of COVID-19 deaths might have been prevented. COVID-19 killed 7.5 million/year, rivalling 10 million/year by WWII. Progress in negotiating treaties on the right to development and businesses' respect for human rights has been slow; SDG targets include few needed regulatory reforms.

Adopt the Code-of-Conduct for engaging with civil society calling for conflict-of-interest safeguards, access to information rules, a UN lobbying registry, and access to so many negotiations secreted from public view.

Mandate SDG-impact warning labels on food, alcohol, tobacco, fossil fuels and machines they power on which \$15 trillion/year is spent, one quarter of the US\$60 trillion commercial global economy. But they externalize \$20 trillion in harms and cause half of all deaths. National economic indicators should also report true cost accounting.

The Pact for the Future promises to raise Official Development Assistance to 0.7% of Gross National Income was within reach in 1960. Many high-income countries nearly doubled their national budgets to protect their citizens from COVID-19, but ODA rose from 0.30%-0.37% of OECD GNI, or US\$0.02/capita/day for people living outside high-income countries.

Financially support teams of NGO-SDG-advocates appointed at arm's length by judges or as officers of Parliament with security of tenure until 2030. Advocate-experts are often starved for funds but lose impartiality if they accept discretionary grants from companies or governments, they are duty-bound to hold accountable.



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17. Centro UNESCO De Donostia-San Sebastián

Avancer des solutions durables et inclusives pour la mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2030 et de ses ODD

À l'aube du 80e anniversaire de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, il est urgent de renouveler notre engagement collectif en faveur de l'Agenda 2030. Pour ne laisser personne de côté, il est essentiel de promouvoir des solutions qui soient à la fois durables, inclusives et ancrées dans la science et les données probantes.

Dans ce contexte, nous proposons trois axes d'action prioritaires :

1. **Renforcer les systèmes de données et les capacités locales** : L'accès à des données précises, désagrégées et accessibles est indispensable pour cibler les populations marginalisées, suivre les progrès et orienter les politiques publiques. Investir dans les infrastructures statistiques, en particulier dans les pays en développement, est un levier stratégique pour une mise en œuvre efficace des ODD.
2. **Accélérer l'innovation durable par la science ouverte** : Il est crucial de favoriser la collaboration scientifique mondiale et la diffusion ouverte des connaissances, notamment en matière d'énergie propre, d'agriculture résiliente et de santé publique. Les partenariats entre universités, centres de recherche, communautés locales et secteur privé doivent être encouragés pour co-construire des solutions adaptées aux contextes locaux.
3. **Promouvoir l'inclusion sociale et économique comme pilier central** : Les politiques de développement doivent intégrer activement les voix des femmes, des jeunes, des peuples autochtones et des personnes en situation de handicap. L'approche participative est non seulement un impératif éthique, mais aussi une condition de durabilité et d'efficacité.

L'ONU@80 représente une opportunité historique de catalyser le changement à travers une gouvernance multilatérale renouvée, audacieuse et tournée vers l'avenir. En misant sur la science, l'inclusion et l'innovation, nous pouvons transformer les crises actuelles en tremplins pour un développement plus juste, plus vert et plus résilient.

Nous appelons donc tous les acteurs – États, société civile, secteur privé et citoyens – à unir leurs efforts pour accélérer la mise en œuvre des ODD et réaliser ensemble la promesse de l'Agenda 2030. Ce projet vise à renforcer la mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2030 par des solutions inclusives, durables et fondées sur des données scientifiques, garantissant que personne ne soit laissé pour compte.



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18. ChildFund International

Don't Leave Children and Women Behind!

The previous five months have upended many of our assumptions regarding steady progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. Massive cuts to foreign aid and major donors' redefinition of global development and humanitarian priorities are having a dramatic impact on the most vulnerable children. If the international community is serious about "leaving no one behind", this is where the attention must lie.

The situation is most dramatic in conflict zones and fragile settings. Millions of children are now at an even higher risk of experiencing violence, have lost access to education and healthcare, and have been stripped of their fundamental rights.

ChildFund Alliance's *World Index Report on the Rights of Women and Children* has found that at the current rate, it will take over a century to fully realize or regain these most basic of human rights. We thus urge Member States and the international community to reinvest in transformative, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions - with the rights and needs of children and women at its core. Across the SDGs under official review in 2025, our targeted recommendations include:

SDG 3: Strengthen maternal health systems in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. Data shows us that where governance is weak, women's health suffers most. Hence, we need to ensure universal access to WASH facilities in schools and healthcare centers to promote safe and healthy environments for all children. Furthermore, expand access to child and gender-responsive healthcare services, including mental health programs.

SDG 5: Work with renewed determination to eliminate gender-based violence, especially in conflict and crisis settings, by enforcing international humanitarian law and strengthening survivor support systems; mandate the inclusion of both children and women in peace processes and reconstruction, recognizing their role as peacebuilders and changemakers; and implement policies that protect against child marriage and empower girls through education and skills development.

SDG 8: Close the gender wage gap and expand women's access to decent work, credit and entrepreneurship opportunities; invest in youth skills development programs, particularly targeting young women and marginalized communities; and ensure that economic recovery efforts prioritize women's economic empowerment and child-sensitive social protection systems.

SDG 17: Progress is fastest where collaboration is strongest. We call on global partnerships to center children and women in SDG financing, implementation, and monitoring. Mobilize greater financing to fund grassroots solutions, strengthen child protection systems, and build resilient institutions. We must also utilize disaggregated data and rights-based monitoring tools to track progress and address inequalities.

We cannot wait another century to take effective action that centers children in the push to reignite the 2030 Agenda. Let's act now. Children and women must lead, not wait.



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19. Christian Blind Mission

Christian Blind Mission, on behalf of the Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors, welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the 2025 HLPF and the ECOSOC HLS.

As we mark a pivotal moment in the United Nations' history, we emphasize that bold, inclusive action is essential to realize the transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda and ensure that no one is left behind.

We call on Member States to commit to the establishment and expansion of universal social protection systems, including nationally defined social protection floors. These are indispensable to addressing poverty in all its dimensions and to promoting equity across the life course—particularly for women and girls, persons with disabilities, older persons, and others experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

It is a matter of serious concern that the current Zero Draft of the Ministerial Declaration omits any reference to social protection floors. We urge Member States to rectify this omission. Social protection is a powerful policy tool and social security is a human right, essential for resilience, dignity, and sustainable development. We call for access to inclusive formal and informal social protection systems, recognition of disability-related extra costs, and measures that promote autonomy and participation—supported by disaggregated data and strong accountability mechanisms.

Such systems must be supported by sustainable and equitable financing, fair taxation, increased domestic resources, and international solidarity.

We also stress that inclusive implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals must ensure meaningful participation, accessibility, and inclusion by actively engaging organizations of persons with disabilities and other representative groups in policy design, monitoring, and accountability.

In Goal 3, health care must be available, accessible, acceptable, and affordable for all. Universal access to essential services, including screening, early intervention, ongoing support, and assistive technologies, must be ensured through inclusive social protection, grounded in non-discrimination and equity.

In Goal 5, gender equality strategies must recognize how gender intersects with disability, age, and poverty. Gender is a cross-cutting issue and must be systematically integrated into all measures.

In Goal 8, efforts to promote decent work must account for barriers faced by informal and excluded workers, as well as by the prevalence of unpaid work in caregiving, for example.

In Goal 17, the participation of civil society, especially those representing affected communities, must be institutionalized. To truly leave no one behind, universal social protection must be central to our collective effort.



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20. CIBJO - The World Jewellery Confederation

For the World Jewellery Confederation (CIBJO), an NGO with special consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), actively advancing the 2025 theme of advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions presents a unique set of opportunities and challenges. CIBJO traditionally has focused on SDG3, 5, 8, 14, 17, and the commitment develop solutions while "leaving no one behind" further shapes these efforts.

In actively pursuing the SDGs, collaboration with other NGOs, UN agencies, governments, and the private sector. Its engagement in initiatives like the UN Global Compact and partnerships with organizations like the Watch & Jewellery Initiative 2030 demonstrate its potential. These collaborations amplify CIBJO's reach and influence, with the "leaving no one behind" principle aligning with CIBJO's stated interest in empowering communities and individuals in the raw material sourcing regions, by creating sustainable opportunities as the grassroots level. By focusing on inclusive solutions, CIBJO contributes to equitable benefit-sharing, improved livelihoods, and integrating of marginalized groups into the value chain as key decision-makers.

CIBJO was one of the first jewellery associations develop a formal approach to what today is popularly referred to as ESG, or environmental, social and governance principles. These differed from earlier principles developed for the global industry in that they elevated corporate responsibility from being an aspirational activity one that could be measured and regulated. As a matter of principle, it also required that ESG principles are able to be adopted irrespective of an industry's participant's size, economic capacity, geographic location or position in the chain of distribution.

The ESG project was initiated early in 2023, where world began worked with a team of consultants to developed hat has become called the CIBJO ESG wheel model. It was first presented in November 2023 at the CIBJO Congress in Jaipur, India.

The primary goal then became to develop practical recommendations for implementing ESG practices in the entire industry, with measurable goals to monitor progress. At the 2024 CIBJO Congress in Shanghai in November 2024, a roadmap was presented by CIBJO's Sustainable Development Commission, which presents a set of formal ESG principles that can be across the various sectors of the jewellery industry. It's a work in progress, and it will be developed further over the months and years ahead.

In conclusion, for CIBJO, advancing sustainable, inclusive, science-based solutions for the 2030 UN Agenda, presents significant opportunities to enhance its relevance, foster collaboration, improve industry practices, and contribute to a more equitable and sustainable world. However, it also entails challenges related to resource constraints, potential resistance, measurement complexities, balancing stakeholder interests, and navigating external factors while upholding the crucial principle of leaving no one behind. A strategic and well-resourced approach, focusing on genuine impact and collaboration, will be essential for CIBJO to effectively navigate these complexities and contribute meaningfully to the UN's ambitious goals.



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21. Convention of Independent Financial Advisors

The Convention of Independent Financial Advisors (CIFA), an NGO in General Consultative Status with ECOSOC, is a leading international center for finance, asset management, and global financial counselling. We collaborate with groups, companies, and organizations to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and promote implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly related to development financing. CIFA has also drafted a Charter, while having general consultative status at the ECOSOC of the United Nations, that aims to underline principles of the investor to benefit from a legal framework that preserves private property, while promoting sustainable investment. Our focus is on promoting our Charter, which aims to define the fundamental rights of investors. The Charter emphasizes creating a legal framework that preserves private property, including personal and intellectual property rights, while respecting the laws and customs of ratifying countries.

ECOSOC's review of the SDGs in 2025 focuses on advancing sustainable, inclusive, science-based, and evidence-based solutions, leaving no one behind. Among the 17 SDGs, this report will focus on SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 17 (Partnerships). Understanding the synergies, contradictions, and overlaps between these goals is crucial for effective policymaking and implementation.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. Central to this agenda are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), an urgent call for action by all countries in a global partnership. The underlying principle of these goals is to "leave no one behind," ensuring that the benefits of development are inclusive and equitable. To achieve these ambitious targets, advancing sustainable, inclusive science and implementing evidence-based solutions are critical for "leaving no one behind" in our collective journey toward Sustainable Development.

Role and Importance of Science and Evidence-Based Solutions

Science and evidence-based solutions must play a pivotal role in achieving the SDGs. By providing reliable data, appropriate technologies, and workable perspectives, science can inform policymaking to drive progress across all goals. By advancing scientific research and integrating it into policymaking, societies can develop effective and sustainable solutions, while ensuring that no one is left behind in the process.

Evidence-Based Policy Making

Scientific research provides the evidence needed to design effective policies. For example, health interventions grounded in epidemiological data can significantly reduce disease burden (SDG 3). Gender studies illuminate the barriers to equality (SDG 5), enabling targeted actions. Economic analyses guide

strategies for sustainable growth (SDG 8). Marine biology research informs conservation efforts (SDG 14), and social sciences highlight the best practices for building partnerships (SDG 17). Policy design must consider the impact on vulnerable populations to leave no one behind.

Technological Innovation

Technological advancements, such as Artificial Intelligence, facilitate the achievement of SDGs by offering new solutions to old problems. Telemedicine improves access to healthcare (SDG3), digital platforms empower women (SDG5), automation boosts productivity (SDG8), and remote sensing aids in monitoring marine health (SDG14). Collaborative platforms enhance partnerships and resource sharing (SDG17).

Monitoring and Evaluation

Data collection and analysis are essential for monitoring progress towards SDGs, using new AI modalities wherever possible. Science provides the tools and methods for tracking indicators, assessing impacts, and adjusting strategies, as needed. Regular evaluation ensures that initiatives remain on track and adapt to changing circumstances. Science plays a vital role in monitoring and evaluating progress towards Sustainable Development.

The Relationships, Linkages and Synergies

If Sustainable Development is about anything, it is about dealing with problems in their relationship with each other. “Its most significant area is not the individual components, but in the interactions, whether we are talking about science, or the interaction amongst species, or the interaction of different ecosystems.”¹ This also extends to the economic, social, and political spheres since Sustainable Development calls on countries to deal simultaneously with both efficiency and equity, which is not only complex and interrelated, but laden with value judgments.

Understanding how sustainable development can be achieved means not only relying on science and evidence-based solutions, but also on understanding the linkages and connections between goals, as well as where contradictions may exist.

Synergies

Synergies between SDGs imply that efforts to achieve one goal can positively impact the progress of another:

SDG 3 and SDG 5

Promoting good health and well-being (SDG 3) is intrinsically linked to achieving gender equality (SDG 5). Improved maternal health, access to reproductive health services, and addressing gender-based violence all contribute to both goals. Gender equality ensures that women and girls have equal access to health services, which in turn improves overall community health,

SDG 8 and SDG 3

Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) are vital for good health and well-being (SDG 3). Economic stability enables individuals to afford healthcare services, nutritious food, and a healthy living environment. Conversely, a healthy workforce is more productive and can drive economic growth,

SDG 14 and SDG 8

Life below water (SDG 14) is crucial for economic activities such as fisheries and tourism, which contribute to

decent work and economic growth (SDG 8). Sustainable marine practices ensure long-term economic benefits and job security for communities dependent on these resources,

SDG 17 and All Other SDGs

Partnerships for the goals (SDG 17) amplify the impact of all other SDGs. Collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society enhances resource mobilization, knowledge sharing, and implementation efficiency across all goals, including health, gender equality, economic growth, and marine conservation,

Health and Gender Equality

Indicators such as maternal mortality rate and access to reproductive health services overlap between SDG 3 and SDG 5. Progress in these indicators enhances both health outcomes and gender equality, demonstrating the interconnected nature of these goals,

Economic Growth and Partnerships

The creation of decent jobs and economic opportunities (SDG 8) relies on effective partnerships (SDG 17). Trade agreements, international cooperation, and joint ventures often drive economic growth and provide platforms for achieving other development goals. Economic analyses guide strategies for sustainable growth (SDG 8). Marine biology research informs conservation efforts (SDG 14), and social sciences highlight the best practices for building partnerships (SDG 17).

Financing the SDGs

Financing the SDGs is one of the critical overlapping and cross-cutting issues CIFA follows with great interest. It promotes capacity building for finance in the technical, vocational, engineering, entrepreneurial, managerial, and scientific fields. CIFA in particular, (1) encourages open, rule-based trading and financial systems, more efficient aid to countries committed to poverty reduction, and rethinking the debt problems of developing countries; (2) focuses on the financial problems of the least developed, landlocked, and small island developing states; (3) cooperates with other private sector actors to address unemployment, and make available the benefits of new technology and creative approaches while recognizing intellectual property rights.

Overlaps and Contradictions

Overlaps between SDGs occur when the objectives or indicators of one goal directly influence another. Understanding these overlaps helps in designing integrated strategies for achieving multiple goals simultaneously. While synergies and overlaps can be beneficial, contradictions between SDGs can pose challenges. Some contradictions between the selected SDGs include:

Economic Growth vs. Environmental Protection

Efforts to achieve economic growth (SDG 8) can sometimes conflict with environmental protection goals, such as marine conservation (SDG 14). Industrial activities, pollution, and unsustainable resource exploitation for economic gains can harm marine ecosystems. Balancing economic development with environmental sustainability is crucial.

Health Initiatives vs. Economic Constraints

Implementing health initiatives (SDG 3) can be financially demanding, potentially straining resources that could otherwise be used for economic growth (SDG 8). Ensuring that health investments do not compromise economic stability requires careful planning and resource allocation.

Advancing sustainable, inclusive science- and evidence-based implementing solutions” are essential for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its core promise of leaving no one behind. By integrating scientific research into policymaking, promoting diversity and inclusivity in science, and using data-driven approaches, we can develop effective strategies to address global challenges and ensure that no one is

left behind. As we move forward, it is imperative to foster collaboration, innovation, and commitment to sustainable practices that benefit all members of society and the planet. With less than one-fifth of the goal on track, the world is failing to deliver on the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals. Climate crises, political instability, and global challenges significantly hinder the progress of Sustainable Development. The broad nature of the SDGs can make it difficult for any organization to tackle all of them.

This means that CIFA, and other organizations, must focus on specific goals and areas where they can have the most impact. To address these complex issues, a multifaceted approach is essential. Only through such concerted efforts can we truly honor our commitment to leaving no one behind in our pursuit of a sustainable and equitable future for all.

The synergies, contradictions, and overlaps between SDGs 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17 highlight the complexity of sustainable development. While integrated approaches are essential, potential conflicts must be managed to ensure balanced progress. Science- and evidence-based solutions are indispensable in this endeavor, providing the knowledge and tools necessary to navigate the challenges and seize the opportunities of sustainable development. By leveraging scientific insights and fostering partnerships, the global community can move closer to achieving the ambitious vision of the SDGs.

CIFA actively engages with the SDGs, as evidenced by their participation in UN forums and workshops related to SDGs financing. In essence, CIFA is making positive strides in promoting SDG-related investments. Still, the wider financial community must overcome challenges related to data, returns, awareness, to name just a few, and the sheer scale of the SDGs.

Undeniably, a loss of faith in sustainability has been evident across global financial markets over the last few years. Inflows into sustainable funds were still strong and hit \$645bn globally in 2021. However, according to Morningstar data, they plunged to merely \$36bn in 2024. Only by focusing first on the ‘creation of wealth’ will the world be able to tackle other global objectives, such as sustainability and the whole 2030 Agenda.

CIFA, as its main goal, strives to make SDG-related investments attractive to private investors.



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22. Joint statement by Criminologists Without Borders Inc and World Society of Victimology

The World Society of Victimology and Criminologists Without Borders welcome the opportunity to contribute to the 2025 HLPF. We emphasize that achieving the 2030 Agenda hinges on addressing structural violence, gender inequality, and the marginalization of victims—especially those most affected by intersecting forms of oppression.

Feminist criminology, rooted in evidence-based research and the lived realities of women and girls, offers crucial insights into the gendered dynamics of harm, justice, and systemic exclusion. By linking feminist criminological perspectives to SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and SDG 14 (Life Below Water), we call for a multi-dimensional and justice-centered approach to development.

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Legal systems often perpetuate gender-based violence through victim-blaming, inadequate responses, and lack of access to justice. Criminal justice reforms must center survivors' voices and address intersectional inequalities. Gender-transformative policies grounded in feminist research are essential to dismantle patriarchal norms and institutions that hinder progress toward gender equality.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

Violence against women and girls is both a cause and consequence of poor health outcomes. Feminist criminology reveals the mental, physical, and social impacts of victimization, including intimate partner violence and institutional neglect. Integrating trauma-informed and victim-centered approaches into health and justice systems is critical to ensuring comprehensive well-being.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Feminist criminology advocates for transdisciplinary and cross-sectoral collaborations that prioritize grassroots knowledge, particularly from the Global South. We call for equitable partnerships that respect the autonomy of local actors, uplift feminist movements, and challenge the global imbalances in criminological knowledge production.

SDG 14: Life Below Water

Women in coastal and fishing communities face heightened vulnerabilities due to environmental degradation, illegal fishing, and climate-related displacement. Feminist criminologists document how these environmental harms intersect with other forms of gendered labor exploitation and systemic exclusion. Sustainable ocean governance must incorporate gendered analyses of harm and support women's leadership in conservation.

Conclusion

To leave no one behind, we must embed feminist criminological insights into development planning, implementation, and monitoring. Justice, inclusivity, and scientific rigor must underpin all efforts to fulfill the 2030 Agenda.



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23. Diligent Care for Creative Intelligence Development

Climatic and Environmental Adaptation through Maternal Skill Education: Enhances Unborn Child Development and Creative Intelligence

Description

Current climate changes, water and environmental pollution show that beyond advocacy more need to be done. A game changing innovation is the development and implementation of Smart Maternal Strategies: Our purpose is to reduce climate change, water and environment threat to unborn child development beyond sickness and treatment. The aim is to achieve sustainable healthy intelligent children. Smart Maternal Skill education gets prospective mothers play their part in their pregnancy. It is women and unborn child's first Human Right. It also helps reduce maternal/child mortality and morbidity ratio common in developing countries.

Since 2005, through seminars and conferences our team has trained over five thousand Nigerians on maternal skill. The strategies were product of evidence based studies in partnership with Bayero University Kano Nigeria 2003-2008 and supervised by Professor Danjuma Maiwada. The study Theme: “Climate and Environmental Factors Affecting Human Wellbeing, Learning and Performance” The finding helped our team author two books:

1. UN SDG Maternal Skill Education.
2. Unborn-Child IQ Development Manual

Science shows that adversity has a detrimental effect on the physical and emotional development of unborn child and children. According to Professor James Leeckman, Director of Research, Yale University Child Study Centre “There is need for positive Preconception and Early Child Care as children are in many ways the hidden victims of any pandemic and environmental issue”.

World Health Organization (WHO) defines physical and emotional wellbeing and emotional development starts from preconception environment. Thus, pollution and endemic conditions negate unborn child emotional and physical development. Being sick during pregnancy also negates unborn child development. Hence, a positive climate and environmental action helps mother and unborn child develop optimal health and potential towards closing gaps in inequality, education, peace and justice.

Expected Impact of Project

1. Babies are born with high IQ points and APGAR scores, thus closing inequality gap.
2. Provides foundation for new-born who become next generation innovative intelligent entrepreneurs.
3. Offer preconception preparedness and results to positive women health throughout pregnancy and fast physiologically recovery from child delivery.
4. Offer lifestyle adaptation to extreme heat, disease burden, malaria and low nutrition.
5. It empowers society to reduce drastically funding need for health care.

UN ECOSOC confirmed Smart Maternal Skill Education as Game Changing Action: SDG 10 Reduced Inequality, See page 19: <https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-01/ECOSOC%20Partnership%20Forum%20Stakeholder%20Consultation%20Summary%20%286%29.pdf>

We are seeking funding and an opportunity to present this work to wider audience.



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24. Earth Law Center

Earth's life forms and systems are at a critical inflection point. Human exploitation of a world that it views as proprietary has led to compounding global crises: climate change, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, extinction of species, disease and socioeconomic inequality. Recognizing that the decisions we take and policies we follow now will determine whether these challenges become irreversible, Earth Law Center urges ECOSOC to prioritize Rights of Nature initiatives to advance the SDGs for leaving no one behind.

Historically, the sustainable development approach to addressing environmental challenges has been primarily anthropocentric. Although the SDG framework has gained widespread support from governments, businesses, and civil society, large-scale ecological degradation has accelerated as Nature continues to be valued for the services it supplies to humans rather than for its own intrinsic worth. The UN "Harmony with Nature" initiative promotes a biocentric approach to implementing the SDGs through UN General Assembly resolutions and Interactive Dialogues on the relationship between humans and nature. These Dialogues have laid the foundations for achieving the SDGs through an Earth-centered vision that includes new legal paradigms that recognize the Rights of Nature as well as human environmental rights.

Earth law (i.e., the emerging field of Earth-centered laws developing worldwide) and the Rights of Nature are inclusive of all life forms on Earth. It complements human rights by promoting a healthy and sustainable planet, which is essential for human well-being. The Earth law movement is in constant dialogue with human rights and includes such fields as Earth Law which supports Indigenous rights, governance and legal systems for the protection of the Rights of Mother Earth; the right to a healthy environment; and the rights of future generations.

The adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Diversity Framework (GBF) in 2022 provides a critical opportunity to advance ecocentrism and the Rights of Mother Earth on a global basis. To effectively implement the provisions of the GBF, it is crucial that countries adopt Mother Earth centric actions and integrate a rights-based approach to Nature into their NBSAPs. Most critically, these actions on a global basis are essential to make a transformative shift toward recognizing the intrinsic value of Nature at the highest levels. This approach not only enhances biodiversity conservation but also ensures a sustainable and healthy environment for all.

The UN General Assembly's adoption of the landmark resolution recognizing the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right is a significant step forward in ensuring that environmental protection and human well-being are considered together. (A/RES/76/300, 28 July 2022). As stated by the Special Rapporteur on the Environment, the goal is that this recognition "will serve as a catalyst for systemic and transformative changes to produce a just and sustainable future in harmony with nature." To adequately address climate change and achieve a clean, healthy and sustainable future as a human right, ECOSOC must proactively usher in a new, ecocentric paradigm of protection and respect for all life on the planet.



