

**Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)**

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Item 12 of the provisional agenda

**Implementation of resolutions and recommendations made by  
the Commission at its seventh special session and adoption  
of reports on Executive Committee meetings  
held since the thirtieth session**

**Summary**

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) held its seventh special session in Amman on 20 and 21 December 2022, at the close of which it adopted a set of resolutions and recommendations, some addressed to member States and others to the ESCWA secretariat. The present document reviews action taken by the ESCWA secretariat to implement the resolutions and recommendations addressed to it.

The Commission is invited to take note of what has been implemented and comment thereon, and to present on action taken at the national level to implement the recommendations that the Commission addressed to member States, which are set out in the report of the seventh special session ([E/ESCWA/S-7/17/Report](#)).

In the period between its thirtieth (Beirut, 25–28 June 2018) and thirty-first (current) regular sessions, ESCWA held four meetings of its Executive Committee. The Commission is invited to review the reports of these meetings (available on its [website](#)), with a view to adopting them.

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## Introduction

1. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) held its seventh special session in Amman on 20 and 21 December 2022, at the close of which it adopted a set of resolutions and recommendations, some addressed to member States and others to the ESCWA secretariat. The present document reviews action taken by the ESCWA secretariat to implement the resolutions, and the recommendations addressed to it.
2. The Commissions is invited to take note of what has been implemented and comment thereon, and to review action taken at the national level to implement the recommendations that the Commission addressed to member States, which are set out in the report of the seventh special session ([E/ESCWA/S-7/17/Report](#)).
3. In the period between its thirtieth (Beirut, 25–28 June 2018) and its thirty-first (current) regular sessions, ESCWA held four meetings of its Executive Committee. The Commission is invited to review the reports of these meetings (available on its [website](#)) with a view to adopting them.

### I. Implementation of resolutions adopted by the Commission at its seventh special session

1. *[Resolution 337 \(S-VII\) Request from Djibouti for membership of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia](#)*

#### Resolution summary

4. In this resolution, the Commission welcomed the request of Djibouti to join it, recommended that the Economic and Social Council accept the request, and requested that the Executive Secretary follow up on the implementation of the resolution.

#### Implementation

5. The ESCWA secretariat submitted resolution 337 (S-VII) to the Economic and Social Council, which adopted it in its resolution [2023/22](#) of 25 July 2023. Since then, Djibouti has become a member of the Commission and has participated in its intergovernmental sessions and other activities.

2. *[Resolution 338 \(S-VII\) Establishment of an Arab integrated road safety observatory](#)*

#### Resolution summary

6. In this resolution, the Commission welcomed the establishment of an Arab integrated road safety observatory to support member States by undertaking various functions, including developing effective and evidence-based national policies and strategies to improve road safety, and exchanging best practices, lessons learned and successful experiences; discussing the challenges faced by member States in the field of road safety, the tackling of which requires a regional vision; developing and adapting tools and methods for managing and analysing road crash data in the Arab region, in line with international best practices; creating and managing a regional database of road safety policies and data; and contributing to training of trainers to build national and local capacities in formulating and implementing evidence-based policies to improve road safety. The Commission also welcomed the offer by Morocco to host the observatory.

#### Implementation

7. The ESCWA secretariat is working with Morocco to finalize the host country agreement, which has not yet been completed. Until the hosting procedures are completed, ESCWA will continue to host the technical secretariat of the observatory as part of the activities of a project funded by the United Nations Road Safety

Fund on promoting evidence-based policies to improve road safety in the Arab region by increasing the effectiveness and reliability of data collection, processing and analysis, which is expected to continue until the end of January 2025.

3. *Resolution 339 (S-VII) Establishment of a centre for advancing carbon emissions reduction under the Commission*

**Resolution summary**

8. In this resolution, the Commission welcomed the establishment of a centre for advancing carbon emissions reduction to support member States by promoting regional efforts to reduce carbon emissions towards achieving climate neutrality; providing a regional platform that supports the positions of the Arab region in global dialogues on carbon emissions reduction; facilitating the implementation of the circular carbon economy approach; establishing new regional and international networks to support carbon emission mitigation efforts, and creating synergies with partners pursuing the same goals; and developing a road map to reduce carbon emissions and devising innovative solutions to achieve this goal, in particular by accelerating the dissemination of measures and technologies that mitigate the effects of climate change. The Commission also welcomed the interest of Saudi Arabia in hosting the centre.