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25. Education Globale et Développement

The long experience has shown us that cooperation based all-inclusive partnerships are key to sustainable growth and development. These partnerships should be global and non-discriminatory in nature. Any present lack of cooperation and harmonious exchange need to be resolved via mediation and in promoting mutual understanding. Again, the experience has shown such mutual understanding, encouraging the appreciation and positive interest based cooperation could multiply the outcomes of the partnership. So, any solution to the challenges in achieving Sustainable Development Goals, we believe, must have this foundational procedure in place. Because, without this foundational procedure, the process of achieving Sustainable Development Goals in leaving no one behind would not be achieved and would not be sustainable at all. The present hurdles in achieving Sustainable Development Goals like non cooperative elements, old traditional exclusivity and even adversarial attitudes need to be carefully and empathetically looked into and harmony must be created in order to be successful. Success here means a full-fledged and complete win-win condition in *achieving all the SDGs in leaving no one behind*. Beyond the good concept and profound ideas ensuring and encouraging cooperation by all in going beyond one's own reservations, it is a crucial requirement. Because such hurdles are present in almost all the arenas, communities and fields whether economic, political, religious, scientific, educational, in governance or even within civil-society and this listing is non-exhaustive.

Thus, SDGs crucially demand above all to address the attitude and structural changes in promoting the environment conducive to appreciation, encouragement and cooperation with the other entity, initiating perhaps at varying degrees, but this critically needs be made now and progressed sustainably and in speed. This would bring us out of the great concerns which we find today in global affairs affecting definitely all the areas in SDGs. We are happy that under the able stewardship of the ECOSOC and the leadership of the UN we can definitely hope to bring to fruition the crucial need of reforming the world via the inescapable responsibility in achieving *all the Sustainable Development Goals in leaving no one behind*.

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26. Escuela del Estudio de la Intuición Enseñanza de Valores, Asociación Civil Sin Fines De Lucro

Dear Council,

we are honored to address you in joining the 2025 goal of promoting sustainable, inclusive, and evidence-based solutions to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

Escuela del Estudio de Intuición, Enseñanza de Valores (School for the Study of Intuition, Teaching Values) is an NGO that offers a new, free teaching method to communities around the world to help them achieve the 17 SDGs. This method was created in 1990 and is already taught as a subject in secondary schools in the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The EDEI's method fundamentally transforms the behavior of adults and young people, guiding them toward the Common Good in every situation of their daily lives. Values through Intuition is a new theory, and its teaching is free.

We can empirically demonstrate its results thanks to our statistics that measure the integration of moral values in each student. In the short term, students develop their full potential to study or work, live healthy lives, and protect the other beings with whom they live.

We have been part of the Council since June 24, 2020, and since then, we have had one fundamental objective: to ask the Council's highest authorities for a brief opportunity to show them how this method works in such difficult times for humanity.

We offer a solution.

We're not saying it's the only one. But it is new and different.



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27. Europe Business Assembly Limited

Europe Business Assembly (EBA) remains fully committed to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our mission strongly supports inclusive, science-driven solutions aimed at improving health and well-being, quality education, innovation and infrastructure, and the development of sustainable cities and communities.

For over 25 years, EBA has organized international forums, academic conferences, and business summits in Oxford and globally, focused on accessible education, public health, infrastructure development, and sustainable urban planning. These platforms have connected a global network of experts and leaders whose work positively impacts lives in regions from Latin America and Africa to Europe and Asia.

Our initiatives are grounded in practical application. For example, we advocate for regular health screenings as a simple yet effective way to prevent disease and enable early intervention. Many of our members provide free testing facilities and promote healthy lifestyles in their communities.

In December 2024, we established a permanent Psychology Research Department at our Oxford premises, supporting mental health and resilience by offering practical tools to manage stress and life challenges.

Education remains a top priority. Through our international university network, we promote access to continuous learning, including online courses and vocational training. These opportunities empower individuals to upskill, seek new employment, and adapt to changing economic landscapes.

This knowledge sharing fuels innovation, entrepreneurship, and sustainable economic growth. Our recognition programmes spotlight outstanding businesses and individuals who model Corporate Social Responsibility, investment in staff, and sustainable practices.

In urban development, our members champion green construction methods and prioritize well-being in city planning, promoting eco-friendly materials and integrated health and wellness spaces.

Based on our extensive experience, we recommend greater engagement of private sector actors and grassroots initiatives across all levels of the UN system. EBA stands ready as a reliable partner in accelerating progress toward the SDGs and improving lives worldwide.



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28. European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO)

Addressing cancer to advance Sustainable Development Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (SDG 3)

Our statement highlights key challenges and evidence-based solutions in cancer prevention and control that are essential to achieving SDG 3 and reducing global health inequities.

3. Overview of the issues

One of the most pressing challenges to progress on SDG 3 is the increasing global burden of cancer, compounded by a mounting need for healthcare services. By 2050, global cancer cases are expected to rise by 77%—from 20 million in 2022 to over 35 million; low- and medium-Human Development Index (HDI) countries will bear the highest burden, with their cancer mortality projected to nearly double.

4. A way forward

Prevention is the most cost-effective cancer control strategy, with 30–50% of cases preventable). Policy measures should prioritise tobacco control, cancer prevention with regards to alcohol consumption, air pollution reduction, vaccination against Human Papilloma Viruses (HPV) and the Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), and regulation of carcinogens.

Countries should guarantee Universal Health Coverage (UHC) benefit packages to their entire population, that include a core set of comprehensive, safe, affordable, accessible, effective, and high-quality services for prevention, screening, diagnosis, treatment according to guidelines, palliative care, and rehabilitative services for cancer. The packages must be well funded and the provision of these services should not result in financial hardship for patients or lead to catastrophic and generational impoverishment.

Investment in the oncology workforce is urgent. Enhanced training, retention, and burnout prevention strategies are needed to ensure sustainable care delivery globally.

Sustained and equitable support for clinical trials and cancer research, including for rare cancers, is essential to improve outcomes and quality of life for patients.

Finally, cancer services must be integrated into emergency preparedness frameworks to ensure continuity of care during crises. Strengthening health systems at secondary and tertiary level – where patients with cancer are predominately treated - is critical for disaster risk reduction.

ESMO offers freely available cancer resources on our website www.esmo.org to support countries in delivering on the three dimensions of UHC:

1. The ‘ESMO Global Curriculum in Medical Oncology’ supports training the necessary workforce to increase population coverage.
2. The evidence-based ‘ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines’ and ‘Pan-Asian Adapted Guidelines’ can support decisions to cost-effectively expand essential health services.
3. The ‘ESMO-Magnitude of Clinical Benefit Scale’ and ‘ESMO Scale for Clinical Actionability of molecular Targets’ can support countries to prioritize the use of cancer medicines to both improve health outcomes and reduce the financial burden of health services.



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29. Fédération Européenne des Femmes Actives en Famille

Fédération Européenne des Femmes Actives en Famille (FEFAF) represents families across Europe – particularly those engaged in unpaid care and domestic work. This essential contribution remains largely invisible in economic and policy frameworks, despite being foundational to sustainable development.

As we mark **UN@80: Catalyzing Change**, we reaffirm a simple but vital truth: there is no sustainable future without recognizing, valuing, and supporting unpaid care work – overwhelmingly performed by women. Families, though often overlooked as agents of change, are where values are nurtured, habits formed, and everyday decisions made that impact climate, social cohesion, and economic wellbeing.

Contemporary development models reward market-based productivity while consistently undervaluing caregiving, household work, and community building. This imbalance has profound consequences. When families are overburdened by dual full-time employment and rigid structures, sustainable living becomes unachievable. The care of children, older adults, and communities is deprioritized in favor of consumption-driven systems that worsen inequality and environmental degradation.

The care economy, though absent from GDP metrics, underpins every other sector. It supports social resilience and enables healthy societies and economies. Ignoring this reality undermines the very foundations of sustainable development.

Scientific research underscores the importance of early childhood development and the long-term value of stable, responsive caregiving. Yet public policy still favors formal employment over parental presence, with little regard for developmental or ecological consequences. Sustainability demands time – for growing food, preparing meals, repairing goods, active transport, and mindful consumption. But time is increasingly scarce in modern family life. This paradox must be addressed.

We call for a redefinition of progress that extends beyond GDP to include human well-being and planetary health. The 2030 Agenda cannot be achieved if unpaid carers remain invisible and unsupported.

We therefore urge Member States to:

Recognize unpaid care work as central to sustainable development.

Ensure economic and social protections for unpaid carers.

Enable families to adopt sustainable lifestyles through flexible work, parental support, and education.

Adopt indicators that reflect well-being, care, and ecological balance.

Furthermore, we must reject the narrative that equates consumption with fulfillment. True progress lies in creating systems where care is valued, time is protected, and families are empowered to live in harmony with one another and the planet.

The United Nations, as it turns 80, holds a historic opportunity to **catalyze transformative change**. Let us ensure that care, sustainability, and inclusion become not peripheral considerations but core pillars of global development.



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30. Fondation Ostad Elahi - Ethique et Solidarité Humaine

La pandémie de COVID-19 a ravivé les questionnements éthiques et spirituels liés à la santé. Ainsi l'OMS a souligné l'importance de « renforcer la santé mentale et spirituelle, le bien-être et la résilience » des individus. Conformément à l'Objectif de Développement Durable n°3 qui vise à “permettre à tous de vivre en bonne santé et promouvoir le bien-être de tous à tout âge”, la Fondation Ostad Elahi confirme que la pratique d'une spiritualité naturelle, c'est-à-dire respectueuse du corps et de l'esprit, contribue au bien-être individuel et au développement d'une société harmonieuse.

L'essentiel de la réflexion d'Ostad Elahi (1895-1974) fut consacré à définir les conditions de la santé de l'âme et de son perfectionnement. Dans cette approche, l'âme est conçue comme notre réalité véritable et le corps et son environnement comme le milieu nécessaire à son développement. À la mort, imprégnée de toutes les expériences vécues, l'âme poursuit sa croissance dans un autre milieu (hypothèse émise désormais par un nombre croissant de recherches scientifiques). Ce qui permet un développement sain de l'âme est la pratique régulière et réfléchie des principes d'une éthique authentique. Cette pratique implique de vivre au cœur de la société, au contact des autres, en luttant contre les résistances pulsionnelles ou raisonnables qui, en nous, s'opposent au respect des droits légitimes d'autrui et à la dignité humaine, à commencer par la sienne. Veiller au développement de son âme est ici de la responsabilité de tout un chacun, tout comme chacun est responsable, selon ses moyens, d'entretenir la santé de son corps.

Le développement sain de l'âme a un effet équilibrant sur le psychisme et, par ricochet, sur la santé du corps. Il a été établi par exemple que la qualité des pensées et des émotions impacte l'efficacité du système immunitaire, que ruminer des pensées agressives, pessimistes, coléreuses, etc., affecte la santé physique et qu'inversement, la pratique de principes éthiques tels que la gratitude ou l'altruisme contribue au mieux-être physique et psychique. De plus, une telle approche spirituelle évite de s'identifier totalement au corps, ce qui constitue un soutien inestimable lorsque le corps se dégrade avec la maladie ou la vieillesse.

La Fondation Ostad Elahi formule ainsi aux pays de l'ECOSOC les recommandations suivantes :

- Inscrire au sein de leurs programmes éducatifs l'apprentissage des principes éthiques ;
- Soutenir les recherches scientifiques visant à mettre en évidence, voire à quantifier, l'impact de la spiritualité sur la santé physique et mentale.



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31. Fondazione di ricerca scientifica ed umanistica Antonio Meneghetti

In celebration of the United Nations' 80th anniversary and in alignment with the 2025 High-Level Political Forum theme, the Antonio Meneghetti Scientific and Humanistic Research Foundation presents a cultural and scientific initiative that embodies inclusive, evidence-based pathways to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals. This statement highlights the "Lizori Project" as a model of regeneration that links sustainability, human dignity, and intergenerational dialogue.

The Foundation actively promotes scientific research, education, and culture rooted in humanistic values. In September 2024, the Foundation participated in the United Nations "Summit of the Future", reaffirming its commitment to sustainable development and global dialogue.

Among the Foundation's key actions is "Lizori. Signs and Dialogues" a cultural-scientific initiative held in the restored medieval village of Lizori (Italy), aimed at fostering intergenerational and intercultural exchange. The event brought together scholars, youth, artists, and professionals to reflect on the human role in shaping sustainable communities. The regeneration of Lizori itself—once a ruined village—was based on principles of ecological architecture, cultural heritage preservation, and social inclusion. Today, it stands as a living model of sustainable living, combining tradition and innovation.

The event was organized in partnership with Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering of the University of Perugia and was presented at the Economic Forum "Open Innovations: from the Creativity of the Individual to Science-Based Innovative Economy" at the Latvian Academy of Sciences in Riga.

This initiative was also presented at the 8th NYC Green School Conference 2024 organized by Green Mentors at the ILR School of Cornell University Conference Center, in the United States, where the Foundation showcased Lizori as a case study of sustainable transformation led by civil society. The dialogue underscored the importance of place-based approaches, where local identity and education become tools for global impact. This event was aligned with the Summit of the Future and Climate Week NYC.

The Lizori Project demonstrates that small communities can be global leaders in sustainability when guided by inclusive, value-driven, and scientific principles. The Foundation calls for stronger collaboration between academic institutions, civil society, and international organizations to support culturally rooted models of sustainable living.

We recommend recognizing the role of culture and humanistic education as a driver of social innovation and resilience. The Foundation advocates for support of integrated projects that combine environmental sustainability with community well-being and scientific dissemination.

As the United Nations marks 80 years, we believe it is time to catalyze a shift toward a development paradigm that places the human person—thinking, acting, and creating—at the center of sustainable progress.



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32. Fundação Antonio Meneghetti

Encouraging youth and educators to research on the SDGs for a better future for all - Fundação Antonio Meneghetti

This statement supports the theme of the 2025 High Level Political Forum, which is stated as follows: advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind. It also contributes to the reflections on the theme of the general debate of the HLS, “UN@80: Catalysing Change”. Remembering that the 2030 Agenda is an action plan for people, the planet and prosperity, which seeks to strengthen universal peace with greater freedom and recognizes that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, the question we would like to ask in this brief statement is: how are we preparing young people to be perpetrators of research for the advancement of sustainability, inclusiveness, with solutions based on evidence and science?

Fundação Antonio Meneghetti maintains 28 social and educational projects for the community in Brazil that practice support for different Sustainable Development Goals, based on the philosophical principles of ontopsychological pedagogy initiated by Academician Professor Antonio Meneghetti. Also, the foundation maintains a higher education institution, *Antonio Meneghetti Faculdade*, which currently has over 1,800 students. The experience has been that, by encouraging the subject of SDGs among young students and faculty, promoting the topic continuously at academic events and bringing the results of SDG projects into the college, there is a natural interest among these students and their teachers in developing creative research aimed at achieving the SDGs. To expand this work, we also created a Call for Projects, in which teachers from the public elementary and high school system throughout the state of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) can propose creative initiatives focused on the SDGs to receive financial support from the foundation. To date, over 150 projects have been supported, transforming the creativity of teachers into a tool for achieving solutions for sustainability.

Encouraging different stakeholders to approach SDGs in classrooms, whether in higher, secondary or primary education, is therefore a recommendation for the path forward. The more different stakeholders come together to disseminate the SDGs in educational format among schools and universities, the more researchers and teachers, will engage in creating the research necessary for a sustainable future for all.



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33. Fundação Terra dos Servos de Deus

The Fundação Terra dos Servos de Deus, a Brazilian NGO in consultative status with ECOSOC, submits this statement to the 2025 High-Level Political Forum to share insights from its program Genius da Terra — an initiative designed to combat intergenerational poverty and social exclusion through sustainable, evidence-based educational practices.

Rooted in the semi-arid region of Pernambuco, one of Brazil's most socioeconomically challenged areas, Genius da Terra addresses the critical intersections of SDG 3 (Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 17 (Global Partnerships).

This program was created in response to data revealing structural disadvantages among rural and peri-urban youth, including high dropout rates, poor access to health and employment opportunities, and a lack of gender-sensitive support. Through a model grounded in scientific evidence and local partnerships, the program offers comprehensive formation in three pillars:

1. Scientific and Digital Literacy – Students receive training in STEM disciplines and digital tools, bridging local talent to global innovation networks.
2. Entrepreneurship and Life Skills – Focused on inclusive, sustainable development, the curriculum fosters leadership, critical thinking, and resilience.
3. Health and Psychosocial Support – Integrating mental health care, nutritional education, and reproductive rights, especially for girls and young women.

Genius da Terra operates through collaborative governance involving local schools, health agents, universities, and cultural institutions. The outcomes are rigorously monitored via social impact indicators and aligned with national and international development frameworks.

Initial results have shown a significant improvement in school retention, reduction in teenage pregnancy, increase in youth employment readiness, and greater female participation in community decision-making.

We urge Member States and international stakeholders to recognize and replicate inclusive, place-based educational models like Genius da Terra as effective mechanisms for ensuring that no one is left behind. Further, we call for reinforced investments in multi-stakeholder partnerships (SDG 17) that empower youth in marginalized territories with the tools, knowledge, and confidence to shape a sustainable future.



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34. Fundacion Cultural Baur, A.C.

In accordance with Resolution A/RES/79/1, which adopted “*The Pact for the Future and its annexes*”, the Fundación Cultural Baur implemented a **Best Practice** in April 2025 during the *Baur International Model United Nations* (BIMUN), by launching the first simulation of the committee entitled “*The Pact for the Future, the Global Digital Compact, and the Declaration on Future Generations*.”

With a recognized 27-year history, Fundación Cultural Baur is known for annually convening over 300 young students from various national and international educational institutions at the Colegio Carol Baur. Through dialogue, negotiation, agreements, and commitments, these students pursue viable responses and concrete solutions aimed at accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In this year’s *Pact for the Future and its annexes* committee simulation, 66 high school students participated, focusing on the five SDGs identified for review at the 2025 High-Level Political Forum under the auspices of ECOSOC: SDGs 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17, including those concerning the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities.

This committee was realized for the first time in Latin America and the Caribbean, and was characterized by the following **Best Practices**: the participation and representation of students from the 33 member and associate States of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Being an innovation, to promote, share, and document in a cross-cutting manner through a *regional approach and perspective* in one of the United Nations’ five main economic regions—an experience that could be adapted and replicated in other Model United Nations (MUN) simulations for organizing their work.

Under the committee’s lemma, “...*striving for achieving a world that is safe, peaceful, just, equal, inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous*...”, students, both as country delegates and as individuals, presented and adopted their conclusions in a **Formal Declaration**, characterized by both *effectiveness* (with positive and measurable outcomes) and *sustainability* (with long-term impact).

By presenting this simulation as a **Best Practice**, we reaffirm our commitment to youth development in the academic, educational, and cultural spheres—fostering their skills, awareness, and understanding of today’s political, social, environmental, and economic realities.

Through this innovative initiative, we respectfully suggest that this educational activity be encouraged, promoted, and continued within the various Model United Nations (MUN) frameworks, in order to strengthen the preparation of young people through experiential learning and hands-on practice in international diplomacy.

Thank you.



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35. Fundación Luz María

Fundación Luz María is honored to contribute to the 2025 ECOSOC High-Level Segment on the theme “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind.”

As an organization dedicated to ending domestic violence against women and girls, promoting holistic well-being, access to education, and equitable opportunities for vulnerable populations, Fundación Luz María underscores the urgent need to ground sustainable development in inclusive, community-centered, and evidence-informed approaches. The past five years have presented unprecedented global challenges, from the continuing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, armed conflicts, and climate change to increasing displacement, gender-based violence, and digital inequality.

In response, Fundación Luz María has adopted an integrated and participatory model for sustainable development that prioritizes the voices of those most affected. Our work is rooted in a rights-based framework and guided by the principle of “nothing about us, without us.”

On legal support front, Fundación Luz María helps the victims of domestic violence to connect them with legal resources and provides legal representation in courts to ensure the victims’ rights are protected. These initiatives address the needs of communities affected by violence, forced migration, and chronic poverty.

As the United Nations marks its 80th anniversary, we recognize the opportunity to drive bold and transformative action. We must move beyond symbolic inclusion and commit to structural shifts in how development is financed, implemented, and monitored. A whole-of-society approach is needed—one that leverages the strengths of civil society, youth movements, academia, the private sector, and multilateral institutions.

To this end, Fundación Luz María calls on Member States and development partners to:

1. Establish national frameworks for inclusive, community-led science that integrates local knowledge into policymaking and planning.
2. Expand access to open data, early warning systems, and digital infrastructure in marginalized regions. Data transparency must be accompanied by investments in digital literacy and inclusive communication strategies.
3. Mainstream mental health and well-being across all sectors of development, recognizing mental health as both a human right and a foundation for resilience.
4. Support intergenerational dialogue and youth leadership in sustainable development processes. Youth must be included not only as beneficiaries but as decision-makers, researchers, and innovators.
5. Promote gender-responsive and intersectional approaches that address the root causes of inequality, including patriarchy, racism, colonialism, and ableism.
6. Scale up investments in climate adaptation and mitigation strategies that are locally driven, environmentally sustainable, and socially just. This includes community-based disaster risk reduction and nature-based solutions.
7. Strengthen mechanisms for accountability and transparency, including civil society monitoring of SDG implementation, participatory budgeting, and social audits.

Leaving no one behind requires us not only to reach the furthest behind first but to transform the systems that perpetuate exclusion. We remain steadfast in our commitment to advancing integrated, inclusive, and science-based solutions that uphold human dignity, equity, and opportunities for current and future generations.

Together, let us turn this decade of action into a decade of transformation.



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36. Fundación Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its relevance in guaranteeing women's rights.

The Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network urges states to make greater commitments to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs, especially those under review, as structural pillars of sustainable development.

Guaranteeing comprehensive health, and especially women's sexual and reproductive health, is indispensable for deciding on our bodies and lives, as a pillar of our autonomy. We are the ones who mostly assume the tasks of paid and unpaid care, we are the link between health problems and their attention, being the first health agents who go to the institutional systems to articulate and complement our ancestral care practices.

Caregiving strategies imply an invaluable way of caring for life, but they entail an overload of responsibilities and tasks that have consequences on health, labor insertion, the possibility of political and social participation because they are generally considered as a biological determination and therefore included in a sexual distribution of family and social responsibilities. Some SDG challenges under review:

In health:

Reduce the adolescent fertility rate, one of the highest in the world; Reduce the high mortality from preventable causes related to pregnancy/childbirth.

In work/care:

Generate greater equity with respect to time spent on domestic and care work, between men and women; Reduce female unemployment.

Gender equality:

Eradicate violence, early unions, femicide and political underrepresentation, among others.

Latin America continues to be the most unequal region in the world and with the least redistributive effect of its fiscal policy. The financing of public policies and structures for gender equality, such as comprehensive care systems, systems for prevention and attention to cases of gender violence, active labor policies for women, and the institutionalization of women's mechanisms continues to be very limited. Public spending on gender issues in the region has represented, on average, less than 1% of GDP.

A paradigm shift requires a cultural change that is impossible without political and institutional alliances that understand that the only sustainable development is with women on board, and with the participation of their organizations in the design, implementation and monitoring of the policies that decide on their lives.



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37. Geology for Global Development

Reducing disaster risk is essential for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Natural hazards—such as earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and landslides—have devastating effects on lives, health, and well-being (SDG 3), livelihoods, and economic growth (SDG 8). These events disproportionately impact the most vulnerable, with women and girls often bearing a heavier burden (SDG 5).

Disaster risk reduction and resilience are central, cross-cutting themes of the SDGs. Scientists specializing in natural hazards play a crucial role in advancing these objectives. Understanding Earth systems and dynamics is fundamental to hazard analysis, which—along with assessing other disaster risk drivers—shapes the actions needed to mitigate and manage disaster risks. To effectively implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and support the broader 2030 Agenda, strong science partnerships and knowledge exchange (as called for by SDG 17) are vital.

Here, we outline two key recommendations to ensure that countries have access to the high-quality science and partnerships necessary for reducing risk and building a sustainable future.

1. **Enhance Understanding of Disaster Risk in All Its Dimensions.** To reduce disaster risk, it is essential to understand fully the complex and dynamic nature of risk, including hazard characteristics. Knowledge of Earth resources, systems and dynamics forms the foundation for building resilient communities and infrastructure. Institutions involved in data collection, management, integration, and analysis must receive sustained and long-term support to ensure we have a comprehensive and evolving understanding of risk. Institutions like volcano observatories, seismic networks, geological surveys, and meteorological stations play a critical role in providing public goods and securing development gains.
2. **Strengthen Support for Scientific Institutions in Low-Income and Least-Developed Countries.** The international community must identify ways to accelerate support to scientific institutions in low-income and least-developed countries. These regions often face multiple, interconnected hazards, yet local institutions monitoring and reducing these risks often lack essential equipment and training. International collaborations, essential for capacity-building and technology transfer, are under threat due to cuts in Official Development Assistance (ODA). To ensure that no one is left behind, all actors must prioritize and strengthen support for these vital institutions, listening to their needs and aligning resources accordingly.

Together, these actions will increase the availability of science for disaster risk reduction, helping to drive progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, ensuring that no one is left behind.



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38. Global Vision India Foundation

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States, offers a comprehensive roadmap for creating a better and more sustainable future for all. Sustainability is the foundation of the 2030 Agenda. Inclusion is not merely a moral imperative; it is essential for effective development. The benefits of progress must be equitably shared across all segments of society, particularly among the most vulnerable and marginalized. Evidence-based solutions rely on data, research, and scientific methods to inform policies and interventions. Technology and innovation play a pivotal role in accelerating SDG progress. However, innovation must be guided by ethical considerations and a commitment to equity to ensure it benefits all.

Barriers in Developing Countries

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in developing countries is often hindered by a complex web of interrelated challenges. While the ambition of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is universal, the capacity to deliver on these goals varies significantly across regions. Developing nations, in particular, face unique obstacles that slow or compromise the realization of sustainable and inclusive progress. Many developing countries operate with constrained national budgets, limiting their ability to invest in sustainable infrastructure, education, health systems, and environmental protections. Access to timely, reliable, and disaggregated data is essential for evidence-based policymaking. However, many low-income countries face severe data deficits, due to limited statistical capacity, outdated census systems, or a lack of investment in data infrastructure. Marginalized communities, including women, indigenous peoples, and rural populations, often lack access to quality services, education, and employment.

Some Statistics

In 2022, over 60% of low-income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa were at high risk of debt distress or already experiencing it (IMF, 2022). Countries like Zambia and Ghana faced severe budgetary pressures, leading to cuts in health and education spending core areas for SDG progress. Haiti ranked 170 out of 180 in the 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index (Transparency International). As of 2021, Sierra Leone had no comprehensive national statistical system in place to track most SDG indicators. According to the UN, only 42% of SDG indicators could be tracked across least developed countries due to insufficient data systems. Malawi spends less than 0.3% of its GDP on research and development (R&D), compared to over 2% in high-income countries (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2023). Bangladesh experiences annual losses of 1.3% of GDP due to climate-related disasters (World Bank, 2022). Rising sea levels threaten over 17% of its land area, potentially displacing more than 20 million people by 2050. Over 65% of India's population lives in rural areas, where access to quality healthcare and education remains limited. To overcome persistent structural challenges and accelerate progress toward the SDGs, developing countries must adopt innovative, inclusive, and science-based approaches.



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39. God's Arm Global Foundation

SDG 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;

- FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION: Services for Children and Families: Maltreated, abused & neglected children through
- Child Day Care, Respite Care, Foster Family Home, Specialized Foster Home, Group Home, Private Child Welfare Institution, Mental Health Facility, Correctional Facility
- YOUTH, YOUNG PEOPLE & SCHOOL: the educational process is dynamic & wide ranging. Involving children, their families & institution called school, it is the context for school social worker. School is no longer a building, or simply a collection of classrooms in which teachers & pupils work together. School is conceptualized as a community of families & school personnel engaged in the educational process.
- Prevention of school violence & Enhancing multiculturalism and reducing racism in schools
- AGEISM: the involvement of harboring negative images of and attitudes towards people simply because they are older:
- Educating the public to see older adults as a “resources” instead of a burden. Emphasizing the significance of older adults as having sufficient numbers of wield political clout & become important participants in the political process.
- Educating upcoming generations to prepare to care for an increasing proportion of older adults, on the one hand, & for themselves as they age, on the other. And informal support network, Formal support network

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;

- Empowerment activate Breaking Glass Ceilings
- Girls in 360 Leadership ongoing (Ongoing program at GOD’S ARM GLOBAL FOUNDATION), bringing the leadership spirit into emergence with the girls, & women for transformational leadership in economy, education, media, religion, arts & entertainment, politics & governance

SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;

- Empowering young business owners and entrepreneurs
- Creating opportunities on information and communication (telecommunication) and digital economic knowledge in the advancement of economic: courses like scrum master, agile, programming language/coding with the positive usage of Artificial Intelligence & STEM which could generate profit by working from home and building business relationship with agencies in mitigating crimes and corruptions. This will help more people who are caught up in the web of internet fraud to have a mean of escape and be able to develop themselves and be useful to the society and government.

SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

- Partnership and collaboration with governmental, non-governmental & intergovernmental institutions always help to increase, accelerate & multiply growth in order to mitigate risks & risks to opportunities through strategic partnership & building systemic nexus synergies with micro, mezzo, macro and generalist methodologies to advance the sustainable development goals.

Targeted audience: Youth leaders, Religious leaders, Parliament members, Entrepreneurs, Advocates for change/Activists, Political leaders and Traditional Rulers, School managers & Educators, Community developers, Musicians and Entertainers



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40. HaritaDhara Research Development and Education Foundation

Building Sustainability through Games, AI, Open Education, and Maker Approach HaritaDhara Research Development and Education Foundation (HRDEF)

Games foster collaboration, problem-solving, behaviour change, computational thinking, and 21st Century life Skills. Our focus is on how can games introduce various topics climate change, water, energy, biodiversity, transportation, waste management, and provide improvement in learning through games playing and hands-on activities. Thus, young change maker can advance sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and leaving no one behind. Further, Youth and Community spearhead UN@80: Catalyzing Change and building Sustainability. Access to Technology, Quality education through Interactive learning with fun, play using games, hands-on activities, and maker approach is required within our education ecosystem as evident in India's NEP 2020. HRDEF designed games and hands-on activities based on Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts +Design, Mathematics (STEAM) to learn complex concepts related to SDGs, help them to change things around them for sustainable development. Our work explored above points and further research need to be carried out. How can we orient teacher training, curriculum towards AI, Games, Hands-on, Open Education, and sustainable development? How do we have measurable impact on sustainable lifestyles, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace, global citizenship, and diversity, equity, inclusion (DEI)?

Learners are using AI to develop Apps, accessible technologies such as translation, voice recognition systems, enabling students with different needs to interact effectively with educational tools, resources and empower them to actively participate in learning. Games, hands-on, maker approach, AI-assisted learning offer students personalised support during making and problem-solving process, provide guidance, tips, feedback to support their learning style. Through coding, mobile app development, STEAM program we can reduce gender gap and provide equality in technology. Using AI enhances knowledge of learners about data issues, privacy, biases, and its societal impact for good. Our work on Educating for Sustainable Development (ESD) involve children, youth for water, energy, waste, climate change, and transport issues using ICT. We conduct workshops for teachers, students, community members, and after-school program on the above. Participants played Board games on water, energy, disasters, Card game on medicinal plants learning about healthy living, technology supported games. Apps on SDGs, COVID-19, hands-on activities, quiz, model making, projects and other creative forms of expressions increased players motivation towards science, SDGs, and sustainability. Thus, through ESD, we are providing transforming learning environments, building capacity of educators, and empowering youth on a local level. Building global capacities, an inclusive, effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda require quality education, STI, and our work showed that students, youth understand, take action for climate change, SDGs, and change Lifestyle for Sustainable Future.



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41. Helen Woodward Animal Center

Helen Woodward Animal Center submits this statement to the High-Level Political Forum to emphasize the critical role of animal welfare in achieving the sustainable development goals.

As a leader in animal welfare, we have heard from areas affected by conflict and provided essential resources to under-resourced animal shelters during times of distress. These efforts not only address immediate needs for our rescue partners but also demonstrates our wider goals of compassion, biodiversity, and community well-being.

Both wild and domestic animals play a vital role in maintaining biological balance and enhancing the quality of life for humans. Their welfare is intrinsically linked to public health, environmental sustainability, and social cohesion. We must recall the One Health approach and Resolution 5/1 (Animal welfare – environment – sustainable development nexus), adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly in March 2022, calls for the integration of animal welfare into global development frameworks.

Scientific research continues to affirm the mental and physical health benefits of human-animal interaction. These include reduced cortisol levels and blood pressure, increased oxytocin, and improved emotional regulation. Animal-Assisted Therapy and Equine Therapeutic Riding programs have demonstrated positive outcomes in mental health, social-emotional learning, and motor development.

Human-animal interaction has helped prevent and manage noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular conditions, depression, and anxiety by promoting physical activity, reducing stress, and improving mental health. Integrating animal-assisted therapies into public health systems provides a compassionate, low-cost approach to addressing the growing global burden of NCDs. A study by the American Heart Association found that just 12 minutes with a dog lowered stress and anxiety in hospitalized heart failure patients, highlighting the measurable health impacts of animal interaction.

Additionally, the engagement of youth is essential to ensure the long-term protection of animals. By fostering advocacy and awareness among younger generations, we invest in a more ethical and sustainable future. The next generation can play a vital role in advancing the integration of animals into healthcare systems, especially as mental health emerges as a critical public policy priority. Expanding access to evidence-based animal-assisted therapies offers a cost-effective, scalable solution to address rising rates of anxiety, depression, and other noncommunicable mental health conditions—particularly in underserved and high-risk populations.

Helen Woodward Animal Center urges the international community to recognize animals as stakeholders in achieving sustainable development goals and by acting to ensure their protection alongside human and environmental well-being.



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42. Human Social Care Foundation

Human Social Care Foundation, NGO in consultative status with ECOSOC, welcomes this opportunity to contribute to the 2025 High-level Segment. Guided by the 2025 HLPF theme, our statement emphasizes civil society's crucial role in advancing sustainable and inclusive solutions, and realizing "leaving no one behind" as the UN marks its 80th anniversary.

Our work, spearheaded by Dr. Faizan Ahmed Azizi, demonstrates a consistent commitment to addressing systemic inequalities and promoting well-being at both national and international levels and promotes well-being. Dr. Azizi's contributions to India's New Education Policy 2016 highlight civil society's importance in shaping inclusive frameworks. His interventions, streamlining education loans and removing barriers to minority access to financial aid, have increased equity. His advocacy for the Right to Education Act in Maharashtra has benefited students.

During COVID-19, We mobilized to address challenges, including advocating for relief, ensuring dignified treatment of the deceased, and providing resources to vulnerable populations and migrant workers. Dr. Azizi also addressed healthcare system issues and advocated for school fee relief.

Beyond crisis response, our work focuses on long-term sustainable development: promoting education, addressing malnutrition, providing healthcare, and advocating for marginalized communities. Dr. Azizi raises human rights concerns and participates in the ECOSOC Partnership Forum to advocate for global equity.

We note the EGM report (24 November 2024) on barriers to civil society. We recommend:

- **Enhanced UN Support:** RCOs and DCO must proactively support ECOSOC NGOs, addressing bureaucratic hurdles and facilitating collaboration with Member States.
- **Targeted Assistance:** ECOSOC should provide financial support, with flexible UN grant access, to marginalized ECOSOC NGOs to strengthen their capacity for effective regional monitoring and implementation.

We are deeply concerned about the misuse of UN grants, influenced by state ideology, leading to neglect of minority areas. Civil society activists, particularly ECOSOC NGOs, face targeting. The UN must address this, support these NGOs, and require state members to report on development progress in these areas.

Escalating global inequality disproportionately impacts minorities, exacerbated by corruption, politicization, discrimination, and conflicts. Conflicts (e.g. in Ukraine, Syria, and Sudan) undermine sustainable development. We are particularly alarmed by the situation in Gaza, where paused aid exacerbates

the humanitarian crisis. The continued supply of weapons and other supports to states that violate international humanitarian and war rules must not be tolerated; such actions pave the way to further atrocities.

Strengthening civil society's role in achieving the 2030 Agenda is crucial. To truly leave no one behind, we urge Member States to:

- Enhance civil society engagement in policy processes.
- Prioritize inclusive policies addressing vulnerable populations.
- Strengthen accountability for SDG commitments.
- Protect civic space.
- Invest in data for evidence-based solutions.

Human Social Care Foundation is committed to partnering with the UN and Member States to advance the SDGs and build a more just and equitable world.



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43. Hunt Hill Farm Trust Inc

Hunt Hill Farm Trust Inc. (HHFT), an organization with consultative status with the UN ECOSOC since 2022, is dedicated to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through our commitment to youth empowerment, we align deeply with this year's joint theme, "Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind," and the general debate theme UN@80: Catalyzing Change.

Our Center of Excellence in New Milford, Connecticut, serves as both a cultural and educational hub, providing youth from diverse and underserved communities access to innovative training and resources. Through programs like the "Igniting Change Through Youth Social Entrepreneurship," presented during our ECOSOC – Youth Forum side event held on April 16, Hunt Hill Farm fosters creativity, entrepreneurship, and resilience. By removing barriers to opportunity, we empower young leaders to contribute meaningfully to local and global progress.

Hunt Hill Farm adopts a collaborative and evidence-based approach to its initiatives, addressing interconnected goals such as SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 - Gender Equality, SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals. Our programming combines experiential learning, ethical technology integration, and public-private partnerships to ensure inclusivity and sustainability.

A recent example is our retail store opportunity initiative, which provides participants with access to infrastructure, inventory, financial training, mentorship, and hands-on experience in marketing and social media. Building on this foundation, our ongoing collaboration with AI innovators like WALO AI will launch the "LivelyUp Youth-Leadership Engagement Platform." This secure, inclusive space equips youth with tools for creating impactful, sustainable ventures.

To catalyse tangible results, HHFT offers the following recommendations for member states and stakeholders:

1. **Expand investment in youth-centered innovation hubs:** Prioritize accessible training programs that build innovators from underprivileged backgrounds.
2. **Promote responsible digital transformation:** Ensure equitable access to AI-driven tools that enhance skills and inclusivity without fostering exclusion.
3. **Strengthen public-private partnerships:** Facilitate global networks that connect youth entrepreneurs with resources, mentorship, and markets.

Hunt Hill Farm SDGs proposals can potentially allocate access to funding opportunities and resources from international organizations, governments, and civil society that prioritize sustainable development initiatives.

By integrating these principles, Hunt Hill Farm is empowering youth to lead innovation, address systemic barriers, and drive forward the SDGs. At UN@80, we reaffirm our commitment to a sustainable and inclusive future where no one is left behind.



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44. Imamia Medics International

Imamia Medics International (IMI) is committed to advancing equitable access to health care, education, and socioeconomic development in underserved populations across more than 25 countries. Building on our global experience in health care, medical education, disaster relief, and gender equity, this statement offers recommendations—grounded in science, compassion, and inclusion—on Sustainable Development Goals 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 5 (Gender Equality), and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

SDG 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for All

Health disparities remain widespread, particularly in conflict zones, refugee populations, and low-resource settings. IMI's diverse health services including medical missions, clinics, and health education programs address critical gaps in access to quality healthcare at all levels and for critical health priorities including mental health. We recommend:

- **Strengthening health workforce resilience** through training, equitable deployment, and long-term retention strategies in high-need areas.
- **Integrating mental health** as a vital component of universal health coverage (UHC), especially for trauma-impacted communities.
- **Supporting community-based health solutions**, such as telehealth and local health worker engagement, to sustainably expand access.

In this context, **emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI)** offer great promise to extend diagnostic capacity and expertise to remote and underserved regions. IMI has implemented AI-enabled tools for diagnostics and triage. However, technology alone is not a solution. We urge the UN and Member States to **invest in sustainable digital infrastructure**, provide **clear ethical guidelines**, and establish **inclusive data governance**. AI systems must be trained on representative data to avoid replicating or amplifying systemic biases. When responsibly governed, AI can enhance—not replace—human-centered care and health equity.

SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

IMI empowers women through health education, health screening programs, leadership training, and advocacy. To accelerate progress on SDG 5, we recommend:

- **Investing in women-led health initiatives** and leadership pipelines in medicine, public health, and technology.

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- **Protecting and compensating women health workers and caregivers**, especially in under-resourced or high-risk environments.
 - **Promoting girls' education in STEM and digital health**, ensuring they participate in shaping and benefiting from the digital health future.

SDG 8: Promote Decent Work and Economic Growth

The healthcare sector is a proven engine of equitable economic opportunity. IMI supports youth and professionals through skills training, global mentorship, and entrepreneurship in health innovation.

We recommend:

- **Investment in workforce development** for digital health, and AI-integrated service models.
- **Vocational training in health tech and caregiving professions**, with a focus on youth and displaced persons.
- **Public-private partnerships** to create meaningful, technology-enabled employment in underserved regions.

IMI remains committed to partnering with governments, UN bodies, and civil society through multilateral cooperation, responsible innovation, and community-driven solutions—advancing the SDGs with science, compassion, and global solidarity by 2030.



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45. Institution of Occupational Safety and Health

Efforts to achieve SDG 8 face significant challenges. Political instability, trade tensions, deregulatory agendas, rising debts in developing nations, conflicts, and geopolitical strains are hindering global progress. Technological advances, climate crisis, demographic shifts, and globalisation are transforming the world of work, impacting labour and occupational safety and health standards and workers' welfare.

SDG 8 emphasizes protecting labour rights and promoting safe working environments for all workers, including migrants and those in precarious jobs. However, this goal remains unfulfilled in many states' policies and in business agendas.

Despite high-level political commitments to occupational safety and health, concrete actions are still lacking. In 2019, the International Labour Organization (ILO) reported 2.93 million work-related deaths and over 395 million non-fatal injuries. Many workers face poor conditions, in-work poverty, excessive hours, discrimination, harassment, and violence. In 2021, 50 million people lived in modern slavery, with 28 million in forced labour. According to the ILO, more than half of the world's population lacks social protection.

These figures highlight the ongoing struggle for decent work.

The Institution of Occupational Safety and Health is committed to promoting decent work and a person-centred future of work, based on respect for, and the ratification and implementation of, international labour and occupational safety and health conventions, that drive decent work. We also advocate for principles of good occupational safety and health so a safe and healthy working environment can be realised.

To do this, we must see:

- Continued engagement with civil society to make the decent work agenda relevant to global value chains, which includes promoting human rights, social due diligence, social dialogue, and occupational safety and health standards.
- Support the implementation of decent work-related UN instruments and scaling up financing efforts with International Financial Institutions.
- Decent work promoted in global supply chains
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights promoted
- A safe and healthy working environment promoted as an essential part of countries' mandates, and incentivizing corporate responsibility, public procurement, sustainable finance, and due diligence in high-risk supply chains.
- Robust labour and health clauses in free trade agreements and unilateral trade preferences
- Businesses encouraged to adopt responsible conduct and promote decent work in their supply chains, enhancing transparency and disclosure.
- Ratification of occupational safety and health standards, particularly C155 and C187.

A global approach is essential to tackle these issues. We need collective action and enhanced efforts and concrete measures to promote decent work, eliminate child and forced labour, and ensure a safe and healthy working environment.



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46. International Confucian Association

Promoting the Global Civilization Initiative to Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

In response to the theme of the High-level Segment of the 2025 Session of the Economic and Social Council, the International Confucian Association presents the following written statement, calling for strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development through promoting the Global Civilization Initiative.

1. Questions and Actions

At the times when the destinies of all countries are closely interconnected, in answering to the questions raised by the times that how diverse civilizations are coexisted and where humanity is headed, China proposed the Global Civilization Initiative. The Global Civilization Initiative serves the common expectations of all countries and people to promote solidarity and cooperation and reinforce the global effort to respond to global challenges. The International Confucian Association promotes the Global Civilization Initiative, which is conducive to facilitating exchanges and mutual learning among different civilizations and the building of a global community of shared future. As of December 2024, the International Confucian Association comprises 865 group and individual members spanning 119 countries and regions worldwide; held 5 sessions of the Harmony and Cooperation Civilization Forum in Beijing, Tokyo, Singapore and Paris, for building a high-end platform for inter-civilization dialogue; hosted 6 training camps for young sinology scholars in historical and cultural cities including Qufu and Dunhuang, advocating inter-culture exchanges by inviting 107 young scholars from 46 countries to learn about historical and contemporary China through field visits; held the International Conference to Commemorate the 2575th Anniversary of Confucius' Birth, with participants from nearly 110 countries exchanging vision and wisdom on the theme "Confucianism: Diversity of Civilizations and Modernization".

2. The Path Forward

Our recommendations on promoting the Global Civilization Initiative to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development are:

- (1) To organize academic conferences, forums and lectures, facilitating exchanges and mutual learning among different civilizations.
- (2) To promote exchanges between young people from different countries, allowing young people from diverse cultural backgrounds to become ambassadors of friendship among people of all countries.
- (3) To explore and elucidate the present-day value of Chinese civilization and other civilizations, contributing wisdom to solving common challenges faced by humanity.



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47. International Federation for Family Development

Catalyzing Change Through Family-Centered Development: Advancing Inclusive, Science-Based Solutions to Leave No One Behind

As we mark the 80th anniversary of the United Nations, the world stands at a critical crossroads. The moment calls for urgent reflection, renewed commitment, and bold innovation in how we approach sustainable development. The theme of this High-Level Segment, “UN@80: Catalyzing Change,” challenges us to not only recognize the successes and shortcomings of our collective journey, but to take decisive steps toward transformative solutions grounded in inclusion, evidence, and the lived experiences of people and families across the world.

On behalf of the International Federation for Family Development (IFFD), we are honored to contribute to this discussion and offer our perspective as a global federation of parents and family enrichment centers operating in 68 countries. Our mission remains consistent and urgent: to support and strengthen families as the cornerstone of resilient, inclusive, and sustainable societies. Our message today is clear—if we are to leave no one behind, we must place the family at the center of development.

Families as Catalysts of Inclusive and Sustainable Development

The family remains the most enduring social institution—serving as the first space where human capabilities are nurtured, values are transmitted, and care is provided across generations. Families are not only recipients of development outcomes; they are agents of social transformation. This is especially evident in their roles in early childhood development, education, care work, intergenerational solidarity, and community resilience.

IFFD advocates for family-oriented policy approaches that address the complex realities of contemporary family life and align with evidence-based solutions to global challenges. In 2024, the 30th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family provided a timely opportunity to re-examine the foundational role of families in sustainable development. IFFD played a leading role in these efforts by coordinating a Civil Society Declaration, co-organizing regional and international expert meetings, and culminating our advocacy in the IFFD World Congress in Cebu, Philippines, which gathered over 1,500 parents and youth from 51 countries. This momentum has helped to renew focus on families within global agendas and reaffirm their indispensable role in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

A Renewed Social Pact: From Rhetoric to Implementation

The legacy of the World Summit for Social Development in 1995, which introduced the concept of a "new social contract," continues to resonate today. Yet, nearly three decades later, families still face systemic challenges that undermine their ability to flourish—ranging from inadequate care systems and digital inequality to the mental health crisis and work-life imbalance. The forthcoming World Social Summit presents a critical opportunity to implement a renewed social pact—one that acknowledges and supports families in their essential caregiving, educational, and economic roles.

IFFD believes that a renewed social contract must:

- Recognize and support unpaid care work, particularly carried out by women and girls;
- Promote family-friendly workplaces and policies that enable parents to balance paid employment with caregiving responsibilities;
- Invest in early childhood development, particularly in disadvantaged settings;
- Empower youth in their transition to adulthood, especially through education, training, and mentorship;
- Address the mental health needs of parents and caregivers, which is increasingly urgent amid rising stress, social isolation, and economic uncertainty;
- Bridge the digital divide, ensuring all families can access digital tools and services that support learning, care, and connectivity.

Strategic Foresight and Data-Driven Policymaking

As we look toward the remaining years of the 2030 Agenda, we must embrace science- and evidence-based approaches that anticipate emerging trends and inform adaptable solutions. IFFD is committed to using strategic foresight—a discipline that combines data analysis with scenario planning—to ensure that family policies are future-proof, responsive, and inclusive.

We have convened interdisciplinary working groups focused on emerging issues such as:

- The implications of artificial intelligence and automation for work-family balance;
- The changing patterns of youth engagement in civic life;
- The evolving definitions of family structure and function, and their implications for policy design.
- The climate crisis and disaster resilience, especially as they impact family cohesion and caregiving networks.

We urge Member States and the UN system to integrate family impact assessments into policy frameworks and data systems, thereby ensuring that the family lens is applied across all areas of development—health, education, employment, housing, and digital transformation.

Mental Health and Parenting Support: An Urgent Call

During our recent side-event at the Commission on Population and Development, we explored the intersection of mental health and parenting support—a dimension often overlooked in policy dialogue. We heard from experts in public health, education, and urban planning who emphasized

the critical link between parental well-being and child development outcomes. The evidence is compelling: supportive, healthy, and engaged parents are key to breaking intergenerational cycles of poverty and disadvantage.

Yet, many families lack access to mental health services, particularly in low-income and conflict-affected settings. Moreover, stigma and social norms often prevent caregivers—especially fathers—from seeking help. We call for:

- Integration of parenting support into public health systems;
- Increased investment in community-based mental health services;
- Recognition of fathers as co-equal caregivers, supported through paternity leave and public campaigns;
- Cross-sector partnerships to design environments that support mental wellness at home, in schools, and in communities.

Multistakeholder Collaboration and Local Implementation

IFFD collaborates with a network of over 200 mayors and governors who have committed to implementing family-oriented policies at the local level. These efforts demonstrate that global goals require local action, and that municipalities are uniquely positioned to design people-centered, place-based policies that directly respond to family needs.

Through public-private partnerships and civil society engagement, our initiatives focus on:

- Affordable childcare and eldercare services;
- Family-friendly urban design and transportation;
- Flexible work arrangements;
- Parenting education and intergenerational dialogue;
- Youth engagement in democratic and community processes.

We call on ECOSOC and Member States to facilitate multi-level governance structures that enable vertical coherence between global, national, and local policies—ensuring families are supported wherever they live.

Family-Friendly Policies as Accelerators of the SDGs

2030 Agenda will not succeed without stronger family policy integration. Evidence from countries that have implemented family-friendly policies—such as paid parental leave, universal preschool, and family income support—shows measurable progress in achieving multiple SDGs, including:

- SDG 1 (No Poverty): Income security for families reduces child poverty and improves outcomes across generations.
- SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being): Families are the primary providers of physical and emotional care.
- SDG 4 (Quality Education): Parental involvement is a leading determinant of educational success.
- SDG 5 (Gender Equality): Shared responsibility at home advances women's empowerment.
- SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth): Family-responsive workplaces improve labor market outcomes and productivity.