**Implementation**

9. The ESCWA secretariat is working with Saudi Arabia on the host country agreement, which is in progress.

4. *Resolution 340 (S-VII) Proposed programme plan for the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia for 2024*

**Resolution summary**

10. In this resolution, the Commission adopted the proposed programme plan for 2024, and requested that the Executive Secretary take the necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of the programme.

**Implementation**

11. The ESCWA secretariat submitted the proposed programme plan for 2024 to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which approved it and provided the ESCWA secretariat with the necessary resources for implementation. At its thirty-first session, the Commissions will review the proposed programme plan for 2025.

5. *Resolution 341 (S-VII) Adoption of the session reports of subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia*

**Resolution summary**

12. In this resolution, the Commission adopted the reports of its subsidiary bodies on their sessions held since the eighth meeting of the Executive Committee, and called on member States to ensure the implementation of the recommendations addressed to them.

**Implementation**

13. The resolution does not require any new measures from the ESCWA secretariat. At the current session, the Commission will adopt the reports of its subsidiary bodies on their sessions held since the seventh special session, and the reports of the Executive Committee on its meetings held since the previous regular ESCWA session (the thirtieth session).

## **II. Implementation of recommendations made by the Commission at its seventh special session to the ESCWA secretariat**

### **Recommendation (a)**

Focus on ways to expand the fiscal space of Arab countries, especially those affected by conflict and war.

### **Implementation**

14. ESCWA has developed an integrated package of interactive tools for financing development in support of national efforts aimed at expanding fiscal space, increasing efficiency to mobilize various financing resources (public, private, local, international and innovative), and improving expenditure to enhance development returns. This package has been included among the quantitative tools adopted internationally to develop national frameworks for integrated financing. It includes the following: a tool that allows decision makers to estimate the cost of implementing national sustainable development goals; a tool that estimates the size of savings resulting from the synergy, interconnectedness and sequencing of financing operations; a tool for estimating the financing gap related to development financing; a simulation model for forecasting public and private funding sources; and a tool for monitoring debt sustainability. ESCWA also developed a model to measure the efficiency of allocating public domestic resources to support efforts to strengthen the efficiency of public budgets. All the tools are available at <https://ffd.unescwa.org/>.

15. To introduce these tools, ESCWA presented them at national and regional workshops held in 2022 and 2023 in Cairo, Amman, and Nouadhibou (Mauritania); and online with the participation of the Oman, Saudi Arabi and the United Arab Emirates. ESCWA is organizing two workshops that will be held in early 2024 to present these tools in Bahrain and Lebanon. ESCWA also used these tools to provide technical support to Egypt, Jordan and Mauritania, so as to develop integrated national frameworks for financing development.

### **Recommendation (b)**

Continue supporting efforts to strengthen entrepreneurship in the Arab region given its important contribution to development efforts and to reducing youth unemployment, and provide frameworks for measuring entrepreneurship performance indicators in Arab countries.

### **Implementation**

16. ESCWA continued its work to enhance the enabling environment for entrepreneurship in the Arab region by implementing a project aimed at addressing gaps in this environment, so as to provide favourable conditions to strengthen entrepreneurship, especially technology-based projects, in Arab countries. ESCWA also developed a regional index to evaluate the enabling environment, consisting of five pillars, seven dimensions and 21 sub-dimensions, and applied it to Arab countries. It prepared a report to present the index and results at the regional and national levels (forthcoming), and to present a model road map for improving the enabling environment for entrepreneurship, which can be adapted to the national context.

17. From 12 to 14 December 2023, ESCWA held the Second [Arab SMEs Summit](#) in Marrakesh, Morocco, on the theme “From resilience to prosperity”. The Summit constituted a platform to mobilize a large number of regional and international partners, including male and female entrepreneurs, and owners of small and medium enterprises, so as to provide networking opportunities and support to the sector.

18. Through numerous training workshops on e-commerce and training of trainers from member States using the eCommerce Acceleration Programme (eCAP), ESCWA has supported at least 100 startups in digitization and building e-commerce platforms to market products in local and international markets. ESCWA is now preparing a project to support green entrepreneurship in the Arab region.