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- SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities): Inclusive policies support marginalized families, including migrants, persons with disabilities, and those in rural areas.

We urge the international community to adopt family mainstreaming as a development strategy across the UN system and beyond.

UN@80: A Legacy of Inclusion and Innovation

As we commemorate UN@80, we reflect on the enduring values of the United Nations—peace, human dignity, equality, and solidarity. But values alone are not enough. We must translate them into structures of support that touch the daily lives of families and individuals, especially those most at risk of being left behind.

IFFD reaffirms its commitment to the United Nations and calls on Member States to:

- Elevate family policy as a cross-cutting enabler of the SDGs;
- Support the forthcoming World Social Summit with clear outcomes on care systems, mental health, and digital equity;
- Foster participatory governance that includes parents, youth, and community leaders in shaping policies;
- Invest in family science and disaggregated data to inform decisions and monitor progress.

We also express our appreciation to the Permanent Missions of the Philippines and the Republic of Poland, the Division for Inclusive Social Development (UN DESA), and the Doha International Family Institute for their partnership in advancing these goals.

The way forward

The road to 2030 is narrowing, but it is not closed. By centering the family in our development strategies—backed by science, inclusive dialogue, and political will—we can unlock powerful synergies across the SDGs and create lasting social progress. The UN@80 moment is more than a celebration; it is a turning point. Let it be remembered as the year we catalyzed change—for people, for families, for our shared future.



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48. International Mayor Communication Centre Limited

In the past year, we have experienced many challenges and changes together. In such an era full of uncertainty, we have a deeper understanding of the importance of communication and cooperation between cities in promoting global sustainable development.

Since being granted “special consultative status” by the United Nations in 2017, International Mayor Communication Centre Limited (also known as the International Mayors Communication Centre) has consciously taken on the obligation to promote the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. Since 2018, we have persisted in publicizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through our official website and official WeChat account in Chinese and English, during which we have overcome the severe challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. In January 2025, we successfully completed the promotion of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets through a total of 374 articles. We showcased four examples from around the world (including China) in each issue, along with new perspectives and solutions advocated by international community. Entering our official website, www.hk-imcc.com, you can see the series of articles.

In 2024, after six years of dedicated research and development, we launched a series of tea drinks named “Pachauri Tea,” which uses biodegradable food packaging materials and can be recycled and refilled, in memory of Dr. Rajendra Kumar Pachauri, a brave warrior who fought for a lifetime to improve climate change. The tea has been provided to government, schools, hospitals and other public institutions, and has been well received. In order to mass-produce “Pachauri Tea,” we plan to purchase black tea from Kenya and wild Chinese globeflowers from Zhenglan Banner, Inner Mongolia, China from July 2025. Some of the Chinese globeflowers are from the Site of Xanadu, a World Heritage. The project is expected to create 100,000 jobs. It aims to help people in developing countries and poor areas increase their income and move towards a dignified green life, so as to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 8, 12, 15 and 17.

At present, we are pushing forward our cooperation with am730, a trailblazer in Hong Kong’s mainstream free Chinese newspaper industry, to jointly launch special pages of “Northbound Trends” as a cross-border green consumption information service platform to help Hong Kong citizens better choose leisure and consumption destinations when traveling to China’s mainland, in a bid to advocate green consumption concepts.

We are willing to join hands with stakeholders to organize various events, promoting cultural exchanges and industrial cooperation between cities, leaving no city behind, and revitalizing the prosperity and partnership of the global community, economy, and environment.



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49. International Public Relations Association (IPRA)

The importance of trusted communication channels to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The International Public Relations Association welcomes the 2025 ECOSOC High-Level Segment: “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind.”

David Attenborough said in 2020 “Saving the planet is now a communications issue.” He was right in that we have the tools, but we need persuasion to motivate member states and organisations to release funds to meet the SDGs.

Purpose of this statement

However, there is a global threat to the necessary communication to achieve the SDGs. The threat is corruption of communication by fake news and Artificial Intelligence. We must stop fake news and regulate Artificial Intelligence.

Overview: the enablers of fake news

Fake news is enabled by social media. There are two drivers: social media is free of cost and free of responsibility. It allows millions of channels of misleading information from anonymous authors paying no fees.

Artificial Intelligence is a multiplier of fake news both of word and image. Artificial Intelligence is enabled by machine learning from the internet. Thus, the learning is contaminated by misinformation on the Internet.

A way forward: trusted social media

Social media will only be responsible when it is a paid-for communication. A charge of US\$1 per annum per social media account would remove misleading accounts and bots, because it would provide traceability of the owners, and stop the creation of millions of repeat accounts which would now require significant funds.

A way forward: trusted Artificial Intelligence

As mentioned in an International Public Relations Association 2025 Gold Paper the association endorses the 2021 UNESCO “Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.” That is based on four principles: Human rights and human dignity; Living in peaceful and interconnected society; Ensuring diversity and inclusiveness; and Environment and ecosystem flourishing.

Based on these UN principles the International Public Relations Association recommends the following actions are implemented urgently.

Upskill. Member states and communicators need to embrace Artificial Intelligence while staying ahead of its rapid advancements. Continuous learning in ethical practices, is critical. This requires educational budgets.

Maintain control over Artificial Intelligence. Member states and communicators should have decisive authority over this content included in communication materials. This requires regulation.

The UN will fail to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals unless member states restore trust in communication with law mandating paid-for social media, and introducing regulation of Artificial Intelligence.



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50. International Shinto Foundation (ISF)

As global population growth and industrial expansion continue, the challenges of water scarcity and quality deterioration will intensify. Urgent action is needed to address these issues collaboratively.

Japan is a leader in tackling water-related challenges through advanced technologies and sustainable practices. One of prime examples is the "OTA BOX," introduced in 2019, which utilizes artificial intelligence and filtration to recycle over 98% of wastewater in compact spaces. The Tokyo Institute of Technology has developed solar thermal seawater desalination technology that significantly reduces energy consumption in partnership with EX-Fusion Inc. for commercialization.

However, a significant obstacle remains: securing adequate funding for deploying and maintaining these initiatives, especially in water-scarce regions. Attracting greater investment is crucial for benefiting communities and providing returns for investors.

The Sustainable Development Solutions Network estimates that achieving the UN's water and sanitation goals by 2030 will require approximately \$735 billion, with about 60% of this funding currently lacking in several countries. The private sector can be pivotal in addressing this gap through innovative financing methods such as Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG)--labeled bonds, including green bonds.

These water and sanitation challenges also present substantial opportunities for investors. By focusing on value chains in water treatment, innovative technology, precision agriculture, and irrigation, investors can identify and support promising industries offering essential products and services while contributing positively to the economy's value chains.

To generate engagement, it is crucial to convey the benefits and attractiveness of investing in the water sector clearly and compellingly. Whether through project-specific funding or targeted investments, the issuance of ESG-labelled bonds allows investors to align their resources with strategic priorities for meaningful impact. Unlike high-tech stocks, water-related stocks are unlikely to see their performance affected by the sudden occurrence of unexpected events like the coronavirus pandemic and are relatively positively stable because of their quintessential demands for human life.

Furthermore, the growing demand for sustainability-linked bonds (SLBs) issued by corporate and sovereign entities presents additional opportunities for investors to support concrete goals for sustainable water use and improved living conditions.

In conclusion, let us create a robust investment landscape that effectively addresses water challenges while fostering economic growth and sustainability. Together, we can transform these challenges into opportunities for innovation and positive social impact, enabling us to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal No.6.



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51. Islamic Research and Information Artistic & Cultural Institute

The importance of sustainable development means meeting today's needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is necessary for scholars, experts, and researchers to help prevent the waste of these resources by providing innovative methods for extracting and using water, soil, and mineral resources. The development of smart agricultural technologies and modern irrigation methods in dry and water-scarce areas will lead to greater productivity from existing resources and reduce pressure on the environment. Another aspect is related to the optimal use of energy resources and maintaining their sustainability. Another important issue of sustainable development is public health. Medical science plays a key role in promoting the health of societies by providing various innovations to improve health systems and public vaccinations. Sustainable development requires healthy and dynamic societies, and science, with its continuous advances in this field, helps to achieve this goal.

Sustainable development is not limited to environmental and economic aspects, but social justice is also one of its pillars. Science can play a decisive role in eliminating inequalities and increasing public access to resources and equal opportunities. Scientific and targeted research in social and economic fields can lead to improved public policies and economic planning, which can reduce class differences and social inequalities. Economic development cannot lead to sustainability without considering environmental and social resources, but science contributes to sustainable economic growth by creating new innovations and technologies. To achieve sustainable development, accurate policy decisions based on scientific evidence are essential. Science and academic research can help policymakers better understand existing challenges and find effective solutions.

The religion of Islam, through divine teachings in the Quran and the statements of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him), calls on all followers of the Book, meaning the Abrahamic religions, to find a common word between them to cooperate and help each other. This is a prerequisite for sustainable development. The Holy Quran in Chapter 3 says: "O People of the Book, Come to a word common between us and you. God has introduced the purpose of sending the prophets to establish equity and justice in all human societies. Imam Ali (peace be upon him), the first Imam of Shia Muslims and the cousin of the Prophet, says to Malik Ashtar, one of his governors, to treat people equally well, because they are either your religious brothers or human beings such as any other one. The Islamic Cultural and Artistic Information and Research Institute has made one of its goals to hold educational courses to explore justice and feeling secure in the society. Furthermore, we believe that through coexistence between nations and negation of religious prejudice, we can improve interfaith and inter-religious dialogue which is a necessary element of Sustainable development.



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52. Istituto Diplomatico Internazionale

The Istituto Diplomatico Internazionale (IDI), a non-governmental organization in consultative status with ECOSOC, reiterates its unwavering commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As the global community enters a critical period for action, IDI joins the call raised at the UNECE Regional Forum on Sustainable Development 2025: the moment to act decisively, inclusively, and cooperatively is now.

The findings of the Forum, focused on SDGs 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17, underscore a shared concern—despite existing progress, we are dangerously behind in achieving the goals by 2030. The global polycrisis, marked by climate shocks, health emergencies, economic instability, and geopolitical fragmentation, demands renewed political will and reinforced multilateral mechanisms. As H.E. Ioannis Ghikas stated, “We are dramatically behind,” calling for evidence-based, cross-sectoral dialogue to drive inclusive solutions.

IDI aligns itself with this urgency and the imperative of solidarity, particularly in ensuring health and well-being (SDG 3), advancing gender equality (SDG 5), promoting decent work and inclusive growth (SDG 8), protecting marine ecosystems (SDG 14), and reinforcing global partnerships (SDG 17). Our work, including the Women in Diplomatic Mediation (WDM) program and initiatives like ALTRementi, reflect a practical commitment to building sustainable societies through empowerment, education, and international cooperation.

We echo the UN Deputy Secretary-General, Amina J. Mohammed, in affirming the need for acceleration and moral clarity: “We must act with a sense of urgency.” Similarly, IDI endorses the sentiment of Mr. Owen Gaffney, who reminded us that this generation holds both the awareness and the responsibility to prevent climate catastrophe. It is this intergenerational duty that drives our advocacy and grassroots work.

Furthermore, we are deeply concerned by the erosion of the post-war social contract that once balanced peace, development, and cooperation. In the face of rising ideological polarization and global crises, this fabric is fraying. IDI sees in regional platforms such as the RFSD not only a forum for dialogue but a strategic tool for catalyzing shared solutions and amplifying regional voices at the global level.

To help implement the SDGs under review, IDI recommends the following concrete actions:

1. Establish a dedicated ECOSOC Coordination and Monitoring Center to streamline progress tracking and policy alignment across member states.
2. Promote annual thematic forums or regional labs that gather government actors, civil society, and experts to share replicable models and innovations.
3. Facilitate inclusive stakeholder dialogues through periodic online and in-person events that increase civil society engagement in global governance processes.
4. Develop an SDG Partnership Incubator within the UNECE framework to support collaborative pilot projects and scalable solutions across Europe and Central Asia.

IDI believes that development is not an abstract objective, but a question of dignity, rights, and the collective future of humanity. We will continue our mission to foster informal diplomacy, education, and empowerment, and we call upon all governments, institutions, and civil actors to do the same.

Together, we must transform urgency into unity, and commitment into concrete change.



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53. Khubaib Foundation

Khubaib Foundation is working for SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 16 and 17. It is matter of that we can express our views through this opportunity, the 2025 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) presents a critical opportunity to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by prioritizing inclusive, science-driven, and evidence-based solutions that ensure no one in this world is left behind, especially the people of 3rd world. As an NGO in Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC, we emphasize the urgent need for multistakeholders' collaboration, equitable resource allocation, and systemic reforms to address persistent inequalities, climate crises, and identified gaps in SDG implementation.

1. Prioritizing Inclusive and Participatory Approaches

Leaving no one behind requires meaningful engagement of marginalized communities—including women, children especially orphans, youth, Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and refugees in the policy design and implementation. Governments and institutions must:

- Strengthen grassroots participation in decision-making, ensuring policies reflect local realities.
- Invest in data disaggregation to identify disparities in access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunities.
- Support community-led innovations that bridge gaps in service delivery, particularly in conflict and post-disaster settings

2. Leveraging Science and Evidence for Sustainable Solutions

The 2030 Agenda demands rigorous, transparent, and accessible science to guide policymaking. We call for:

- Increased funding for research on climate adaptation, renewable energy, sustainable development, and equitable technologies.
- Partnerships between scientists, NGOs, and governments to translate data into actionable policies (e.g., early-warning systems for disasters).
- Ethical use of AI and digital tools to enhance SDG monitoring while safeguarding human rights.

3. Addressing Systemic Barriers to Equity

Structural inequalities—such as discrimination, racial injustice, and economic disparity—hinder SDG progress.

Key actions include:

- Reforming financial systems to redirect subsidies from fossil fuels to green jobs and social protection.
- Enforcing corporate accountability for environmental and human rights violations.
- Scaling up climate finance for vulnerable nations, honoring the \$100 billion commitment and the Loss and Damage Fund.
- Resource Allocation for third world countries development.

4. Strengthening Accountability and Multistakeholder Partnerships

NGOs play a vital role in monitoring commitments and advocating for transparency. We urge:

- Binding mechanisms to track SDG pledges, with civil society involvement in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).
- UN-led platforms to amplify marginalized voices in global forums.
- Private sector engagement is aligned with human rights principles, not profit-driven shortcuts.

The 2025 HLPF must be a turning point—moving beyond rhetoric to concrete, funded, and inclusive actions. NGOs stand ready to collaborate with governments, academia, and communities to co-create solutions grounded in justice, science, and equity. Only by catering and caring the most vulnerable can we achieve the 2030 Agenda's promise.

Time is running out; let 2025 be the year of deliverance.



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54. Joint statement by LDC Watch and Rural Reconstruction Nepal

LDC Watch and Rural Reconstruction Nepal, both holding special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, jointly submit this statement to the 2025 Economic and Social Council High-Level Segment and the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. This submission addresses the theme: “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind,” and the general debate theme: “United Nations at 80: Catalyzing Change.”

Least Developed Countries, including Nepal, continue to face systemic challenges in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Persistent poverty, limited access to quality healthcare, gender inequality, and vulnerability to climate change impede progress. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated these issues, highlighting the need for resilient and inclusive systems.

In-depth reviews of Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17 are particularly pertinent. Least Developed Countries often lack robust healthcare infrastructure, leading to inadequate responses to health crises. Gender disparities remain pronounced, with women and girls facing limited access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Economic growth is frequently hampered by limited industrialization and high unemployment rates. Coastal Least Developed Countries are disproportionately affected by marine pollution and overfishing, threatening livelihoods. Global partnerships are essential for resource mobilization, yet Least Developed Countries often face challenges in accessing international support.

To accelerate the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal in Least Developed Countries, we recommend the following actions:

- Restructure the global financial architecture, which remains dominated by institutions and systems that reinforce inequality and constrain the policy autonomy of Least Developed Countries.
- Adopt progressive tax policies that enhance domestic resource mobilization, reduce inequality, and ensure equitable distribution of resources.
- Reform trade agreements to prioritize the developmental needs of Least Developed Countries, ensuring that trade policies support sustainable and inclusive growth.
- Enhance support for climate adaptation and mitigation efforts in Least Developed Countries, ensuring that they have the resources and capacity to address climate change impacts.
- Debt cancellation for poor countries to free up resources for essential public services and development, rather than diverting funds to repay unjust and burdensome debts.
- Deliver climate finance as grants—not loans—and recognize the need for reparations and justice mechanisms to address loss and damage in Least Developed Countries, who are impacted the most by climate change despite contributing the least to it.

As the UN turns 80 years, we strongly believe that prioritizing Least Developed Countries through inclusive, science-based action is key to leaving no one behind.



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55. Legion of Good Will

I am honored to speak on behalf of the Legion of Good Will, a civil society organization with general consultative status with ECOSOC since 1999. Founded in Brazil in 1950, the LGW operates in seven countries—including the United States, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Portugal—delivering inclusive educational and social programs that benefit over 600,000 people annually, particularly in vulnerable communities across Latin America.

Our contribution to this High-Level Segment highlights two key priorities aligned with the 2030 Agenda:

1. Decent Work and Economic Growth — with a focus on youth and adult vocational training; and
2. Partnerships for the Goals — emphasizing volunteer engagement, cross-sector collaboration, and strategic alliances to ensure no one is left behind.

The LGW's methodology is built on three pillars: social assistance as an act of love, quality education that nurtures both intellect and character, and an ecumenical culture of peace. This integrated approach effectively combats poverty and inequality, providing access to basic rights while fostering a spirit of solidarity and civic responsibility. The result: empowered individuals who are prepared to contribute to a just and sustainable society.

Our central recommendation is that sustainable development must be anchored in universal ethical and spiritual values. As our President, Paiva Netto, states:

“The planet demands a new awareness, grounded in principles that guarantee the continuity of Life and human coexistence above all other interests.”

This renewed consciousness must shape public policy, multilateral cooperation, and education—ensuring progress that is not only economic, but also human, inclusive, and lasting.

The LGWegion of Good Will reaffirms its commitment to building a more just, fraternal, and compassionate world—aligned with the UN's founding purpose: the promotion of peace.



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56. Make Mothers Matter

Prioritising Target 5.4 to build synergies between SDGs

In this written statement, Make Mothers Matter (MMM) highlights the importance of Target 5.4 under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on gender equality, which is under review this year: “Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.”

We urge greater attention to this target, which continues to receive insufficient focus despite its fundamental importance—not only for achieving gender equality but also for advancing other SDGs, including SDG3 and SDG8, both also under review.

Focusing on this target and its associated indicator offers the potential to create meaningful synergies across SDGs implementation efforts.

Target 5.4, a pivotal but neglected target

Target 5.4 recognise the value of care and calls for more equitable distribution of unpaid domestic and care work between men and women. It also emphasises the role of public services, infrastructure, and social protection in addressing this issue.

Despite its importance to advance gender equality, the implementation of Target 5.4 has received limited attention and is “off track”.

The sole indicator for this target—Indicator 5.4.1, measuring the proportion of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work disaggregated by sex, age, and location—requires Time-Use Surveys (TUS), which are expensive and complex to conduct. As a result, this data is scarce.

Although the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action already called for regular time-use studies, and statistical tools like the UN International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics and work by UNECE have advanced this agenda, implementation lags.

The 2013 resolution of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians on Statistics of work, employment and labour underutilisation provided another impetus to measure unpaid care work: it introduced a new statistical definition of ‘work’ as being ‘any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use’, effectively recognising unpaid domestic and care work as a new ‘work’ category to be measured in Labour Force Surveys.

However, according to UN Stat, only 92 countries have conducted TUS at least once since 2000, and only 4 since 2020. Very few countries carry out TUS on a regular basis, which would be necessary to monitor progress in reduction and redistribution of unpaid domestic and care work: the United States is the only country which has done so on a yearly basis since 2003; and Switzerland has conducted TUS every three or four years since 1997.

Consequently, Target 5.4 is often omitted from SDG progress reports and remains out of the spotlight.

Worse, little progress has been made: women's share of unpaid care work declined by just 0.2% over 15 years (1997–2012), according to the International Labour Organisation.

The case for Time-Use Surveys—to be used across most SDGs

Time-use data is essential not only for SDG 5 but across the entire SDG framework.

As detailed in a 2020 UN Statistical Commission background report, time-use data can inform policymaking in numerous areas:

- To analyse the links between monetary poverty and time poverty, how time poverty is distributed, and how in a vicious circle economic poverty reinforces time poverty (SDG1);
- To apprehend and support health care services provided for free by households, usually by women; and to understand engagement in activities that can affect health, such as eating, drinking, sleeping and sports (SDG3)
- To address the issue of girls dropping out from school because they are needed for domestic work (SDG4)
- To show and support parents' involvement in the formal education of their children, e.g. through overseeing homework, participating in school activities, etc. (SDG4)
- To plan for the provision of quality early childhood care and education services, which not only prepare children for primary education (SDG4), but also free up time for mothers and other caregivers to do paid work, participate in public life and engage in politics (SDG 5 and 8)
- To understand the connections between paid and unpaid work and support better work-life balance, in particular for parents, which would in turn increase women's labour force participation or income generating activities (SDG8)
- To develop public infrastructure and services such as clean water and sanitation, electricity and energy, telecommunications or transport in order to reduce the unpaid work needed to palliate the absence of these infrastructure and services (SDGs 6, 7, 9 and 11)
- To understand and address the disproportionate impact of Climate Change on women—in particular the increase of unpaid work (SDG13)

Interlinking target 5.4 and other SDGs

Indeed, unpaid care work is intricately connected to other SDGs:

- SDG1: Women's disproportionate share of unpaid domestic and care work results in time poverty. It limits their mobility and access to education, employment, and income-generating activities, undermining their financial independence and increasing their vulnerability to poverty.
- SDG2: Women play a crucial role in ensuring food and nutrition. This begins with breastfeeding, which provides babies with a healthy and affordable diet. In most households, women are also responsible for purchasing or growing food and preparing meals. Ensuring food security and a healthy diet for their families requires time and constitutes a significant part of women's unpaid care work and responsibilities.
- SDG3: Mothers are frontline—yet unpaid—health workers. They make decisions about health and well-being, including healthy lifestyles and nutrition, and care for sick children and relatives. However, this unpaid care work also negatively affects women's own health, especially their mental health. The 2024 survey conducted by MMM across Europe shows that half of the mothers surveyed report suffering from a mental health issue. This can hinder their ability to care for their children effectively, with adverse effects on the children's health and education. These consequences can be especially severe during early childhood, where neglect or abuse can jeopardise development with lifelong implications.
- SDG4: Unpaid care work remains a major barrier to girls' education. Supporting children throughout their schooling, including helping with homework, is a key factor in academic success and requires parental time and skills.
- SDG5: The inequitable distribution of unpaid care work is at the root of gender inequality, and an impediment to the realisation of the 2030 agenda.
- SDG6: 1.8 billion people still live in households without access to drinking water on the premises. In such case, the unpaid task of fetching water—typically carried out by women and girls—compensates for the lack of proper water infrastructure.
- SDG7: Similarly, the lack of access to affordable and reliable energy increases unpaid domestic work, including cooking and fuel collection.
- SDG8: The inequitable distribution of unpaid care work remains a barrier for many women to access the labour force, make a career and earn a decent income on an equal footing with men, especially when they are mothers.
- SDG9: The development of public infrastructure and services is crucial for reducing the time and effort spent on unpaid domestic and care tasks: in addition to water and energy, these also include access to transportation, communication, healthcare, and education facilities.
- SDG10: Unpaid care work is a root cause of inequality between men and women, but also among women: wealthier women can afford to outsource domestic and care work, thereby spending less time on unpaid work compared to poorer women.
- SDG11: Urban planning can significantly improve the lives of unpaid caregivers by ensuring proximity or accessibility to essential public infrastructure and services such as healthcare, schools, and care facilities.

- SDG12: The purchase or production of food, clothes and other daily necessities usually falls under unpaid domestic work, as does household waste management. Ensuring sustainability, minimising and recycling waste requires additional time and efforts, mostly by women.
- SDG13: Climate change, like most crises, increases unpaid care work. It negatively affects health, thereby increasing both formal and informal healthcare needs. Climate-induced desertification forces women and girls to walk longer distances to fetch water or collect firewood.

In summary, a focus on Target 5.4—to reduce and redistribute unpaid care work—not only contributes to the achievement of SDG5 but also advances progress on SDGs 1, 8, and 10. Likewise, recognising and supporting the vital role of unpaid care work in food security and nutrition, health, education, and sustainable consumption and production is essential to achieving SDGs 2, 3, 4, and 12. Conversely, the effective implementation of SDGs 6, 7, 9, and 11 is critical to enabling progress on Target 5.4 and SDG5 as a whole. Finally, acknowledging the impact of climate change and other crises on unpaid care work is key to shaping effective mitigation and adaptation policies (SDG13).

To accelerate progress on the 2030 Agenda, it is therefore essential to understand and leverage the interlinkages between Target 5.4 and other SDGs. This target, along with its indicator and supporting statistical tools, must be given greater importance as a common thread running through most—if not all—of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Building synergies: centring care in policymaking

These links show that care—including child care, care and support for older persons and people with disability, healthcare and education—is inherently multidimensional and multisectoral.

A care-centred approach can also extend to caring for the environment and promoting policies that recognise the interdependence between people and ecosystems. This can help shift from extractive models to regenerative, sustainable practices.

When embedding care in governance through integrated and cross-sectoral approaches rather than siloed interventions, policymaking becomes more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable—while unlocking synergies across SDGs.

Towards care-centred wellbeing economy

Centring care in all policymaking also reflects a paradigm shift from extractive, growth-driven economic models to regenerative, care-based frameworks that prioritises well-being, equity, and planetary health, and that recognises, values and supports the work of caring.

The shift is already underway. The governments of Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Scotland and Wales are pioneering “wellbeing economies”. Cities like Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, and Sydney have adopted the doughnut economic model, balancing social needs and ecological boundaries.

Given the scale and intersectionality of today’s global crises, we must urgently recalibrate our economic priorities. Whether we call it a “wellbeing economy,” a “caring economy,” or a “doughnut economy”, it is high time to prioritise the wellbeing of people and the planet, and the sustainability of life.

It begins with recognising and resourcing care. That means elevating Target 5.4—its importance, its data, and its implications—as central to achieving the 2030 Agenda.



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57. Managing Committee of Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences

“Empowering Indigenous Futures: Science, Technology, and Evidence-based Education at KISS for Accelerating the 2030 Agenda”

For advancement of SDGs and meeting the goal of “Leaving no one behind”, initiatives need to be designed as inclusive, sustainable, socio-cultural responsive and in-sync with changing times. This is relevant for Indigenous communities, with focus on young women and girls who face layered discrimination. Indigenous communities offer solutions that are sustainable, evidence based and interlinked with modern systems. This synergy makes Indigenous communities active contributors to the knowledge economy.

Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), India, is a global leader in providing transformative, inclusive education for Indigenous communities. As the world’s largest free residential institution for Indigenous students, it serves 80,000 Indigenous youth from 64 tribes including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups by integrating academic learning with Indigenous knowledge systems, life skills, sporting excellence and climate resilience. KISS has contributed significantly to SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 13, 16 & 17 providing a blueprint of an innovative learning model.

Some of the initiatives at KISS to advance sustainable, inclusive and evidence based solutions are

- Seven innovative schools on Indigenous living, tribal legal studies, tribal resource management, etc. helping students develop creative, critical disposition rooted in their heritage.
- Professors of Practice who are Indigenous experts with ‘no formal education’ but share their knowledge in areas herbal medicine, arts&artifacts,etc. thereby blending Indigenous and contemporary learnings.
- Mother-tongue based multi-lingual education, a UNESCO awarded initiative focussing on teaching in mother tongue at the primary level with transition to other languages.
- For solving local challenges with global technologies; partnerships including AI for Inclusion with IBM; KISS Digital Academy with Capgemini for enhancing digital literacy and life skills, particularly for girls; collaboration with Oracle to support multilingual education and teacher training tools in Indigenous languages.
- Institutional Innovation ecosystem allowing students to secure their indigenous innovations through IPRs.

Key recommendations:

- Involvement of more Indigenous young women and girls in science and innovative ecosystems.
- Expanding public-private partnerships for inclusive digital education.

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- Bridging digital divide with tools tailored for low-connectivity and multilingual environments.
 - Integration and documentation of Indigenous knowledge systems into science, climate, and education strategies.
 - Leveraging ethical AI rooted in local contexts, data protection, and inclusive design reflecting Indigenous priorities.

KISS demonstrates how Indigenous youth, empowered with science, technology and digital empowerment grounded in cultural strengths can become powerful agents of transformation and drive progress towards the 2030 Agenda.



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58. Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights

The year 2025 has already been marked by significant disruptions to the rule of law, both internationally and domestically, in some of the most powerful countries within the international community. This situation underscores the crucial role of human rights defenders in promoting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. These defenders are essential in ensuring that state policies comply with human rights standards and in holding authorities accountable. They also play a vital role in assisting victims in accessing justice and obtaining remedies.

Human rights defenders are thus fundamental to achieving the goals set by the United Nations, including those related to poverty alleviation, humanitarian assistance, and sustainable development, as outlined in the 2030 Agenda. The Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights, an international non-governmental organization specializing in the international protection of human rights, is pleased to submit this written statement to contribute to the upcoming High-Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council.

Recognizing the essential role of human rights defenders and the challenges they face, the General Assembly adopted resolution 53/144 (1998), known as the “Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.” This Declaration established a solid foundation in international human rights law for supporting and protecting human rights defenders.

More than 25 years later, these defenders continue to face digital threats, increased stigmatization, and criminalization. They are often targeted because of their identities, their work, or their engagement in specific issues. Their mandates are increasingly at risk, in part due to the growing influence of non-state actors, including business enterprises. Additionally, civil society is facing rising levels of restriction and repression at the national, regional, and international levels. This pressing situation led, in 2023, to the adoption of the “Declaration on Human Rights Defenders +25,” which supplements the original Declaration and highlights the need for further action by both state and non-state actors.

In light of this context, the Foundation recommends that the Council consider the following actions:

- a) **Urge states** to adopt a zero-tolerance policy toward the harassment, attacks, hate speech, and other forms of targeting of human rights defenders by state organs or officials, and to implement coherent policies to prevent such occurrences.
- b) **Encourage states** to refrain from imposing restrictions on the activities of human rights defenders, provided these activities remain transparent and non-violent.
- c) **Call on states** to ensure that their authorities—particularly police and security forces—are trained in local-level implementation of laws in a manner that respects, understands, and protects the rights of human rights defenders.
- d) **Recommend** the allocation of dedicated resources, including funding and capacity-building programs, to strengthen the resilience of civil society and the operational independence of human rights organizations.



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59. Motus Health Initiative

Introduction:

Even though milestones towards achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs) have been recorded by the UN and member states, it is still imperative that all the SDGs are attained by 2030. Success will definitely catapult and transmute widespread global progression and new age advancements.

Overview of the issues:

Enshrined within sustainable development is that ability to perpetuate and sustain the propulsive actions which initiated it. The UN and its member states along with civil society and allied bodies are all geared towards achieving the SDGs. However, the drive, resources and contemporary realities within these bodies differ considerably. This gives rises to uneven parallels of achievements and lack of required harmonization of the clearly defined and specific SDGs.

A Way Forward:

Our specific policy recommendations are as follows:

Institution, implementation and adoption of a ‘final push’ towards attainment of the 2030 SDGs with about five years to the target deadline.

Elucidation of present-day metrics illustrating local, regional and global attainment levels for each SDG, thus enabling UN agencies, member states, civil society and all stakeholders understand the enormity (or otherwise) of the task at hand.

Identify and consolidate strategic milestones achieved in the SDG’s value chain. In the same vein identify and eliminate wastages, drawbacks, blind spots and other pitfalls in the value chain.

Development, execution and technical evaluation of strategic roadmap for overcoming hindrances in every section of the value chain.

Institutionalisation of Universal Participatory Leadership across UN agencies and all stakeholders for effectively indulging, engaging and galvanising all hands-on deck, as a way of enhancing rapidity and esprit de corp



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60. National Association of Seadogs

Mr. President, Distinguished Delegates, Esteemed Guests, and Fellow Champions of Sustainable Development, it is with great pride that the National Association of Seadogs, a non-governmental entity devoted to social advocacy and humanistic endeavours worldwide, joins the global community in celebrating the 80th anniversary of the United Nations.

General Debate Theme: *UN@80: Catalyzing Change*

As the UN approaches its 80th anniversary, the National Association of Seadogs (NAS) affirms our commitment to catalysing inclusive and science-driven transformative solution to accomplish the 2030 Agenda. Achieving the SDGs in the remaining years requires not only renewed multilateral resolve but the integration of bold, innovative, and inclusive technologies to ensure that no one is left behind.

In this period of rapid technological progress and global challenges, this year's theme, "***Advancing Sustainable, Inclusive, Science- and Evidence-Based Solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for Leaving No One Behind,***" underscores the collective imperative to address ongoing global issues. It offers an opportunity to reassess our strategies for driving continuous change and advancement through sustainable development.

To this end, we propose the accelerated adoption of artificial intelligence (AI), particularly generative AI, as a cornerstone of evidence-based implementation strategies. AI technologies can radically enhance policy effectiveness and service delivery across the SDG spectrum. In the energy sector (SDG 7, 13), AI can optimize renewable energy forecasting and grid management, ensuring greater efficiency and sustainability. In health systems (SDG 3), AI-driven diagnostic tools have demonstrated potentials for early detection of diseases with unprecedented accuracy, while predictive analytics pre-emptively identify emerging public health threats.

In education (SDG 4), AI's adaptive learning systems can personalize instruction to students' unique needs, especially in developing countries and underserved communities, reducing disparities in learning outcomes. In climate action and environmental monitoring (SDG 13, 15), AI-powered climate models can enable governments to plan more effectively for climate resilience, using real-time data and predictive tools.

We note the emerging field of social prediction, where AI can analyse patterns of exclusion, displacement, and inequality (SDG 10, 16), guiding targeted interventions for vulnerable populations. However, the deployment of such technologies must be governed by strict ethical frameworks that prioritize human rights, transparency, and equitable access.

We urge Member States and UN bodies to strengthen digital infrastructure and capacity-building in the Global South to democratize the benefits of AI, including support for public-private partnerships and investment in open-source, multilingual platforms.

In conclusion, UN@80 is a call to action—not only to reflect, but to innovate boldly and inclusively.



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61. Negev Coexistence Forum

Title: Advancing Inclusive Development Through Recognition and Participation: A Call for Justice for the Arab-Bedouin Communities in the Negev/Naqab

The Negev Coexistence Forum for Civil Equality (NCF), an Israeli Jewish-Arab human rights organization with special consultative status, promotes equality and the rights of Arab-Bedouin citizens in the Negev/Naqab. Our work focuses on ensuring civil inclusion, land rights, access to services, and dignity for Indigenous Bedouin communities, often excluded from national development frameworks.

The Arab-Bedouin population in the Negev/Naqab—citizens of the State of Israel—face systemic barriers that contradict the 2030 Agenda’s promise to “leave no one behind.” Approximately 100,000 people live in 35 unrecognized villages, which are denied basic infrastructure such as electricity, paved roads, and early education. These villages are not included in municipal or regional planning and are subject to home demolitions and forced displacement.

Despite these conditions, the resilience and cultural heritage of the Arab Bedouin remain. NCF documents these realities, advocates before Israeli and international bodies, and supports local leadership, especially of women and youth. We argue that sustainable development must be based on equity and inclusion. It must address historical marginalization and be based on community participation and recognition of the status of indigenous people.

The 2030 Agenda emphasizes the necessity of science- and evidence-driven strategies. In line with this objective, we present substantial data illustrating the systemic exclusion of the Bedouin community across critical indicators, including life expectancy, access to early childhood education, maternal health outcomes, and digital connectivity. To achieve meaningful equity, it is imperative to implement targeted and inclusive investments that are informed by direct consultation with Bedouin communities.

Recommendations:

- Official recognition of all unrecognized villages and inclusion in state planning.
- Investment in culturally sensitive, participatory development, particularly in healthcare, education, and infrastructure.
- Protection from forced displacement and equal enforcement of land rights.
- Formal inclusion of Arab-Bedouin representatives in national and local policy development related to sustainable development.

On the 80th anniversary of the United Nations, we urge all Member States to embody the principle of leaving no one behind. Inclusion is not an add-on to sustainable development—it is its foundation.



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62. Nor Luyce Mentoring Center for Youth

Nor Luyce Mentoring Center for Youth (Nor Luyce) is committed to empowering adolescent girls from orphanages and socially vulnerable families in Armenia. Through evidence-based mentoring, educational support, and trauma-informed interventions, we strive to break cycles of poverty, exclusion, and violence. This statement reflects our dedication to the 2030 Agenda by advancing inclusive, sustainable, and science-based solutions that ensure no girl is left behind.

In Armenia, adolescent girls, particularly those from institutional care and economically disadvantaged families, face systemic barriers to accessing education, safety, and personal development. These barriers include gender inequality, trauma, and limited economic opportunities. Compounding these issues is a widespread lack of awareness about bullying and its psychological impacts, which often go unaddressed in schools and communities.

To respond to this critical gap, Nor Luyce conducts nationwide training sessions for teachers, school counsellors, and students on identifying, preventing, and responding to bullying. These sessions explore the emotional, social, and academic consequences of bullying and equip participants with tools for creating safer learning environments. To date, we have trained over 500 educators and 700 students, and published two government-recognized books on bullying.

Our broader three-phase model—mentorship, skill-building, and access to higher education—works in tandem with our anti-bullying advocacy to foster a comprehensive support system for vulnerable girls. We help them build resilience, confidence, and leadership capacity to overcome trauma and systemic barriers. Our work reflects the 2025 ECOSOC High-Level Segment theme by catalyzing change at the grassroots level through inclusive, evidence-based approaches.

To advance the 2030 Agenda, Nor Luyce Mentoring Center for Youth calls for a series of strategic investments and policy actions. These include expanding funding for trauma-informed, mentorship-based programs that support girls from marginalized communities; institutionalizing anti-bullying education within national school curricula to create safer and more inclusive learning environments for all children; closing the digital divide by ensuring that girls have equitable access to technology and digital literacy education; and strengthening cross-sector collaborations to protect youth from gender-based violence and psychological harm.

We also advocate for broader recognition of grassroots expertise in global development discourse. Organizations like Nor Luyce bring community-rooted insights and scalable innovations that can strengthen national and international frameworks for achieving the SDGs. By sharing resources and best practices across borders, we can collectively accelerate progress toward a more inclusive world.

As the United Nations celebrates 80 years of collective action, Nor Luyce reaffirms its unwavering commitment to ensuring that no girl is left behind. Education is not only a right -it is a powerful lever for equity, healing, and sustainable transformation. By investing in girls' futures today, we are shaping a more just, inclusive, and resilient global society.



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63. Nurses Across the Borders

“UN@80: Catalysing Change—Advancing Sustainable Solutions for Climate-Resilient Healthcare in LMICs”

As the world confronts intersecting crises of climate change and healthcare inequity, low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) bear disproportionate burdens. Climate-induced disasters, rising temperatures, and environmental degradation exacerbate health vulnerabilities, undermining progress toward SDGs 3 (Health), 13 (Climate Action), and the principle of leaving no one behind. Nurses Across the Borders Humanitarian Initiative (NAB), an NGO in consultative status with ECOSOC, stands at the forefront of bridging this gap by empowering nurses as catalysts for climate-resilient healthcare systems.

Climate Change and Healthcare: An Urgent Nexus in LMICs

In LMICs, weak health infrastructure, resource constraints, and socioeconomic disparities amplify climate impacts. Droughts intensify malnutrition, floods spread waterborne diseases, and heatwaves strain maternal and child health services. The World Health Organization estimates that climate change will cause 250,000 additional deaths annually by 2030, primarily in LMICs. Nurses, often the first and only healthcare providers in underserved regions, are critical to mitigating these impacts.

NAB’s Role: Empowering Nurses as Climate-Health Innovators

Since 1998, NAB has trained over 15,000 nurses and community health workers across 20 LMICs to integrate climate adaptation into healthcare delivery. Key initiatives include:

1. **Capacity Building:** Workshops on climate-sensitive disease surveillance (e.g., malaria, cholera) and disaster response, equipping nurses to lead community preparedness.
2. **Community Resilience:** Deploying mobile clinics in climate-vulnerable regions, such as Nigeria’s flood-prone Niger Delta, to provide emergency care and hygiene education.
3. **Advocacy:** Partnering with governments to prioritize health in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), ensuring SDG alignment.

In Uganda, trained nurses reduced cholera outbreaks by 40% through early-warning systems and community-led sanitation projects post-floods. Similarly, in Bangladesh, nurse-led vaccination campaigns mitigated climate-linked dengue surges.

Challenges and Inequities

Despite progress, systemic barriers persist. LMICs face funding gaps, with only 2% of global climate finance allocated to health. Fragile health systems struggle to absorb climate shocks, while nurses—70% of the global health workforce—often lack recognition in policy dialogues.

Recommendations for Action

To accelerate inclusive, evidence-based solutions, NAB urges ECOSOC and Member States to:

1. **Scale Investments:** Direct 30% of climate financing to health adaptation in LMICs, prioritizing nurse-led community interventions.
2. **Integrate Climate-Health Policies:** Mainstream health into NAPs, leveraging nurses' frontline expertise in data collection and advocacy.
3. **Strengthen Partnerships:** Expand collaborations between NGOs, UN agencies (e.g., WHO, UNDP), and grassroots groups to co-design localized solutions.
4. **Leverage Technology:** Support telemedicine and AI-driven disease forecasting to empower nurses in remote areas.

As the UN marks 80 years, catalysing change demands reimagining healthcare through climate resilience. Nurses Across the Borders reaffirms its commitment to advancing SDGs 3 and 13 by positioning nurses as architects of sustainable health systems. Let us harness their expertise, invest in equitable solutions, and ensure LMICs are not left behind.

Together, we can turn climate challenges into opportunities for health justice.



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64. Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association

PPSEAWA is a non-governmental organization that has documented the reality of women's lives in the Asia Pacific region for over 90 years. Our mission is to promote cooperation to address structural, cultural and economic barriers to gender equality through community-based programs aligned with targets in the Beijing Platform Action.

PPSEAWA countries have faced catastrophic natural disasters and massive dislocations caused by sea level rise, so governments should commit to an ethical economy centered on environmental health and sustainable development, which values mutual responsibility and inclusion. Women are not just users but a key part of the value chain in the green energy sector as builders, networkers, educators, entrepreneurs and decision-makers. PPSEAWA organized parallel events during the 65th and 67th Sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women on how women drive innovation in clean energy. Key supports include mentorship and networking support for women in engineering and technology fields, and small business grants for women entrepreneurs who have sustainable practices (SDG 8, 11). PPSEAWA projects in Fiji, Malaysia (Sarawak), Taiwan, and Thailand indicate that cultivating a "sustainability mindset" among young entrepreneurs and providing skills training for rural women to produce market items using renewable, local resources contribute to SDG 3 and 8. PPSEAWA Thailand also started a waste savings bank for elderly women and impoverished children, which has scaled up to several provinces. The people collect plastic waste, then receive dividends from sale of recyclables, which mitigated economic downturns after severe flooding in these low-income communities. Children are awarded scholarships based on their waste deposits. PPSEAWA found company to recycle bottle caps into plastic threads, which became products like food baskets used by vendors and beads for jewelry.

Millions in Pacific Island Countries lack access to electricity. PPSEAWA Tonga was severely impacted by the eruption of an undersea volcano in 2022 and ashfall, acid rain, and saltwater inundation from the tsunami severed communication and led to crop and reef losses. Humanitarian response should also include satellite internet constellation to coordinate relief services.

Solar-powered desalinization systems enable drinking water from oceans (SDG 14). Solar power improves safety and health for Asian women and girls because this alternative reduces deaths due to indoor air pollution and exposure to sexual violence when they go out to look for firewood (SDG 3, 5). Solar-powered lamps enable cooking, work, study, and socializing in off-grid areas.

The way forward is government commitment to renewable energy, financing education and resilience skills training for women, and promotion of shared responsibility for household income, care work, and social wellbeing as a societal norm.



Economic and Social Council

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65. payamavaran hamyari (chatra)

As an NGO with ECOSOC consultative status, CHATRA has worked for nearly two decades to promote public health, reduce social harm, and defend the right to health for underserved groups in Iran, including people who use drugs, people living with HIV, women and children affected by addiction, homeless individuals, and families impacted by HIV.

In 2024 alone, CHATRA provided over 4,000 daily meals, operated mobile harm reduction teams, and delivered psychological services, legal aid, and primary health interventions through its network of shelters, emergency centers, and mobile outreach units. Our interventions are grounded in scientific evidence, aligned with Sustainable Development Goals 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and driven by a commitment to inclusion and dignity.

Iran's ongoing socioeconomic challenges, intensified by economic sanctions, have had a disproportionate impact on access to health care for vulnerable populations. While humanitarian sectors are theoretically exempt, the practical consequences of financial restrictions, medical supply shortages, and service disruptions often undermine the right to health. This is especially critical for communities already struggling with social and economic exclusion.

Despite these constraints, CHATRA has developed a community-centered model that leverages local networks, interdisciplinary cooperation, and volunteer engagement to fill gaps in access. Our model could be adapted in other regions facing similar challenges. However, for such efforts to scale and sustain, they require political will, international solidarity, and protection from external pressures that limit humanitarian action.

As the United Nations marks its 80th anniversary, we call on the international community to:

- Ensure equitable and unhindered access to health care for all, regardless of political context or identity;
- Recognize and support the critical role of civil society organizations in achieving the 2030 Agenda;
- Strengthen global accountability mechanisms that protect the right to health from economic and geopolitical interference.

The future of inclusive and sustainable development depends on meaningful collaboration between states, international institutions, and grassroots actors. CHATRA stands ready to contribute to that vision with its experience, evidence-based practices, and unwavering dedication to those left behind.



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66. Peace and Conflict Science (PACS) Institute

The Peace and Conflict Science Institute submits this statement to urge deeper philosophical and scientific engagement with the foundations of peace, specifically in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 16. As the United Nations marks its 80th anniversary and assesses progress on the 2030 Agenda, we contribute an evidence-based framework to reinforce SDG 16's conceptual clarity and practical effectiveness.

Peace is fundamental to SDG 16 but currently rests upon fragile foundations. The concept of peace is often treated as self-evident, overlooking extensive scholarly disagreement regarding its definition, dynamics, and normative implications. This underlying epistemic ambiguity leaves peace theory and infrastructure susceptible to relativism, ideological fragmentation, and political manipulation. Without a solid conceptual basis, SDG 16 risks relying on frameworks that, while aspirational, are conceptually incoherent, thereby undermining the establishment of effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions.

To address this, our Institute proposes an interdisciplinary framework grounded in cognitive science, philosophy of mind, and political theory. Our research identifies three core features central to credible definitions of peace: (1) peace is inherently social, (2) occurs among sentient agents, and (3) targets mutual wellbeing. Consequently, we have come to define peace as a dynamic social state arising between sentient agents—entities capable of subjective experience—who collaborate towards mutual and equitable flourishing. Sentience thus provides both a moral and practical basis for rights and obligations, empowering individuals to interpret their own experiences, pursue personal fulfilment, and develop systems supportive of their wellbeing.

This sentience-centred approach directly strengthens SDG 16 by offering a coherent, scientifically informed foundation for defining peace and developing inclusive, legitimate institutions resilient across diverse cultural and political contexts. By grounding peace in universally shared conditions of sentient life, rather than culturally contingent assumptions, this framework enhances the effectiveness and sustainability of SDG 16's implementation.

1. Establish a United Nations Special Rapporteur on Peace to examine peace's evolving normative, scientific, and operational dimensions.
2. Create an ECOSOC Committee on Peace dedicated to investigating empirical and philosophical foundations of peace and human rights.
3. Foster interdisciplinary and cross-sector collaborations to develop sentience-informed policy frameworks.
4. Encourage Member States to adopt sentience-based indicators and definitions in national SDG reporting.

The Peace and Conflict Science Institute stands ready to support Member States and the United Nations system in this effort to reinforce the moral and conceptual architecture of SDG 16 and to realise its transformative potential



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67. Peaceland Foundation

This statement is submitted by Peaceland Foundation – Direct Operations to emphasize the importance of inclusive, science-based solutions for strengthening community health and resilience. In line with the 2025 High-Level Political Forum theme of “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises,” we highlight the urgent need to integrate trusted communication and responsible technology into humanitarian action.

Peaceland Foundation operates in mine-affected and underserved areas, focus on humanitarian and environmental crisis response, providing mobile health services, maternal and child care, risk education, and community-based training. In Cambodia, we support demined villages through direct outreach and local capacity building, with a focus on women and youth. These interventions not only address immediate needs but also help restore dignity and social cohesion in post-conflict settings.

In collaboration with the International Medical Crisis Response Alliance, we are exploring models to strengthen health information integrity and frontline preparedness. We recognize that misinformation—especially during health emergencies—can lead to confusion, delay action, and deepen inequalities. By combining community-based communication strategies with technical insight from health and digital professionals, we aim to foster more resilient systems.

We are also engaging with technology companies such as Tencent to explore co-development of tools that promote ethical innovation, health training, and equitable digital access in low-resource environments. Such collaborations demonstrate the role of “technology for good” in addressing structural vulnerabilities.

We urge United Nations agencies and Member States to support policy frameworks that promote accurate multilingual health communication, invest in digital infrastructure for last-mile delivery, and empower women- and youth-led networks as agents of trust. Advancing these strategies contributes to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), Goal 13 (Climate Action), Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals.)



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68. Prosami

This statement offers recommendations to advance sustainable and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, based on the experience of the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Promotion de la Santé Maternelle et Infantile.

Maternal mortality remains a scourge, with 260,000 deaths reported by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2023, predominantly in low and lower-middle-income countries (92%), mainly Sub-Saharan Africa (87%). The Democratic Republic of Congo has reduced its maternal mortality ratio from 934 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 427 in 2023, lower than its region (454), yet still classified as high (Range 300-499), with 21.7% of reproductive age deaths from maternal causes.

Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 aims to reduce national maternal mortality to below 140 deaths per 100,000 live births. A key indicator is births attended by skilled health personnel. Skilled personnel include accredited midwives, doctors, and nurses trained to manage uncomplicated pregnancies, childbirth, and postnatal periods while managing and referring complications.