### **Recommendation (c)**

Continue providing technical support in assessing the effects of climate change and developing adaptation measures, and in implementing the ESCWA Debt Swap/Donor Nexus Initiative and to finance climate action and the SDGs, in collaboration with countries wishing to do so.

### **Implementation**

19. ESCWA collaborated with an interagency working group in Jordan to implement its Climate/SDGs Debt Swap Mechanism in the country, and prepare a proposal for a debt swap programme for submission to Germany and other creditors. ESCWA also began preparing a proposal for Tunisia, at the request of the Tunisian Government. ESCWA entered into a partnership with the [Open Society Foundations](#) to expand the scope of the initiative to include many other Arab countries in the next two years.

20. Regarding assessing the effects of climate change and developing adaptation measures, ESCWA continued its relevant activities under the Arab Centre for Climate Change Policies and the Regional Initiative for the Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region (RICCAR). It provided dozens of data requesters from Arab countries with projections, data and analyses. ESCWA held workshops on the effects of climate change and adaptation methods, including a workshop on accelerating the transition to a circular economy to enhance the ability to adapt to climate change (Amman, November 2023); the Second Arab Regional Forum on Climate Finance (Dubai, United Arab Emirates, November 2023); the Middle East and North Africa Climate Week (Riyadh, October 2023); the Fifth Arab Forum for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (Cairo, October 2023); the Regional Workshop on Capacity Development for Climate Change Negotiations (Kuwait City, July 2023); an expert group meeting on enhancing climate action in water and energy (Beirut, June 2023); a virtual meeting on climate-related security risks (online, May 2023); and a virtual workshop to assess climate change in Western Asia (online, February 2023).

21. ESCWA provided support to member States to participate effectively in the twenty-eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 28), held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 12 December 2023. This included organizing a number of activities and participation in other activities. All the activities are available at <https://www.unescwa.org/events/escwa-cop-28>.

### **Recommendation (d)**

Assist member States to actively participate in presenting a vision on the working mechanism of the climate change loss and damage fund and the issues it may address, which the States Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change decided to establish at their twenty-seventh conference (Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, 6–20 November 2022), so as to maximize the fund's benefits.

### **Implementation**

22. There was no tangible development in establishing the loss and damage fund during the year, but the first day of COP 28 witnessed commitments from the host country, the United Arab Emirates, and from other countries, including Germany, Japan and the United States of America, to activate the fund and provide it with resources. This will require serious work on its action mechanism in the coming year.

### **Recommendation (e)**

Benefit from the key messages emanating from the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development in developing the ESCWA programme plan, and prepare a report to monitor and evaluate the implementation of those messages at the national and regional levels.

## Implementation

23. ESCWA is working to update its internal strategy to support countries in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) after reaching the mid-point to 2030, and in response to the need to accelerate efforts to achieve the Goals, taking into account the messages of the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development at its various sessions. When developing its programme plan, ESCWA seeks to benefit from the key messages issued by the Forum, through various measures such as including in the 2024 programme plan activities related to enhancing private sector investments in the SDGs and their priority targets. This was based on the 2023 Forum's messages, which called for directing private sector investments and strengthening partnerships between the public and private sectors to achieve the SDGs.

24. Given the nature of the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development, which brings together multiple stakeholders in an open dialogue, and the diversity of its messages, which cover many development areas, not all of which fall within the scope of ESCWA work, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of these messages at the national and regional levels in one report is not practical, given that many ESCWA reports cover the main issues included in the Arab Forum's messages and can be used in this context.

## Recommendation (f)

Expand technical support to improve the production and dissemination of data on SDG indicators, with a focus on vulnerable groups.

## Implementation

25. In 2023, ESCWA held 50 bilateral meetings with the statistical offices of 15 ESCWA member States to support them in improving the quality of their data on SDG indicators. It provided support to countries wishing to establish national networks for data reporting and dissemination. ESCWA completed the development of the ESCWA Monitoring Application for Reporting on SDGs ([MARS](#)) for facilitating the flow of data at the national level, and launched it in Bahrain and Qatar. ESCWA also developed the [SDG Data Collection Tool](#), in collaboration with 35 United Nations bodies that curate these data, to highlight data gaps and support data extraction from surveys and administrative records. ESCWA updated the Arabic and English versions of the [E-Handbook on SDG Framework and Metadata](#) to support the creation of additional data sources when necessary. It held the [sixth regional training workshop on SDMX for SDG data reporting](#) (Amman, 5–8 June 2023), which facilitates the automatic exchange of data between statistical offices and approved reporting platforms, especially the [19 national platforms](#) available on the website of the [Arab SDG Monitor](#). ESCWA continues to support countries to update and improve these platforms.