The NGO Promotion de la Santé Maternelle et Infantile operates a rural pilot center in Oriental Kasai province, Democratic Republic of Congo, implementing an innovative Midwifery Model of Care. This model emphasizes autonomous midwives working within Midwifery Obstetric Units in Midwife-Led Continuity of Care settings, delivering Person-Centered Care that redefines clients as decision-makers. The model integrates enhanced skills, guidelines, systematic data collection, medical consultation, education, peer review, equipment, informed choice, practice scope, and public health compliance. The program is strengthened through telemedicine collaboration with the University of Virginia. Since the 1970s, telemedicine has utilized information technology to expand access to care and medical information, such as the global Swinfen Telemedicine Network. This approach provides high-quality international training to improve maternal health outcomes, following the "no one left behind" principle.

The NGO focuses on regional and local collaboration, training healthcare professionals to serve as champions in facilities. This capacity-building approach has yielded results: over 1,500 live births with zero maternal deaths and five neonatal deaths since 2016. The organization advocates addressing maternal care gaps at grassroots level through local organizations and civil society and recommends investing in midwifery-led units with telemedicine integration to strengthen general and emergency obstetric care. This bottom-up strategy complements government top-down initiatives, creating a synergistic approach toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3.1.

Resources supporting this statement include WHO documents on midwife education, telemedicine, digital interventions for health system strengthening, and strategies contributing to the global effort to end preventable maternal mortality.



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69. Public Association "Regional Consumer Protection Society" (PA "Regional Consumer Protection Society")

Issues of consumer protection of goods (works, services) are of great importance all over the world. In this regard, the adoption in 2015 by the UN General Assembly of updated guidelines for consumer protection is relevant. These guidelines are currently a key document in the field of consumer protection of goods (works, services) and serve as a basis for improving the legislation of UN member states. It should be noted that consumer protection issues play a significant role in promoting sustainable solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Consumer protection issues are to a certain extent interrelated with all Sustainable Development Goals.

It should be noted that new types of goods (works, services) are entering the markets, electronic commerce is constantly developing, the nature of civil law contracts concluded between consumers and business entities is becoming more complex, and public relations in this area are increasingly becoming transboundary. This necessitates further efforts in this area.

In this regard, the following is proposed at the international level:

- to stimulate an improvement in the quality of goods (works, services) sold, paying particular attention to their safety for consumers;
- to ensure that consumers have access to complete and reliable information about goods (works, services);
- strengthen the protection of vulnerable categories of consumers (disabled people, elderly people, etc.);
- to take measures aimed at expanding consumer access to goods (works, services) throughout the world.
- to ensure free choice of goods (works, services);
- to guide business entities to follow the principles of fair business practice;
- to exclude the use by international organizations, states, and business entities of unilateral restrictive measures affecting the interests of consumers of goods (works, services);
- to promote the development of transport infrastructure, expansion of air traffic in order to ensure consumer access to goods (works, services) throughout the world; create platforms for the exchange of information and best practices in the field of consumer protection;
- promote increased consumer literacy of the world's population;
- organize conferences and round tables on the topic of protecting the rights of consumers of goods (works, services)
- include disciplines aimed at improving consumer literacy in the curricula of educational institutions;
- stimulate scientific research on the topic of protecting the rights of consumers of goods (works, services);
- take measures aimed at popularizing the activities of public consumer associations;

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- assist public consumer associations in obtaining information and documents necessary for protecting the rights of consumers of goods (works, services);
 - to assist public associations of consumers in obtaining visas for their representatives for the purpose of visiting states in which UN offices are located or other states for official purposes



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70. Science of Spirituality, Inc.

To effectively implement the 2030 agenda, leave no one behind, and encourage individual engagement, the United Nations must reframe the conversation to successfully address the gaps in global governance, rejuvenate multilateralism, prioritize the needs of marginalized communities, and tomorrow's youth. A multi-pronged approach is the need of the hour for all voices to be heard. The transformation starts with the individual actively engaging at personal and community levels to make a tangible difference in their environment.

Overview:

The partnership between science and spirituality is profound and powerful and has the potential to bring about significant positive changes in the world. Embracing the oneness at the heart of all traditions and developing community bonds is essential for achieving a more peaceful world. Science of Spirituality is a worldwide spiritual organization that is helping to transform lives through meditation, selfless service and ethical living under the spiritual guidance of Sant Rajinder Singh Ji Maharaj who has been pivotal in bridging divides across faiths and traditions to make our planet more harmonious and inclusive.

Meditation, an evidence-based modality for reducing stress and promoting wellbeing, offers a sustainable blueprint for world peace, successful leadership, and social transformation. Inner peace paves the way to building bridges of outer peace and unity in the world, SDG's # 3 & #16. With this paradigm shift, we begin to develop a new vision that dismantles the toxic walls of prejudice and discrimination that separate human beings. This transformation helps to minimize conflicts, build resilient societies, and foster peaceful solutions for a more equitable world, SDGs #10 & #16.

UN@80 has a critical role in promoting global cooperation, international peace, addressing humanitarian challenges, protecting human rights, and improving the lives of millions around the world. This milestone comes with the recognition of the importance of mental wellbeing with the United Nations' implementation of World Meditation Day. Meditation practice not only benefits an individual but is inextricably linked to collective wellbeing and facilitates mutual understanding among diverse cultures. This creates more peaceful pathways for effective diplomacy, conflict resolution, encouraging constructive dialogues and clarity in decision-making among member states.

Way Forward:

The Summit of the Future highlighted United Nations' commitment to international cooperation, inclusivity, and sustainability. By integrating the science-based sustainable solution of regular meditation practice into its operations, UN@80 can address social challenges, multinational distrust, and strife with a more empathetic approach to global governance. Moreover, this powerful initiative is anchored in the United Nations' broader goals, including gender equality, human rights, and inclusion, ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of global peace, and harmony.



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71. Settlement Services International Incorporated

This statement is submitted by Settlement Services International (SSI), a non-governmental organisation with ECOSOC special consultative status since 2017. SSI's purpose is to help create a more inclusive society in which everyone can meaningfully contribute to social, cultural, civic and economic life. Our work centres on people with lived experiences of vulnerability, including refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, and other multicultural communities across Australia.

SSI supports the 2030 Agenda and contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through evidence-based programs, advocacy, and partnerships. Our work particularly aligns with SDGs 3, 5, 8 and 10. Below, we outline contributions toward SDGs 3, 5 and 8 as part of the 2025 HLPF thematic review.

SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SSI delivers services that support physical, mental, and social well-being. In FY24, our Multicultural Gambling Harm Prevention Service reached over 700 people through 22 education sessions, while five community grants built local capacity. The Health Impact Project supported over 500 caregivers and children with early interventions. The Refugee Health Nurse Program and Local Area Coordination (LAC) supported clients in accessing health and disability services.

SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender equality is embedded across SSI's work. Our Ignite Women's Business initiative helps refugee women launch microenterprises, and our Women and Girls Strategic Plan 2024–2027 drives action on economic participation and gender justice. In FY24, we supported 2,700 clients through domestic and family violence programs, including 54 refugee and migrant women through specialised casework. The NSW Multicultural Centre for Women's and Family Safety, launched in April 2024, supported 63 women with casework and reached 300 people through community sessions. The TECS project, launched nationally in May 2024, partners with faith and community leaders to support women experiencing violence.

SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SSI's Activate Australia's Skills campaign and Billion Dollar Benefit initiative advocate for systemic change in skills recognition. In FY24, more than 4,000 people secured or retained employment through SSI programs. This includes 2,427 refugees supported through the Refugee Employment Support Program (RESP), 3,546 parents via ParentsNext, and over 600 asylum seekers and 280 people with disability through tailored employment pathways. The Home Care Workforce Support Program alone placed 2,266 individuals into work. Among employed humanitarian entrants, 51% gained permanent roles and 81% reported using their existing skills.

SSI also awarded 34 Allianz scholarships to support education and skills recognition. We continue to collaborate with employers, highlighted by our 2023 Welcoming Tech Talent Guide.

Through partnerships with APRRN, APNOR, and others, we contribute to global refugee protection efforts and inclusive policy dialogue.

As we approach 2030, we reaffirm our commitment to advancing the SDGs through community-driven, globally connected solutions that leave no one behind.



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72. Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)

As we approach the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda, progress on many SDGs is lagging, with some indicators even regressing due to compounded global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, economic downturns, and climate-related disasters. To accelerate progress, integrating science and evidence-based approaches into policymaking and implementation is crucial.

Key strategies include:

- **Strengthening the science-policy interface:** Bridging the gap between scientific research and policy decisions ensures that actions are informed by the latest evidence and best practices.
- **Promoting transdisciplinary research:** Encouraging collaboration across various scientific disciplines and with stakeholders, including civil society, enhances the relevance and impact of research on sustainable development.
- **Ensuring open access to scientific data:** Making research findings widely available fosters transparency, innovation, and the ability to build upon existing knowledge.
- **Incorporating local and indigenous knowledge:** Recognizing and valifying the insights of local communities ensures that solutions are culturally appropriate and more likely to be effective on the ground.

Inclusive Approaches to Sustainable Development

Inclusivity is fundamental to the 2030 Agenda's pledge to "leave no one behind." This involves:

- **Addressing inequalities:** Targeting interventions to reach marginalized and vulnerable populations ensures equitable access to resources and opportunities.
- **Engaging diverse stakeholders:** Involving communities, especially those directly affected by development initiatives, in decision-making processes enhances the legitimacy and effectiveness of policies.
- **Building local capacities:** Empowering local institutions and individuals through education and training fosters sustainable development from within communities.

Science-Based Solutions in Action

Several initiatives exemplify the integration of science and inclusivity in advancing the SDGs:

- **Science Day at the UN:** An unprecedented forum where experts from various sectors convened to emphasize the centrality of science in accelerating SDG progress. The event highlighted the need for a global transformation roadmap informed by scientific evidence.

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- **Mission 300:** A program aiming to electrify 300 million Africans by 2030, emphasizing the role of renewable energy and innovative financing in achieving energy access and other interconnected SDGs.
 - **Technological innovations:** Developments in areas such as green hydrogen, satellite technologies, and mobile connectivity demonstrate the potential of science and technology to address complex challenges and reduce inequalities.

To realize the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda, it is imperative to adopt sustainable, inclusive, and science-based approaches. This requires concerted efforts from governments, the scientific community, civil society, and the private sector to ensure that policies are informed by robust evidence and that all individuals have the opportunity to contribute to and benefit from sustainable development.



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73. Sister to Sister One in the Spirit Inc

Driving Force for Women and Girls to Sustain Independence Sister to Sister: One in the Spirit, Inc. (2016)

This statement addresses the theme “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science-and-evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind.” In leaving no girl or woman behind, we must provide a safe, inclusive environment for women and girls seeking ways to achieving sustainable independence to find their rightful place of relevancy around the world.

Historically, women have been overlooked because society focuses primarily on the masculine role in the public arena. With restrictive gender roles, it has been difficult for women to find equality in careers that are predominately reserved for men. For women to excel in leadership, education, politics, economic freedom; there must be a cohesive unit of support which offers counseling, guidance, and help navigating the pathway that will allow them to achieve greatness. It should be one that supports an education in STEM to motivate girls and women to build confidence and ignite an interest choosing STEM as a career path.

Sister to Sister: One in the Spirit, Inc. has been at the forefront of a movement to empower girls and women since 29 April 2001. Embracing a global presence, we’ve taken the initiative and fostered a competence in girls by extending ourselves across the Continent sponsoring the education of girls at the Bushikori Christian Centre in Mbale, Uganda. These girls are taught agricultural skills for sustaining themselves, and villages. They’re also engaged in a comprehensive study of a STEM education, learning science, technology, and math, with exposure, steps taken for them to develop confidence to achieve in the field of engineering.

Over the years, we’ve provided women with presentations on health, including sessions on Heart Disease, Lupus, Alzheimer’s Disease, Breast and Cervical Cancer. Health care professionals have helped them understand these diseases and measures for preventive care which are closely aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for maintaining an individual’s health and wellness.

Our commitment remains steadfast and directly aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals which are to provide a quality education, promoting good health, and to end poverty. Sister to Sister: One in the Spirit, Inc. will continue to honor our commitment in using our platform to empower girls and women on the global stage which will be the transformative power to cause catalyzing change.



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74. Society for Upliftment of Masses, The

In the context of the 2025 ECOSOC HLS theme “UN@80: Catalyzing Change”, following submission is made. The analysis is in Indian context.

Increasing consumption of ultra-processed foods and resultant obesity are major risk factors of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). The Economic Survey 2024-25 tabled in the Indian Parliament on 31 January, 2025, has highlighted how India’s consumption of ultra-processed foods has skyrocketed from USD 900 million in 2006 to USD 37.9 billion in 2019, marking a staggering annual growth rate exceeding 33 per cent! A “health tax” was also suggested with a view to combat the surging consumption of ultra-processed foods.

It is estimated that by 2050, India will have 450 million adults who are overweight or obese, accounting for 11.8% of the global population that is overweight or obese. India will have the highest number of overweight or obese young people in the 15-24 years age group by 2050, as per an analysis published in The Lancet.

Labelling is an essential part of all packaged foods and helps consumers make well-informed decisions. The legal framework relating to labelling in India needs to be updated.

The World Health Organization recommends front-of-pack nutrition labelling as an NCD-prevention strategy. This involves the food industry supplying nutrition information on the front of packages in a format that is readily understood by consumers. Many countries have adopted this type of labelling. India also needs to adopt it without delay.

43% of added sugars in our diets come from sweetened beverages, being promoted ceaselessly through celebrity ads! One Can of soft drink averages eight teaspoons of sugar! No wonder, over 100 million people are diabetic in India with steep increase of 44% in 4 years!

Our study reveals that while majority of people buy packaged food products, only 25% read the label. They also find it difficult to understand its implications.

We suggest that following steps be taken by all stakeholders to tackle this menace effectively:

- Food and nutraceuticals related ads should be totally banned. Health of our people should get priority attention.
- Front-of-pack nutrition labelling should be introduced on all packaged food products without delay. If it is prominently displayed, it will definitely bring about change in consumer choices.
- A “health tax” should be considered on ultra-processed foods to limit their consumption.
- Vigorous awareness campaigns, particularly about how to understand the food label and avoid junk food are the need of the hour.
- Schools should be encouraged to promote Nutrition and Health Education. Children should be taught to read and understand the label on food products.



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75. Stichting Wildlife Justice Commission

Preventing and combating crimes that affect the environment to achieve sustainable development goals

The Wildlife Justice Commission (hereafter: WJC) welcomes the theme of the 2025 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development: “*Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind.*” The WJC’s work significantly contributes by disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal networks engaging in wildlife crime so that organised crime is not driving species to extinction.

Crimes that affect the environment (hereafter: CAE), including wildlife crime, threaten the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the sustainable development goals (hereafter: SDGs), by destroying biodiversity on land (SDG15) and below water (SDG14), hindering climate action (SDG13), impacting global health (SDG3), the rule of law, security (SDG16), and the economy (SDG8). Action 10 of the Pact for the Future “to protect and conserve our environment”, and Action 24 “to prevent and combat transnational organised crime and related illicit financial flows”, are highly relevant to our work. Wildlife trafficking often constitutes serious, transnational organised crime, and converges with other forms of serious crime, including drug trafficking, and ancillary crimes such as corruption and money laundering. It is key that decisions included in Action 24 (a) and (b) are also applied to preventing and combating wildlife trafficking, and other forms of CAE:

- Efforts need to be scaled up in addressing CAE, and related illicit financial flows through enhanced law enforcement. Tackling high-level offenders and multistakeholder collaboration inclusive of civil society are key in achieving this goal.
- International cooperation needs to be strengthened to prevent and combat CAE.

Preventative and criminal justice approaches offered by the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) are critical. Weak implementation and enforcement of these frameworks continue to fuel CAE. Until countries act meaningfully on their international commitments, this situation is unlikely to change. To advance the 2030 Agenda, our recommendations are:

- Recognising CAE, particularly wildlife crime, as serious crimes under the UNTOC (i.e., a conduct constituting an offence punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least four years or a more serious penalty) to leverage and utilise the tools available to tackle these crimes (including special investigative techniques, financial investigations and joint investigations) domestically.
- Taking stock of the recommendations by the expert group on CAE, pursuant to Resolution 12/4 of 18 October 2024 of the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC.
- Applying the UNCAC’s anti-corruption tools, to prevent, investigate, and prosecute corrupt activities, by conducting parallel financial and corruption investigations for CAE. The upcoming UNCAC Conference of State Parties will provide a key opportunity to elevate this matter.



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76. Sustainable Development Council

Catalyzing Change Through Youth-Led Science and Rights-Based Solutions for the 2030 Agenda

This statement is submitted by the Sustainable Development Council (SDC) to contribute to the 2025 ECOSOC High-Level Segment and the High-level Political Forum under the joint theme “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind,” as well as the general debate theme “UN@80: Catalyzing Change.” The statement highlights the importance of youth-led, science-driven, and rights-based approaches in accelerating progress toward the SDGs and calls for global policy action to empower inclusive innovation ecosystems.

The Sustainable Development Council (SDC) is a global organization committed to promoting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the integration of human rights, scientific advancement, and intergenerational leadership. SDC has been at the forefront of engaging youth and marginalized communities in co-developing inclusive and evidence-based solutions to structural development challenges.

Through platforms like the SDC’s International Youth Forum, Sustainability forums, International Peace summit and the Global Goals Championship, SDC has catalyzed youth participation in climate action, digital innovation, and SDG localization across Asia, Africa, and the Pacific. These initiatives reflect how science and civic leadership can work together to uplift communities and address inequalities. As the United Nations marks 80 years, we stress the need to reimagine development models to be more democratic, inclusive, and responsive to the voices of youth and civil society.

As we mark 80 years of the United Nations, SDC urges Member States and development actors to embrace multilateralism that centers community wisdom, scientific integrity, and intergenerational solidarity.

To accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and leave no one behind, SDC recommends the following:

- 1. Institutionalize youth-led innovation mechanisms** within ECOSOC processes, ensuring meaningful participation in policy design, implementation, and review.
- 2. Create accessible financing for community-based research and innovation**, especially for initiatives led by youth, women, and indigenous populations.
- 3. Ensure universal access to digital infrastructure and open data** systems to enable evidence-based advocacy, innovation, and monitoring of the SDGs.
- 4. Mainstream human rights and sustainable development education in STEM curricula**, promoting ethical innovation and global citizenship.

As the United Nations celebrates 80 years of multilateralism, the Sustainable Development Council urges a bold shift toward inclusive, youth-powered, science-based change. It is imperative that development policies reflect the knowledge and lived experiences of young people, especially those from underrepresented communities.



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77. Szülők Háza Alapítvány

This statement highlights the international adaptation of the Parents' House model, an inclusive and community-driven methodology designed to support families and promote gender equality. We present insights from our pilot programs outside of Europe, focusing on how the model can empower women and create family-centered responses to social challenges in a global context.

In a world marked by globalization, digitalization, and shifting social structures, the erosion of traditional support systems has left many women and families isolated. Parents' House Foundation responds to these trends with a model that is adaptable, participatory, and rooted in local needs. The model has been successfully introduced in Morocco and Ghana through partnerships with local stakeholders and cultural adaptation.

In Morocco, the focus has been on women's education, reinforcing family roles and strengthening supportive family dynamics, while in Ghana, efforts have focused on supporting young mothers and promoting early childhood development through community-based childcare and maternal mentoring. These initiatives highlight the universality of family support needs and demonstrate that human connection, care, and empowerment transcend cultural differences.

The Parents' House model is built on over fifteen years of experience in Hungary and has been recognized by the European Union as a best practice. Its holistic, inclusive approach integrates parenting support, early childhood education, community building, and employment services for mothers with young children.

A core component of the model is to facilitate women's access to the labor market through skills training, e-learning, and flexible childcare services. By establishing nurseries and daycare centers tailored to local contexts, the program enables mothers to pursue education or work while ensuring safe care for their children.

The model also supports fathers through dedicated discussion spaces and parent workshops, strengthening family cohesion and shared responsibility. Disadvantaged youth are engaged through mentoring and experiential learning, while community-led enterprises foster local economic resilience.

Drama-based pedagogy plays a unique role in the model by promoting emotional expression, trauma healing, and empathy through group storytelling and roleplay. It supports both family bonding and community dialogue in contexts where traditional communication channels may be limited.

We encourage Member States and United Nations bodies to invest in scalable, culturally adaptable, community-based models like Parents' House that advance gender equality through holistic family support. Empowering women begins with empowering families — resilient families are the foundation of sustainable development.



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78. The Brooke

According to WHO, 75% of emerging human infections come from animals. All of the recent pandemics, including covid-19, have been zoonotic in nature. In 2024, the High Level Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance formally acknowledged the role animal health plays in curbing resistance to antimicrobials. In 2025, WHO member states adopted a binding pandemic agreement, recognising the vital role animal health plays in preventing the spillover of infection from animals to humans, and preventing pandemics at source.

It is now time to acknowledge that we will not meet SDG 3, good health and wellbeing, without investing in animal health and adopting a One Health approach, which recognises the interconnectedness of human health, animal health and the environment. SDG 3 target 3.3. on infectious diseases aims to combat communicable diseases - this will not happen without linking human health to animal and environmental health.

As Brooke, together with the NGO Major Group Animal issues Thematic Cluster, we call for:

- Recognition that animal health and welfare are vital for meeting SDG 3 by 2030;
- Greater investment in strengthening animal health systems, including improving access to vaccines and medicines; increasing and upskilling the animal health workforce; improving surveillance and diagnostic capacity in Low and Middle Income Countries;
- Adoption of the One Health approach.

Time is running out. We need to break sectoral silos and adopt a truly holistic approach to deliver on the health goal, for people, animals and the planet.



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79. The Fyera Foundation

The Fyera Foundation expresses deep appreciation for the tireless efforts of Member States, UN agencies, civil society, and communities advancing the SDGs. This milestone invites both reflection and renewed resolve.

The progress achieved since 2015—expanded access to education and healthcare, broader climate awareness, and new models for equity—deserves recognition. Yet ongoing crises reveals a need not only for technical innovation, but also for transformation in how we respond, relate, and lead.

The Fyera Foundation proposes a catalyst for SDG progress: the integration of coherence-building and emotional self-regulation into our global strategies. Our work brings evidence-based techniques for heart rate variability (HRV) coherence to individuals and institutions, enabling a shift from reactive “survival mode” to creative, collaborative “thriving mode.” These practices are low-cost, inclusive, and rapidly scalable.

Coherence is a measurable physiological state in which the heart, brain, and nervous system function in harmony. Practicing coherence has been shown to reduce stress, increase resilience, improve impulse control, enhance ethical decision-making, and reduce implicit bias. These outcomes are particularly relevant to the SDGs most impacted by social and emotional conditions.

In support of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), coherence practices help address stress-related illness, trauma, and mental health challenges. In healthcare settings, we have seen these tools strengthen care providers and patients, building personal resilience and organizational capacity.

In the domain of SDG 4 (Quality Education), coherence supports the emotional safety essential for learning. Students practicing HRV techniques demonstrate improved focus, behavior, and academic outcomes, while educators report reduced burnout and greater compassion.

Considering SDG 5 (Gender Equality), Coherence supports self-empowerment and leadership in women and girls while fostering emotional awareness that reduces discrimination and bias. As internal bias softens, more inclusive cultures and institutions emerge.

In the face of the climate crisis, coherence strengthens SDG 13 (Climate Action) by helping individuals and decision-makers move beyond fear and polarization into constructive, values-driven engagement. Through coherence, we reconnect with our shared humanity and our relationship with the Earth.

The state from which decisions are made shapes their impact. Chronic stress constrains our thinking; coherence expands our capacity to lead ethically, collaborate effectively, and act with vision. These skills are essential for those guiding policy under pressure.

Coherence practices require no advanced infrastructure or literacy. They have been successfully applied with diverse populations—from Indigenous youth to international negotiators—making them suited for inclusive implementation.

We invite all partners to embed coherence-building and emotional self-regulation into education, governance, climate action, and public health systems. Let us move forward with coherence—of heart, intention, and action—so that no one is left behind.



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80. The Global Centre for Risk and Innovation

From Fragmentation to Foresight: A Nexus Paradigm for Multilateral Risk Governance

The GCRI submits this statement in response to the 2025 High-Level Segment theme, “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda,” and the general debate theme, “United Nations at eighty: Catalyzing Change.”

The world is no longer shaped by isolated shocks. Climate instability, energy volatility, food insecurity, pandemics, and ecological collapse now converge as compound, cascading risks. These polycrises reveal systemic fragilities in how data is governed, how risk is assessed, and how institutions respond. The existing patchwork of governance is no match for risks that cross sectors, borders, and generations.

There is now an urgent need for globally interoperable technical and digital infrastructure purpose-built for risk foresight, integration, and accountability. Traditional tools cannot meet the speed, scale, or complexity of today’s disruptions. In response, we propose the Nexus Ecosystem approach as global digital public good infrastructure: a systems-based architecture that links real-time data ingestion, anticipatory simulation, participatory clause-making, and adaptive governance.

This approach enables decision-makers to simulate how one stressor—like drought—can trigger cascading effects across food systems, energy grids, public health, and political stability. It offers more than analysis; it delivers actionable insight through simulation-anchored policy design, clause validation mechanisms, and distributed foresight tools.

At the national level, this model is operationalized through working groups that integrate scientific institutions, civil society, and local governments into shared platforms. At the multilateral level, it aligns early warning systems, anticipatory finance tools, and treaty frameworks via interoperable protocols and open data standards.