26. As for vulnerable groups, ESCWA continued its efforts to support the production of statistics on persons with disabilities using the questions of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics. As a result of this support, the number of Arab countries that produce disability statistics using international standards increased from 8 in 2017 to 18 in 2023. ESCWA and the Washington Group worked on preparing and issuing a second version of the Regional Guidebook to Improve Disability Data Collection and Analysis in the Arab Countries (forthcoming). ESCWA provided support during the year to eight countries to improve the production of disability statistics through surveys (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen).

27. With regard to gender statistics, ESCWA held a [regional training workshop](#) in Tunis from 10 to 12 October 2023 on methods for collecting and using time use statistics. ESCWA provided support to seven countries through bilateral meetings during the year to issue [national gender lens pocketbooks](#). ESCWA also issued the [SDG Indicator Framework on Gender](#) and the [SDG vulnerability frameworks to leave no one behind](#) to encourage countries to produce disaggregated data on vulnerable groups and make them available to policymakers. The four frameworks on gender, disability, children and young people, and older persons aim to facilitate and improve the production and dissemination of data for indicators related to vulnerable groups, including monitoring the impact of policies to leave no one behind at the national and regional levels.

### **Recommendation (g)**

Strive to develop a platform to showcase successful policies promoting SDG progress.

### **Implementation**

28. ESCWA, in collaboration with the regional offices of other United Nations organizations, is preparing the 2024 edition of the Arab Sustainable Development Report. The report is issued every four years to support the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional level. Based on the results of the 2020 report, which addressed the major challenges that hinder the implementation of the SDGs in the Arab region and made recommendations aimed at overcoming them, the 2024 report will provide a comprehensive review of the main policy directions pursued by Arab countries to achieve the SDGs and highlight gaps therein. The report will be issued electronically in the form of a platform that includes examples of national policies classified by country, by SDG, and by vulnerable group.

29. ESCWA is also working on preparing a set of good practices for Arab countries in the field of voluntary national reviews of the 2030 Agenda, consisting of an online knowledge base that documents the good practices that Arab countries have followed in previous years to monitor and report on progress towards the SDGs, for the benefit of countries that will prepare voluntary national reviews in the future. This knowledge base, which will be published in the first quarter of 2024 and updated periodically, aims to increase the quality of national reviews.

### **Recommendation (h)**

Increase focus on the social aspects of the Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region, including by ensuring that the thematic chapter in the upcoming edition is dedicated to the impact of displacement on regional developments, given its specificities in the region owing to crises and conflicts.

### **Implementation**

30. The Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the Arab Region periodically analyses economic and social variables in the Arab region, and monitors them in the global context. The Survey addresses the main challenges that could impede progress towards equality and prosperity, and also presents developments in the labour market and in employment in the Arab region, in addition to the latest estimates of poverty rates.

31. The Survey addressed the problem of displacement and presented some of its effects on the economies of Arab countries in previous editions, such as the [2020–2021 edition](#) that looked at the refugee flows from the Syrian Arab Republic to neighbouring countries, including Jordan and Lebanon, and their impact on the economies of these countries. However, ESCWA will seek to devote the thematic chapter in a later version of the Survey to this topic, and study some of its economic and social impacts, especially on the labour market and unemployment.

### **Recommendation (i)**

Continue providing technical support to Yemen in formulating a national vision for recovery, reconstruction and development, and to other Arab least developed countries, and continue providing technical support to countries affected by conflicts and crises.

### **Implementation**

32. In 2023, ESCWA continued providing support to Yemen by holding consultative meetings to finalize the formulation of its national vision for recovery and development, which is scheduled to be launched in 2024.