What is required now is political and institutional resolve to treat complexity not as a barrier, but as a design principle. We call on Member States and United Nations bodies to:

- Invest in sovereign digital infrastructure for integrated risk intelligence;
- Institutionalize anticipatory governance through cross-sectoral foresight hubs;
- Embed equity, transparency, and traceability into all data and decision-making flows;
- Shift from fragmented monitoring to simulation-informed policy loops.

As the United Nations marks its 80th year, it must lead a structural transformation—from reactive governance to anticipatory system stewardship. The 2030 Agenda cannot be achieved through incrementalism. It requires a paradigm shift in how we perceive, prepare for, and govern risk in a world of escalating complexity.

The Global Centre for Risk and Innovation stands ready to support Member States in co-creating this future-ready infrastructure.



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81. The Institute for Conscious Global Change, Inc.

The Institute for Conscious Global Change, an NGO in Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC, is committed to assisting with the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this regard ICGC conducted a research pilot in the informal settlements of Manyatta A and B in the County of Kisumu in Western Kenya to show how statistical data together with Geospatial Information Systems (GIS), Earth Observation, Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), GeoDesign and related technologies together with data acquired using various research methodologies aimed at collecting both technical and non-technical data can provide the basis for a data-driven approach to achieving the SDGs.

The pilot included the following research methodologies:

- **Household Surveys:** Five hundred household surveys using hand-held Global Positioning Systems (GPS) instruments were used to collective representative data equally distributed throughout the two Wards.
- **Focus Groups:** A 13-member focus group involving the Chiefs in each Ward who are the National Representatives, the two Ward Administrators, who are the County representatives, and representatives for the major stakeholder groups to include: landlords, women, youth, persons with disabilities, academia, business, the ministry of planning all participated to present their views of the future they envision for their communities.
- **Key Informant Interviews:** Eleven Key Informant Interviews were conducted to include the key decision makers in the communities of which the Chiefs, Ward Administrators were a part.
- **Situational Analysis:** Data to include the human and non-human elements in the “situation” of the two Wards were identified. The geography of the area to include various design elements were incorporated to ensure a better, liveable, compatible, harmonious, and sustainable environment in Manyatta. They included but are not limited to space and its definition, such as elements of form, urban functions, urban fabric and environmental factors: precipitation, temperatures, humidity, wind and lighting.
- **A Problem Tree Analysis** was conducted to assist participants in identifying what they considered to be the core problem, the root cause and the effects of the problem on the community.
- **Stakeholder Analysis** was the next data gathering tool aimed at determining those in the community having the interest, power and influence in the community needed to implement the identified changes. The participants in this discussion were the same as those who participated in the problem tree analysis.
- **A Participatory-GeoDesign-Situational Analysis Discussion-** Data collected involved: Statistical, Earth Observation, Household (HH) surveys, Key Informants Interview (FII), Focus Group Discussions (FGD), Participatory Mapping, Problem Tree Analysis, Stakeholder Analysis, data points for health and education facilities, formal and informal water points, land use, etc. all these data inform the GeoDesign of Manyatta and resulted in the following model for implementation:
<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/e500ffa099b347c18eaf7f85d64443cf>



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82. Tianjin Eco-city Friend of Green Eco-Culture Promotion Association

We firmly believe that to leave no one behind, we must take science as the rudder and the community as the anchor. Only when scientific wisdom and community strength are fully combined can sustainable development truly take root in the soil of human civilization.

In the ecological governance of the Bohai Bay, we have established a collaborative mechanism involving multiple parties. Through monthly coastal clean-up operations and the annual Ocean Festival, we have mobilized more than 100,000 members of the public to participate. Our actions have proven that inclusiveness is not about achieving a perfect statistical proportion, but about enabling every group to feel the pulse of change. It is not just a slogan, but a code of conduct.

Young people are at the core of change. On April 15 this year, we were approved to host a side event of the United Nations Youth Forum, providing an open platform for young people around the world to discuss effective ways to empower youth. Over the years, we have been committed to empowering young people and nurtured thousands of young people to become community environmental protection leaders, and promoted the implementation of scientific plastic reduction solutions in hundreds of communities. These participatory actions have maximized public participation.

We call on all countries to incorporate grassroots experience into their policy frameworks, establish cross-regional data sharing mechanisms, and open up institutional channels for young people to participate in decision-making. We will continue to explore innovative paths for scientific empowerment and community participation. We believe that only by being grounded in reality, respecting evidence, and empowering the vulnerable group can the 2030 Agenda truly "leave no one behind".

We are willing to continue to serve as a bridge, connecting science and the community to jointly build a sustainable future.



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83. Tsao Foundation

Creating an Inclusive Future for Women of All Ages

As the United Nations marks its 80th anniversary, gender equality must remain fundamental priority.

With gender, age must be a central focus, as older women's rights are integral for realising gender equality. By 2050, there will be more than 1 billion women over 60 years globally, and more than 25 percent of the world's women will be 50 years. Yet, older women remain largely invisible in global policy discourses. The needs of older women, are, "not fully articulated in the Sustainable Development Goals" (Global Gender Snapshot 2023).

Cumulative effects of gender discrimination throughout their lives put women at greater risk of poverty and financial insecurity in old age. While women have less earning opportunities, they live longer than men and spend longer proportion in ill health and disability, resulting in greater need for care in late life. Older women may not have sufficient funds to finance this care. Preventing this also necessitates targeted interventions at every life stage. Policy and practice must enable better access to gender appropriate preventive, health and social care services promoting good health and function throughout the life course.

Tsao Foundation has focused on promoting evidence-based research on these issues and building networks for advocacy, such presentations at different fora such as Asia-Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development. The private sector should also be included. This year, Tsao Foundation organised jointly with World Ageing Festival, Women in Longevity Forum, advocating for empowerment of women with opportunities, knowledge and resources necessary for financial security and well-being in later lives.

Integrating older women's voices is not sufficient. As Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing notes "Solidarity between generations at all levels — in families, communities and nations — is fundamental for the achievement of a society for all ages." Today's young women will be tomorrow's older women and must be included in conversations on the future. Together with members of Alliance on Longevity in Asia-Pacific, focus group discussions and participatory workshops mapped out vision of a society for all ages. Recommendations to foster inclusive and open dialogue, and create inclusive spaces provide useful roadmap to build an equitable, age-friendly society.

Based on more than 30 years of experience, Tsao Foundation calls upon Member States and United Nations to incorporate life-course approach to ageing; develop interventions targeting each stage of a woman's life; and mainstream gender and ageing across all policies and programmes. Member States and United Nations should also encourage building of alliances among organisations working with women and organisations working with older persons. Inter-generational solidarity should be facilitated by engaging women of all ages in decision-making, while ensuring the voices of older women are heard.

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84. Joint statement by Türkiye Yesilay Cemiyeti, Udruzenje gradjana Zeleni polumjesec u Bosni i Hercegovini, Green Crescent of Congo, The Jordan Anti Drugs Society, Al Najm , Stardom Association, Pertubuhan Bulan Sabit Hijau Malaysia (Green Crescent) Green Crescent Health Development Initiative, Zeleni Krst, Sudanese Green Crescent Society (SGCS), Tanzania Green Crescent Community, Thai Green Crescent

Honorable delegates, esteemed colleagues, and distinguished guests,

As institutions grounded in science and committed to public welfare, we are honored to contribute to the 2025 ECOSOC High-Level Segment.

This year's theme resonates deeply with our mission. It also aligns with the broader vision of UN@80: Catalyzing Change, prompting us to reflect on progress made and the action still needed.

Substance use disorder and other risky behaviors remain profound challenges to sustainable development. They undermine the realization of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and intersect with SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), all of which are key focus areas of the 2025 HLPF.

To address these multifaceted challenges, responses must be inclusive, interdisciplinary, and multi-stakeholder. Solutions must also be science-based and community-driven. Evidence-based prevention models—rooted in early education, family support, and social protection have demonstrated long-term effectiveness. Yet, these models remain underutilized due to insufficient policy integration and resource allocation.

Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3) cannot be achieved without comprehensive policies supported by SDG 5 (Gender Equality). Women and girls are especially vulnerable to substance and gambling disorders, often facing stigma and limited access to gender-sensitive rehabilitation centers.

Sustainable economic growth (SDG 8) depends on healthy generations. The harms and costs of drugs are immense. Illicit drug trafficking remains a major challenge, particularly in regions affected by organized crime. Therefore, alternative development programs are crucial.

Innovative technologies, artificial intelligence and data analytics, offer new pathways. However, digital solutions must be implemented with ethical safeguards and equitable access to ensure they benefit all populations, regardless of geography or socioeconomic status.

Illicit drug cultivation, tobacco production (including e-cigarettes), and improper disposal contribute to environmental degradation (SDG 14) and climate change. We must use our land and water resources wisely, ensuring sustainability.

Progress depends on strong partnerships (SDG 17). All institutions must collaborate to share expertise, scale up best practices, and mobilize resources. We are committed to advancing such collaboration, particularly in regions affected by displacement and crisis.

As the UN approaches its 80th anniversary, let this moment catalyze a renewed global commitment: to address addiction not in isolation, but as a critical component of sustainable development; to act not with fragmented efforts, but with unified purpose; and to ensure that no one is left behind.

Thank you.



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85. United Nations Association of Russia

The United Nations Association of Russia presents this statement to share regional experiences from Russia in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As the international community seeks to advance sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ensuring no one is left behind, we believe the lessons learned at the regional and local levels in Russia can provide valuable insights.

However, we also recognize that serious barriers hinder the full participation of civil society organizations from many countries in UN activities. Limited access to funding often prevents non-governmental organizations from contributing to global dialogue, while complicated visa application procedures and administrative obstacles frequently impede travel to United Nations Headquarters and offices in Europe. Addressing these issues is essential to ensure that the principle of leaving no one behind applies equally to all stakeholders engaging with the UN system.

Since 2009, the United Nations Association of Russia has been implementing the initiative “Russian Regions and the UN SDGs” (formerly “Russian Regions and the UN Millennium Goals”) to promote SDG localization through broad partnerships. The project focuses on preparing Voluntary Local Reviews by regions and cities, fostering experience sharing, new partnerships, and contributions to the SDGs. It brings together regional governments, civil society, academia, and businesses to adapt global goals to local realities, strengthen data-driven planning, and ensure inclusive engagement. By connecting innovators across regions, it supports sustainable development and integrates local voices into national strategies.

The following overview highlights several examples of how regional authorities, cities, businesses, and civil society organizations in Russia are innovating to drive progress on the SDGs, each in their own context.

Moscow: Being one of the leaders in the implementation of the SDGs, Moscow strives not only to move forward, but also to encourage others to follow suit. In 2024, it presented a Voluntary Local Review aligning city targets with the UN’s Urban Monitoring Framework and achieved a high sustainability rating (90.82 on the UMF City Index). Public participation is a cornerstone of Moscow’s approach: since 2014, over 7 million residents have engaged via the “Active Citizen” e-governance platform to vote on city budgeting and projects, resulting in dozens of community-driven improvements each month. Moscow also leads in green and smart urban infrastructure. It operates Europe’s largest electric bus fleet (2,300+ e-buses carrying ~900,000 passengers daily) and introduced year-round electric ferries on the Moscow River. The city is modernizing healthcare by renovating facilities, expanding digital services, and deploying artificial

intelligence for diagnostics—including an AI system that recognizes 39 types of pathologies from medical images, accelerating care. Through the “MosMedAI” platform, Moscow has shared its medical AI solutions with hospitals in 69 other Russian regions. Around 100 AI-driven projects are being implemented across transport, education, and utilities to enhance efficiency and sustainability. By combining technology, citizen engagement, and transparent performance tracking, Moscow demonstrates how a megacity can accelerate SDG progress and shares its expertise globally. The city actively shares its expertise with other regions and countries, underlining the value of international cooperation among cities.

Republic of Tatarstan: This republic stands as a leading region in implementing sustainable development, aligning local progress with the UN 2030 Agenda. Tatarstan’s strong economy underpins success across multiple SDGs (from poverty eradication to clean energy), and it balances innovative growth with cultural preservation in its multiethnic society. A diversified industrial hub producing everything from petrochemicals to aircraft, Tatarstan contributes significantly to decent work and industry innovation, supported by major companies (such as Kamaz, Tatneft, TAIF, Taneco) that champion corporate sustainability. It has also become a digitalization pioneer: the region achieved 100% electronic government services, developed the high-tech city “Innopolis” as an IT innovation hub, and deploys artificial intelligence in “Safe City” systems and unmanned transport pilots. This integrated approach—spanning economic, technological, and social initiatives—positions Tatarstan as a model for SDG localization.

Sverdlovsk Region: Sverdlovsk Region has aligned its 2030 development strategy with the SDGs, emphasizing social justice and equality. A comprehensive poverty reduction program is raising household incomes, while support for agriculture has turned Sverdlovsk into a food security innovator – establishing a poultry breeding center that exports millions of eggs and chicks (advancing SDG2 on Zero Hunger). Education is a high priority: the region achieved universal preschool enrollment (ages 3–7) and is expanding childcare for younger children, and it boasts a broad network of schools, vocational colleges, and universities providing quality education (SDG4). A Sustainable Development Research Center, two UNESCO Chairs, and a Model UN youth club engage students and academia in the SDGs, fostering awareness and skills. The government also partners with UN Women and local NGOs to promote gender equality and women’s entrepreneurship (SDG5). To strengthen evidence-based governance, Sverdlovsk deploys “smart” data systems such as a regional geographic information system for environmental monitoring, wildfire tracking, and needs-based urban planning. Together, these efforts reflect a holistic approach to sustainable development, ensuring economic growth goes hand-in-hand with social inclusion and environmental stewardship.

Republic of Sakha (Yakutia): Yakutia (Sakha Republic) has fully integrated sustainable development into its regional planning through its Strategy 2032 and Unified Plan, aligning with national goals and incorporating ESG criteria. In 2023, it introduced the “ESGD” model—adding Digital innovation to ESG—to ensure government, business, and citizens jointly advance sustainability. A Council on Well-Being and Sustainable Development leads action across five priorities: public health in Arctic conditions, resilient infrastructure for remote settlements, ecosystem protection and climate adaptation, inclusive education and economic growth, and preservation of Indigenous heritage. Progress has been made in health and education (SDGs 3 and 4), while programs address gaps in innovation, inequality, and climate resilience (SDGs 9, 10, 13). Yakutia’s inclusive approach involves civil society, academia, volunteers, and the private sector in local SDG efforts. 36 regional government organizations have introduced new performance indicators and adopted their own sustainability strategies. Additionally, 62 public–private partnerships are upgrading

infrastructure and services, including the RUB 130 billion Lensky Bridge project, improving connectivity for remote communities. Yakutia demonstrates how SDGs can be localized in extreme conditions, ensuring no one is left behind.

Khabarovsk Krai: In the Far East, Khabarovsk Krai has shown how resilient economic growth can advance sustainable development in various challenges. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic and external economic challenges, the region's Gross Regional Product in 2024 reached 113% of its 2019 level in real terms. This recovery was driven by diverse industries (transport, manufacturing, natural resources, fisheries, trade) and proactive government measures. Tax revenues rose 80% since 2019, bolstering the regional budget and enabling greater social investment. Under Russia's Far East development program, Khabarovsk created special economic zones and modern infrastructure to attract business and jobs. More than RUB 1.8 trillion of investment flowed into the region from 2020 to 2024—among the highest growth rates nationally—fueling industrial modernization and a 20% increase in industrial output above pre-pandemic levels. These gains translated into concrete social progress: real wages rose over 26% in four years, and the poverty rate fell from 12.2% to 8.6%, lifting over 50,000 people out of poverty. To improve quality of life, around 2.0 million square meters of housing have been built from 2020 to 2024, and commissioning of socially significant facilities ensured. Khabarovsk Krai's experience shows that by investing in infrastructure and inclusive growth, a remote region can create decent jobs, reduce poverty, and build resilient communities while weathering global uncertainties.

Sber Group: The Sber Group is the largest bank and significant financial institution, as well as leading high-tech ecosystem in Russia. Sber carries out its activities in consistency with the UN SDGs and takes them into account when formulating strategic goals and objectives. Having identified 13 most prioritized targets, the Group strives to contribute to the achievement of all UN SDGs. Sber continues to support the ESG agenda and responsible financing in Russia. In all business segments, the Bank provides ESG products and services and continuously improves them. In 2024, the Sber's responsible banking portfolio increased by 30% to RUB 3.8 trillion. Sber has more than 30 ESG products for B2B customers, 71 regions in Russia cooperate with Sber in ESG transformation. Sber implemented 24 sustainability-linked regional projects. It is involved in the implementation of the climate-related national decarbonization strategy and international cooperation. Sber develops new AI-enabled technologies and solutions to assist the state, regions and businesses in managing climate risks efficiently. Sber is in the top 5 ranked global banks by climate adaptation maturity, according to Climate X and Climate Proof agency. In line with Sber Climate Strategy the bank has significantly reduced its emissions (by 43% Scope 1, by 31% Scope 2). Sber, the first Russian voluntary low-carbon energy certification system has issued 450 000 green energy certificates. The share of green energy in the energy mix has reached 24%.

Gazprombank (JSC): Gazprombank (JSC), one of Russia's leading financial institutions, is strongly committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Since adopting its Sustainable Development Policy in 2021, the Bank has prioritized 15 SDGs, with a focus on SDGs 7, 8, 11, 13, and 17. As of the end of 2024, its sustainable debt portfolio exceeded RUB 460 billion, confirming its role as a major player in responsible financing. The Bank is the largest financier of renewable energy in Russia, supporting over 60% of national projects and advancing SDGs 7 and 13. Between 2022 and 2024, Gazprombank arranged 15 responsible financing issues totaling RUB 254 billion. In 2024, it ranked second among lead managers of ESG bonds in Russia. The Bank regularly evaluates and verifies GHG emissions from its operations (Scope 1 & 2) and aims to reduce its carbon footprint through the transition to renewable energy. It also promotes

a low-carbon economy by supporting Russia’s carbon market, developing climate project methodologies, advising companies, and facilitating carbon unit transactions. In the social and economic domain, the Bank is involved in over 100 infrastructure projects, most of which have strong environmental or social impacts, including healthcare, education, logistics, digital infrastructure, and waste processing. Through public-private partnerships and cross-sector collaboration, Gazprombank continues to play a leading role in sustainable development financing in Russia.

Kept (Consulting Firm): Kept, a Russian consulting firm, showcases how private enterprises can drive social innovation to advance the SDGs. Embracing the “leave no one behind” principle, it fully funds the “Confident Start” program, offering free, high-quality support to children with developmental disabilities. Developed with NGOs and universities, the program applies global best practices adapted to local needs, ensuring access to essential services for underserved children. Kept also invests in professional training, continuous education for social workers, and encourages business involvement in specialized education. Through public forums and partnerships, it promotes ethical, results-driven corporate responsibility. This model demonstrates how a private enterprise can contribute directly to SDG targets—reducing inequalities and improving health and education outcomes—while galvanizing broader community and government support. Kept is actively working to replicate and scale these solutions in other regions, illustrating the power of cross-sector partnerships for sustainable development.

In conclusion, these diverse experiences show that sustainable development is most effective when solutions are inclusive, locally tailored, and grounded in evidence. Building on these lessons, we encourage the international community to strengthen cooperation and knowledge-sharing so that innovations from one region can benefit all. We also call for the empowerment of civil society and local communities in SDG implementation – ensuring that people, including youth and those in vulnerable situations, have a voice in shaping policies and holding institutions accountable. Finally, we urge a strong commitment to science-based, data-driven policymaking: leveraging technology, open data, and research to design effective interventions and transparently track progress. By embracing partnership, participation, and evidence-driven action, countries can accelerate progress toward the SDGs while truly leaving no one behind.



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86. Universal Versatile Society

Unlock Enablers' Power to Triple Climate Finance and Action for an Agile Sustainable Future

Under 2025 joint theme and through the lens of non-state actors, this statement aims to highlight the vital role of community-based climate adaptation projects across the Asia Pacific that amplify youth leadership and women empowerment in human-centered transition to enshrine “One Humanity” and ecological equilibrium.

To pinpoint the existing bottlenecks that hinder environmentalists and social entrepreneurs from stimulating sustainable development, effectively co-create the roadmap for COP30 and remove barriers to encourage all enablers especially citizens' meaningful participation in mobilizing climate finance through holistic strategies to strengthen climate action, national climate pledges and non-state actors coalition, both junior and senior climate experts should be empowered to delve into the exploration of maximizing the enablers' capacity in tripping climate finance through “Interstate Cooperation, Cross-sectoral Collaboration, City-State Governance and Citizen Participation”.

Although the global SDG progress report has forged ahead with remarkable outcomes, progress often overlooks the most underrepresented, exacerbating disparities and risking the unyielding allegiance, i.e., leaving no one behind. For instance, solely 1/3 of SDG targets in APAC are still unmeasured owing to pervasive data gaps. Moreover, regarding a persistent financing gap ranging between \$2.5 and \$4 trillion annually, private capital is integral to address the development and climate finance gap amidst the process of scaling sustainable solutions, mobilizing investments, and accelerating progress towards 2030. In particular, climate finance for agrifood systems and renewable energy is in high demand to better contribute to national climate pledges of developing nations. Nonetheless, current levels of climate finance for agrifood systems are significantly insufficient, though several agreements have been achieved during the past COPs.

How to strengthen the alliance, such as the COP29 NGO Coalition and other mechanisms for scaling up climate finance to reinvigorate the agrifood system in developing countries, is arguably a daunting challenge confronted by all of us. The 2nd UN Food Systems Summit Stocktake will be a bellwether for the world's capacity to fund climate action at scale, quietly yet strategically transforming the current global food landscape at an astonishing pace.

UVS has been devoted to cross-sectoral collaboration and inter-state cooperation for effectively mobilizing climate funds and technology to better stimulate the realization of climate goals through scalable approaches in concert with Agenda 2030, the Paris Agreement and the Global Biodiversity Framework. Promote successful practices on public-private partnerships, revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development, bridge the gap between COP29 and COP30, and intensify the nexus between renewable energies and agri-food systems towards net-zero emissions are essential. Lastly, expediting the successful integration of holistic investment strategies, youth-led platforms and climate projects helps to unlock climate actions in developing countries through robust multilateral partnerships for pluralism development.



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87. VAAGDHARA

The world is advancing towards the final lap of 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development swiftly, with just five years remaining to reach the milestone. It is to acknowledge that significant progress has been made across various fronts. This journey certainly offers hope and a strong foundation to accelerate our efforts, especially in context to sustainability, to ensure we achieve our goals.

The indigenous communities have exemplified sustainability through their way of life, revering natural resources and working as custodian of our nature where we all can live and thrive in. Their wisdom, and knowledge, now being recognized globally, holds scientific and evidence based valuable solutions of all global challenges. Indigenous communities hold generations of knowledge and sustainable practices, yet their expertise has long remained undervalued, and often overlooked in mainstream policy mechanisms. Rooted in Swaraj principles, their circular lifestyles support compelling, evidence-based models of sustainability without having dependency on external environment. Despite various challenges the community faced, they remained at the forefront of initiatives and contributed to address some of the most pressing challenges like climate change, and sustainable development.

Co-creating knowledge by integrating scientific evidence with indigenous wisdom is vital. This can be achieved by involving communities for their lived experiences, along with research institutions, universities, and others focused on indigenous practices and innovations. Documenting community-led initiatives based on traditional practices, sharing them with the wider world, and operationalizing community-level systems for learning, monitoring, and adapting sustainable development interventions with transparency and accountability are key to contribute to the 2030 Agenda.

For the period till 2030, VAAGDHARA recommends that investing in community driven research, focused on ecological practices, meet out challenges through innovations, creating indigenous wisdom and learning centers, enabling dialogues for exchanging community practices, and working with governments for informing policies to ensure that it upholds the principle of leaving no one behind, would be important in shaping sustainable future. Upholding indigenous perspective while striving towards in shaping sustainable future can pave the most reliable path towards a world that is equitable and rooted in harmony with nature. At this juncture, it is important to collectively work towards a just, sustainable and resilient future, where indigenous knowledge is not just included but recognized and empowered.



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88. Vier Pfoten International - gemeinnützige Privatstiftung

FOUR PAWS International, a global animal welfare organisation with special consultative status with ECOSOC, welcomes the opportunity to contribute to this year's High-Level Segment under the theme "UN@80: Catalysing Change".

As the international community intensifies efforts to accelerate the 2030 Agenda, we urge Member States to adopt truly sustainable, inclusive, and science-based approaches that acknowledge the critical link among animal welfare, environmental sustainability, and human well-being.

With only five years remaining to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals, we believe it is time to act boldly. Scientific consensus has established that industrial animal agriculture is a key driver of biodiversity loss, climate change, food insecurity, and zoonotic spillover risks. Yet, animals remain insufficiently integrated into the policy tools, metrics, and strategies that are meant to achieve the SDGs

We respectfully offer the following recommendations to strengthen the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and ensure no one – human or animal - is left behind:

1. Recognise investing in animal welfare as a strategic enabler of the 2030 Agenda, and reflect this in national SDG implementation plans and Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs);
2. Advance One Health cooperation, ensuring the inclusion of animal welfare in antimicrobial resistance strategies and pandemic prevention frameworks;
3. Align public and private investment with sustainable livestock production and ethical food systems, shifting away from harmful intensive animal farming practices;
4. Promote nature-positive and humane disaster preparedness policies that safeguard animals as part of efforts to build resilience in communities that depend on them.

As the UN commemorates 80 years of multilateral cooperation, we must ensure that intergenerational equity and the interdependence of all life are placed at the heart of future development frameworks.

FOUR PAWS stands ready to work in partnership with Member States, UN agencies, and fellow civil society organisations to catalyse a humane, sustainable, and resilient future for all.



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89. Waterlight Save Initiative

Waterlight Save Initiative, a non-profit organization with consultative status at ECOSOC, is committed to advancing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDGs) through practical, people-centered approaches. As the 2030 Agenda deadline approaches, the urgency to address intersecting global challenges; poverty, climate change, food insecurity, displacement, and youth unemployment has never been more critical.

Our Core Strategies:

- Technology Adoption and Research
- Economic and Legal Empowerment
- Legal Reform & Policy Advocacy
- Capacity Building
- Education and Awareness Raising

Our approach emphasizes reaching marginalized populations, promoting local leadership, and implementing sustainable models that support a localization approach to development. We believe in community ownership and culturally relevant solutions as essential to long-term success.

Waterlight Save Initiative works with development partners such as diplomatic missions, USAID, UN agencies, and relevant government institutions. These collaborations enable us to conduct research on pressing issues and produce policy-influencing publications and reports. We focus on advancing women's empowerment, youth development, and social protection systems to foster inclusive progress and improve overall societal well-being.

Milestone Achievements:

Outreach and Campaigns:

Reached over 10,000 young people and women facing exploitation, sexual violence, and limited access to finance across Nigeria's geopolitical zones.

Youth Engagement and Advocacy: Engaged 20,000 youth, women, and persons with disabilities, one of the poorest and most socially excluded groups, representing about 11% of Nigeria's population.

Technical & Vocational Training: Provided access to digital literacy, technology-based skills, and entrepreneurship opportunities to foster self-reliance.

Solar-Powered Borehole Systems: Installed clean-energy water systems in underserved communities, providing safe water access and reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

Mentorship Programmes:

1. Supported 10,000 women with disabilities in agribusiness, promoting access to finance.
2. Reached 5,000 survivors of sexual abuse, especially rape victims and underage girls lured into prostitution.

We urge ECOSOC Member States to enhance investment in grassroots civil society efforts and foster enabling environments for nonprofit innovation. Strong partnerships between governments, the private sector, and NGOs are vital to addressing inequality and accelerating inclusive development.

Waterlight Save Initiative is proud to contribute to this global conversation and reaffirms its dedication to leaving no one behind.



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90. Women's Board Educational Cooperation Society

Nigeria stands at a pivotal moment in its development journey. With only five years remaining to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is critical to implement inclusive, sustainable and evidence-based policies. As Africa's most populous nation, Nigeria's success or failure in reaching the SDGs would have a big impact on Africa and the world.

Sustainability must be rooted in Nigeria's environmental, economic, and social realities. Climate change is increasing flooding incidents in the North and coastal erosion in the South, making investing in climate-resilient agriculture and renewable energy non-negotiable. The Nigeria Sustainable Energy for All initiative (2015) has completed and commissioned over 80 mini-grids, connecting about 32,000 households, MSMEs, and public facilities with electricity. The Rural Electrification Agency (REA) has also reported successfully deploying 103 mini-grids across the country. The deployment of solar mini-grids in off-grid rural areas has shown promise, providing clean energy while supporting rural enterprise, healthcare, and digital inclusion. Scaling these solutions effectively can drive progress in SDGs 7, 13, and 1 simultaneously.

In the same vein, our organisation is making long-term investments in sustainable energy by installing solar energy in various projects. Our solar project, aside from being an energy solution to reduce reliance on costly and unreliable power sources, will ensure uninterrupted activities and help to reduce operational costs while contributing to a greener and more sustainable future. We have struggled financially to connect two Hospitality schools (Lagos and Enugu State) and two Youth Centres (Lagos and Oyo State) to solar power. Our current effort is to install a solar system in the Iroto Project (Ogun State), which comprises a Conference centre, Hospitality school, Rural development centre and Health clinic. The installation of solar panels comes at a steep price, making it extremely difficult for us, as well as other non-state actors, to access this form of sustainable energy.

Lack of electricity severely affects the effectiveness of various economic, educational, and socio-cultural activities in society. Improved electricity supply, either from the power grid or solar energy, will ensure progress in the nation. For us, it will mean seamless provision of TVET Hospitality training and health care in rural and suburban areas. This will enable us to train more students, create jobs, reduce pollution, and promote green energy.

Overall, solar energy has the potential to address Nigeria's energy challenges, promote economic growth, and ensure environmental sustainability, especially in the health, education, agricultural, communication and security sectors. To leave no one behind, Nigeria must adopt an integrated approach to achieving the SDGs, creating localized solutions and building strong partnerships across government, private sector, and civil society. It also requires a new governance mindset—one that values transparency, responsiveness, and resilience.



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91. Women's Health and Education Center

Education and Health: The Best Building Blocks

Quality education and universal health care are the most important investments that any country can make for its future and for its people. Investing in health and education is, investing in people, and investing in our collective future. If harnessed properly, the digital revolution can be one of the most powerful tools for ensuring quality education for all, and transform the way teachers teach and learners learn.

Future of health and education sectors is digital, in each and every country, rich and poor alike.

In view of the scale of today's global challenges and the great potential of science, technology and innovation to deliver responses, it is necessary to mobilize financial and knowledge resources from governments, businesses, academia and civil societies. It is essential to accelerate and achieve all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 Agenda. Both public and private sectors play important roles in financing, research, and development.

In order to democratize digitalization and its benefits for public and social value, Women's Health and Education Center (WHEC), believes that a dedicated place is needed in the United Nations to develop and refine appropriate norms, policies and pilots; promote future-ready human capabilities; and mobilize financing for public innovation ecosystems, for [Education and Health Initiatives](#) to succeed. Openness in science is an essential component of the scientific process. When Open-science, artificial intelligence and big data management meet the social reality of human cooperation and governance, it becomes more sustainable, and help to close digital divide.

We must implement comprehensive and inclusive policies, change our way of thinking, and prioritize efforts to eliminate poverty and bridge the digital divide. It is crucial for governments to integrate social, economic, and environmental policies to promote social justice.

Our Recommendations:

1. To track global digital cooperation - Need for an ethical, and transformative framework for generative artificial intelligence (AI) that is not extractive, exploitive, centralized and corporatized, but embodying values of a humane and transformative paradigm based on democratic and distributive integrity.
2. To track on innovation and development – A dedicated, multilateral hub – linked to regional and national nodes and mechanisms.
3. Technical and policy capabilities for future-ready innovation ecosystems – training policy makers on an ongoing basis.
4. Lessons learned from the shortcomings of the technology access for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs);
5. The financing track for innovation and frontier technology and science impetus.

It is indeed a pleasure to submit Side Event of WHEC, on the margins of 62nd CSocD session, published by UNSDN (United Nations Social Development Network); **Towards Education And Health-for-All: Core Enabler of The UN 2030 Agenda.**

<https://social.desa.un.org/sdn/towards-education-and-health-for-all>

Join the movement!

We Welcome Everyone!



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92. World Eco-Design Organization

Advancing Sustainable Development through Inclusive Design Education: The International Design Education Program

1. Background

The World Eco-Design Organization (WEDO) recognizes that achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires transformative education initiatives that empower communities at risk of being left behind. In response, World Eco-Design Organization, in collaboration with the United Nations Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries and Zhejiang University, launched the International Design Education (IDE) Program in 2021.

2. Achievements and Long-Term Impact

The IDE Program offers full scholarships for master's-level industrial design education to students from over 30 least developed countries, with an investment of approximately USD 1.94 million. It strengthens innovation capacity, sustainable entrepreneurship, and design skills, directly advancing SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Notably, 90% of International Design Education graduates secured employment within six months of graduation. Many returned to their home countries, applying their skills to foster sustainable production, drive inclusive innovation, and contribute to resilient economic ecosystems. By building local capacities, the International Design Education Program ensures long-lasting impacts that extend beyond 2030, supporting the continued realization of sustainable development.

3. Challenges and Resilience

The COVID-19 pandemic presented significant barriers, including travel restrictions and limited infrastructure for disadvantaged students. In response, the International Design Education Program developed an online learning platform to ensure continuity of education, enhancing digital resilience and promoting equitable access, in line with SDG 4 and SDG 9.

4. Future Directions

WEDO seeks to expand the International Design Education Program through partnerships with additional UN agencies, universities, and development organizations. By scaling opportunities, we aim to equip more students from least developed countries with critical design and sustainability skills that will empower future generations and reinforce the transformative vision of the 2030 Agenda.

5. Recommendations

WEDO respectfully encourages ECOSOC to:

- Promote initiatives that develop innovation capacities in least developed countries through education;
- Support increased investment in design education as a strategic driver for sustainable development;
- Facilitate partnerships to strengthen global innovation ecosystems, ensuring that achievements are sustained beyond 2030.



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93. World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies

The World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies submits this statement to reaffirm its commitment to advancing the global sustainability agenda through the promotion of Traditional Chinese Medicine. Our goal is to highlight our organization's role in enhancing health equity, fostering cross-cultural collaboration, and empowering individuals of all ages to adopt holistic, preventive healthcare practices. By aligning Traditional Chinese Medicine's wisdom with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), we aim to bridge gaps in healthcare accessibility, reduce lifestyle-related diseases, and contribute to resilient health systems worldwide.

Since its establishment, the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies has implemented a series of measures aimed at promoting the internationalization of Traditional Chinese Medicine. We have now developed 295 society members in 76 countries and regions, and have established 192 branches in fields such as gynecology, and paediatrics. We have formulated 81 international Traditional Chinese Medicine standards, laying a solid foundation for the safe and effective application of Traditional Chinese Medicine worldwide. Our educational programs train nearly ten thousand practitioners yearly, equipping them with the knowledge and skills needed to serve diverse populations. Through international conferences and collaborative research projects such as the World Congress of Chinese Medicine, we have facilitated the exchange of ideas and best practices, further enriching the global Traditional Chinese Medicine community.

Looking ahead, our organization is committed to expanding efforts in several key areas. We will continue to advocate for policies that recognize and support the integration of Traditional Chinese Medicine into national healthcare systems in different countries. We call upon governments and health organizations to invest in research and education, and to establish regulatory frameworks that ensure the quality and safety of Traditional Chinese Medicine products and services. We emphasize the importance of cultural exchange and public awareness campaigns to reduce misunderstandings and prejudice against Traditional Chinese Medicine. By embracing innovation and technology, we aim to modernize Traditional Chinese Medicine practices and make them more accessible to people around the world.

The World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies remains dedicated to our mission of promoting Traditional Chinese Medicine as a valuable component of global healthcare. We believe that through collaborative efforts and a commitment to sustainability, we can make full use of the potential of Traditional Chinese Medicine to improve the health and well-being of people everywhere.



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94. World Federation of Neurology

Advancing Brain Health and Neurology to Catalyze Progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2025 ECOSOC High-level Segment of the High Level Political Forum is centered on accelerating the progress towards reaching the SDGs, one of which, the SDG3, is the vital goal of attaining good health and well-being for all. Despite setbacks due to the pandemic and multiple local and global crises, intensive work towards reaching the SDG3 continues. One of the major successes has been the priority attributed to the prevention and reduction of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) on the global agenda as well as efforts to address brain health and the burden of neurological disease through the WHO Intersectoral global action plan on epilepsy and other neurological disorders (IGAP).

Many member states already have or are in the process of developing national programs to combat NCDs. The World Federation of Neurology (WFN), a global charity organization with 125 member societies worldwide, would like to highlight the need to include brain health and neurology as priority areas when implementing national plans/roadmaps aimed at reducing disease burden. Neurological disorders affect up to 40% of the world population and are a major cause of disability, with stroke alone being the third top cause of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) globally. Conditions such as stroke, epilepsy, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and others present a major portion of non-communicable diseases, but also raise the risk for NCDs and other complications among people that live with these conditions.

The WFN continues to highlight the necessity to invest in neurological research and innovation, education and capacity building, as well as advocacy and policy development for neurology in order to continue progress towards reaching SDG3 targets. It is important to understand that catalyzing change means thinking and planning beyond 2030 already today. Investment in neuroscience research, including basic science, clinical trials, and translational research will ultimately accelerate the pace of discovery and reduce the burden of neurological diseases. We urge the health ministries to apply the WHO Intersectoral global action plan on epilepsy and other neurological disorders as a way to improve neurological services, implement prevention strategies and enhance conditions for people living with neurological disorders.

Neurological and mental health contribute directly to the SDG 3, but are also interconnected with the SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 13. Prioritizing brain health in the global and national agendas will contribute towards advancing sustainable, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



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95. World for World Organization

We call for actions at 2025 ECOSOC HLS for advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development SDGs.

We also call for a strengthened and equitable global financial architecture with the meaningful participation of developing countries, action on Financing for Development, Means of Implementation and partnerships (SDG17) The financing gap for SDG implementation remains a fundamental concern.

We believe that poverty eradication and inequality remain the greatest challenges to progress on the SDGs.

We need to invest in primary healthcare, universal health coverage, globally in cooperation in medical research sharing experience and best practices, technology transfer, and early warning and response systems is needed to strengthen health system resilience in developing countries. To strengthen international cooperation to support efforts to build and strengthen capacity and assistance and financial and technical support to development and innovation programs in developing countries,

We call attention on Advancing Gender Equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and Social Protection (SDG 5 & SDG 8)

We stress the need for enhanced action on marine conservation, sustainable fisheries, and reducing marine pollution

WFWO and its partners to respond to the implementation of 2030 Agenda for SDGs 17, to improve poor living conditions of right for housing, to contribute to achieving SDGs 17th Goals 1/2/3/4/5/7/8/9/10/11/14/17. We committed and intend to focus on social justice housing strategies to realize the right to housing and infrastructural and basic services to fulfill commitments made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda, in order to contribute to commitments made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development , we are already implementing as pilot projects focusing on social housing in the following countries: Brazil, Ecuador, Senegal, Congo, Every Cost, Morocco, Kosovo and other projects in pipeline

WFWO is committed on Women's Empowerment World Golf Tour, a new global Golf initiative designed to advance women's causes through the unifying power of Golf, the event will be launched in 2025: in Barcelona, Marrakech, Dubai, Rio Genero, Mexico, Sidny, Florida, The global tour debuts with an inspiring mission, proudly announcing its partnership with the WFWO to champion the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WFWO is calling attention to all as the final 5-year countdown to the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals has begun – a keen reminder of the urgent need to both speed up and scale up critical development solutions to achieve the SDGs targets by 2030.

WFWO underscore that urgent actions are necessary HPE 2025 steppingstone towards the future we want beyond 2030 for leaving no one behind.



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96. World Muslim Congress

The World Muslim Congress, in its capacity as an organization holding general consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), is honored to submit this written statement for consideration at the 2025 ECOSOC High-Level Segment and the High-Level Political Forum. In alignment with the joint theme “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind,” this statement reflects our organization’s ongoing commitment to contributing to a global development agenda that is equitable, inclusive, and grounded in long-term human and ecological wellbeing.

As the international community reaches the halfway point in the implementation timeline for the 2030 Agenda, the need for renewed focus and coordinated action has never been greater. While notable progress has been made across several Sustainable Development Goals, alarming gaps remain—particularly in regions affected by poverty, conflict, environmental stress, and systemic inequality. Achieving the SDGs requires not only stronger political commitment and financial investment but also the mobilization of communities and institutions at every level of society to implement solutions that are both scientifically sound and socially relevant.

The World Muslim Congress has long believed in the importance of participatory development—solutions designed with and for the people they aim to serve. Drawing on years of work in education, health, climate action, youth engagement, and social development, our organization emphasizes that sustainable progress emerges when policies are aligned with local priorities, informed by data, and supported by inclusive institutions. This principle has guided our engagement with diverse communities in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, where we have facilitated development programs tailored to the unique socio-economic and environmental realities of each region.

Education remains at the heart of our strategy to empower individuals and communities. Our programs promote access to quality learning, vocational training, and digital literacy, particularly for youth and women. In doing so, we address long-standing barriers to opportunity and help cultivate the skills needed to participate fully in an evolving global economy. Through partnerships with local civil society organizations, educational institutions, and community leaders, these efforts have enabled thousands of individuals to improve their livelihoods and contribute to broader social progress.

Climate change is a defining challenge of our time, and its effects are being felt disproportionately by those least responsible for its causes. The World Muslim Congress has initiated various grassroots programs that support climate resilience, environmental education, sustainable resource use, and access to clean energy. These initiatives focus on adaptation strategies in vulnerable regions and seek to build community-level capacity to manage environmental risks, respond to disasters, and advocate for climate justice. Our experience has shown that when people are equipped with the knowledge and tools to protect their environment, they also gain a stronger sense of agency in shaping their future.

The organization also continues to support initiatives that promote social cohesion, inclusion, and peace. In areas impacted by conflict or social fragmentation, we have worked with local partners to facilitate dialogue, build trust, and promote inclusive governance. Strengthening community institutions and enhancing civic participation are essential components of our approach to supporting SDG 16, which calls for peaceful and inclusive societies and access to justice for all. These efforts are especially critical in fragile contexts where development and peace are deeply intertwined.

As the global landscape becomes increasingly shaped by technological transformation, the need to ensure equitable access to technology and digital infrastructure is urgent. The World Muslim Congress has implemented programs that focus on closing the digital divide and promoting ethical and inclusive use of technology. This includes training initiatives aimed at enhancing digital literacy among marginalized populations and encouraging responsible digital citizenship. We advocate for technology policies that prioritize human rights, data protection, and inclusive innovation—particularly in the use of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics in public policy.

Looking ahead, the World Muslim Congress encourages the United Nations and its Member States to further promote collaborative and multi-stakeholder approaches to development. In particular, we urge greater investment in localized solutions, improved integration of scientific research into policymaking, and stronger mechanisms for the inclusion of civil society in all phases of planning, implementation, and evaluation. Ensuring that development strategies are not only technically effective but also socially responsive is key to building trust and achieving sustainable impact.

We also encourage an emphasis on systems thinking in the implementation of the SDGs—recognizing the interconnectedness of environmental, economic, and social challenges. Integrated policies that bridge sectors and disciplines are essential for addressing complex issues such as food security, public health, migration, and urbanization. This requires the active collaboration of governments, international organizations, academia, private sector actors, and grassroots movements.

The World Muslim Congress remains committed to supporting the 2030 Agenda through continued collaboration, policy advocacy, and community engagement. We reaffirm our belief that meaningful progress depends not only on innovative solutions, but on a shared global commitment to justice, equity, and sustainability. As we move toward the 2030 horizon, we stand ready to contribute our experience and partnerships to ensure that no one is left behind, and that the goals we have set are matched by the actions we are willing to take.



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97. World Roma Federation Inc.

The World Roma Federation, a Roma-led organization in consultative status with ECOSOC, welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the 2025 ECOSOC High-Level Segment under the theme “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda.”

Today, an estimated 20 million Roma live across nearly every continent, yet continue to face systemic exclusion. This includes widespread statelessness, barriers to education and healthcare, lack of housing security, and limited access to digital infrastructure. These realities are well documented by human rights mechanisms but remain poorly reflected in national data systems and SDG implementation.

Despite these barriers, Roma communities are not passive subjects of development — we are already building solutions. The World Roma Federation has pioneered data collection models, digital access programs, and inclusive policy tools that align directly with the science- and evidence-based priorities of the 2030 Agenda. These are outlined in our 2024 Global Portfolio and supported by collaborations with civil society and institutional stakeholders.

We acknowledge that progress requires not only local reform, but international accountability. Roma remain underrepresented in global governance, and too often excluded from development dialogues where their absence reinforces policy blind spots. If the commitment to “leave no one behind” is to have meaning, Roma inclusion must become measurable, resourced, and systemically supported.

To that end, we are pursuing three strategic actions within the UN system:

1. Convening a side event at UN Headquarters in 2025 to bring Member States and UN agencies into dialogue around Roma inclusion, sustainable development, and rightsbased policy design;
2. Seeking recognition of a Roma constituency within the Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGoS) framework, ensuring Roma-led organizations have access to official SDG review and implementation processes;
3. Advocating for a Roma-themed exhibit to be featured in the UN Headquarters Visitors Lobby during official Holocaust Remembrance programming or other relevant human rights observances. This exhibit would highlight the enduring legacies of Roma slavery, the Porajmos, and structural antigypsyism, in line with the UN’s commitment to historical justice and inclusive education. Such a display would serve to inform global audiences, promote dignity, and ensure that the Roma experience is recognized within the broader narrative of “never again.”

In parallel, we are in active dialogue with offices within the UN system — including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights — to ensure that Roma issues are addressed with the seriousness they deserve under international law. These conversations are framed not around charity or visibility alone, but around state obligations under human rights conventions, and the need for Roma participation in the shaping of sustainable solutions.

As the United Nations turns 80, we ask that its next chapter deepen its commitment to transparency, participation, and equity. The Roma experience is not peripheral — it is a test case for whether multilateralism can be both principled and inclusive.

If millions remain excluded despite decades of declarations, what more must be done — and who will take responsibility for ensuring no one is truly left behind?



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98. World Without Genocide

Women and girls are increasingly victimized in armed conflicts. Their vulnerability is exacerbated by United Nations Security Council vetoes prohibiting aid, ceasefires, and peacekeepers. The veto system must be changed.

In 2023, there were 170+ armed conflicts, and 612 million women and girls were living near conflict areas. The proportion of women killed in armed conflicts doubled in 2023 compared to 2022 and there were 3,688 cases of conflict-related sexual violence. 117.3 million people were forcibly displaced, half of them women.

United Nations mechanisms fail to protect vulnerable populations.

The United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Russian Federation, and China are permanent members of the Security Council. Ten additional states fill remaining Security Council seats on a rotating basis.

Permanent members can veto any resolution and it is canceled. Rotating members do not have this privilege.

Many United Nations officials say that resolutions are binding. If that were the case, there would be no conflict-related sexual violence.

Part of the problem lies with the veto system. There have been 88 vetoes since 1989. The United States of America and Russian Federation cast 75% of them, with China casting the rest.

These vetoes denied ceasefires, humanitarian aid, peacekeepers, and other measures to halt violence. The United States of America blocked 10 of 14 Gaza-related resolutions since 2023. 70% of those killed in that war have been women and girls. In the 2003 Darfur crisis, the Russian Federation and China used explicit or implicit vetoes to block peacekeeping, thereby supporting the Sudanese government, a partner in oil and arms trade. On November 18, 2024, a resolution to increase aid and implement a ceasefire in today's Sudan crisis was supported by 14 of 15 Security Council members but was vetoed by the Russian Federation.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France wield 'pen power,' deciding whether and how resolutions are drafted, thereby setting the Security Council's agendas. The Russian Federation, United States of America, and China now appear to control the results with their frequent vetoes.

Recommendations:

1. Abolish the veto. Base decisions on a 15-member vote.
2. Disallow vetoes on resolutions about war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity.
3. Disallow vetoes for aid or peacekeeping.
4. Require that a veto go to the General Assembly for a decision.

Veto power obstructs resolutions, hampers aid, and heightens danger to vulnerable populations.



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99. Yayasan Pendidikan Indonesia

NO ONE LEFT BEHIND IN PRESIDENT PRABOWO SUBIANTO'S FREE NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMS

Introduction

President Prabowo Subianto's Free Nutritious Meal Program, launched in January 2025, aims to provide free meals to Indonesian students and pregnant women to combat malnutrition and stunting, targeting 92 million beneficiaries by 2029 with a budget of \$45 billion. The national program's slogan, "no one is left behind," reflects its ambition to ensure universal access, particularly for children in poor and remote areas. It began serving 570,000 recipients on its first day, with a goal of reaching 15 million students by mid-2025, and had provided over 10 million meals to 600,000 students across 26 provinces by January 31, 2025.

The initiative prioritizes locally sourced ingredients to boost farmers' incomes and create approximately 2.5 million jobs while addressing a 21.5% stunting rate among children under five. For example, a pilot program in Indramayu Regency, led by Mr. Iskandar Saefullah, head of an Islamic boarding school foundation, demonstrated increased school attendance and student engagement. The meals, which included rice, protein, vegetables, and milk, created jobs for 50 Al-Zaytun employees wives each earning 5 million rupiah monthly, to prepare nutritious food for 3,500 schoolchildren. However, logistical challenges arise due to Indonesia's vast geography, alongside concerns about food security and fiscal sustainability, given the program's \$45 billion cost through 2029. Critics argue it could strain the budget deficit, capped at 3% of GDP, and question its effectiveness without complementary measures like improved sanitation or targeted nutrition plans to prevent issues such as obesity.

Conclusion.

Despite these concerns, the program's universal approach seeks to ensure no child goes hungry, with ongoing efforts to expand kitchens (from 190 initially to a target of 5,000) and enhance nutritional standards. Public support is strong, with 80.9% approval for Prabowo's government in early 2025, though equitable access across regions remains a work in progress. Over time, the program aims to align with UN Sustainable Development Goals, running smoothly and delivering significant benefits to the Indonesian young generation. Although this program was President Prabowo's political promise, but as he approaches the 100th day of his presidency, his populist policies have earned him a high approval rating, with surveys by various survey institutions that were released openly found that more than 80.9% approved of the performance of the new government related to the sustainable development program with the vision of no

one left behind as recommended by the United Nations. Above all, President Prabowo started his government by place the main human rights of Indonesian citizens, namely education and the right to receive health services through a free nutritious meal program for schoolchildren, last but not least he committed to women empowerment serious efforts.