33. Regarding the Arab least developed countries (LDCs), ESCWA provided technical support to ensure their effective participation in the political process leading to the adoption of the [Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022-2031](#), and at the [fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries](#) (Doha, 5–9 March 2023), as set out in document [E/ESCWA/S-7/9](#). ESCWA organized two events on the sidelines of the plenary sessions of the Conference, the first on the theme “Operationalizing the triple nexus approach in conflict and fragile settings: strengthening national actors to enhance collective results”, and the second on the theme “Supporting sustainable and resilient development in the least developed countries: addressing the worsening challenges resulting from conflicts and climate risks”. These activities constituted a platform for exchanging experiences and ideas, and supporting LDCs to graduate from the LDC category.

34. In a related context, ESCWA developed a tool and work methodology adapted to the region’s volatile environment, so as to assist Governments and policymakers in enhancing collaboration to reach a collective understanding of risks through surveying and identification, in order to anticipate potential threats before they materialize, and to build institutional and societal resilience and readiness to withstand shocks, reduce their effects, and facilitate faster recovery. Under this programme, ESCWA organized a workshop with the Libyan Ministry of Planning (Tunis, 4–6 July 2023) on developing policies based on risk awareness, aimed at building the capacity of the Ministry’s team to identify and understand risks, determine their nature and interpret them, analyse their effects, and anticipate their future repercussions, so as to formulate risk-based policies that will maintain stability and achieve growth and prosperity in Libya.

35. ESCWA collaborated with several member States to develop a common Arab regional job competencies framework for senior public servants within the context of the 20230 Agenda and public policy. Accordingly, in collaboration with the State of Palestine and through the General Personnel Council, ESCWA developed an operational guide for this framework for senior positions in the State of Palestine, which was officially adopted and launched in July 2023.

#### **Recommendation (j)**

Focus on digital transformation issues by providing technical support to member States to develop strategies and policies that accelerate the transformation.

#### **Implementation**

36. The ESCWA secretariat continued working with member States to develop the goals and objectives of the Arab Digital Agenda 2023-2033, the first edition of which was approved by the Council of Arab Ministers of Communications and Information Technology, the Economic and Social Council of the Arab League, and leaders of Arab countries at the 2023 Arab League Summit. ESCWA is currently working to ensure the implementation of the Agenda and the preparation of its second edition that will include issues related to the environment, climate and new technologies. In parallel with this regional effort, ESCWA continued to work with member States to develop national agendas for digital development, especially with Iraq, Libya, Somalia and the State of Palestine. The latter adopted its national digital agenda in November 2023.

37. ESCWA continued to provide support on technology for development issues. For example, it helped the Syrian Arab Republic review its national cybersecurity strategy, the updated version of which was approved by the Prime Minister in June 2023. It also proposed a legal framework for establishing a telecommunications regulatory authority in support of digital transformation in Yemen. Moreover, it supported the State of Palestine in formulating a cybersecurity strategy. ESCWA held a number of capacity-building workshops, including a workshop on digital transformation in the education sector in Morocco (Rabat, June 2023), a workshop on policies for bridging the digital divide in Somalia (online, August 2023), and a workshop on digital technology indicators in Mauritania (Nouakchott, September 2023).

### **Recommendation (k)**

Continue working on monitoring megatrends affecting economic and social development in the Arab region, especially those that could enhance regional integration, and continue studying the repercussions of the Fourth Industrial Revolution on future professions.

### **Implementation**

38. ESCWA completed a study on land electric transport, whose preliminary conclusions it had presented to member States at its seventh special session, and issued at the end of December 2022 under the title "[Land electric mobility in the Arab region: options and opportunities](#)". In the current year, it began working on a study that deals with another major transformation, the metaverse, focusing on the possibilities of its development in the Arab region, its positive uses, and the risks that may result from it. The study will identify the multiple possibilities for metaverse applications in the sectors of education, health, environment, and economic growth, especially the digital economy, tourism and government services, without ignoring the possible negative impacts. The study will set out recommendations to provide the best opportunities to benefit from this trend in the region. ESCWA has also developed a training curriculum on foresight planning, and is in the process of adding it to its e-learning platform and making it available to member States.

39. Regarding research into the repercussions of the Fourth Industrial Revolution on the jobs of the future, ESCWA published a study entitled "[Skills trends in the Arab region in the wake of ChatGPT](#)" in July 2023 to review the online labour market in the Arab region, with a focus on future job opportunities related to large generative pre-trained transformer (GPT) models. It continued to provide technical support to member States wishing to benefit from the ESCWA Skills Monitor in analysing the demand for skills in national labour markets, and improving vocational and higher education curriculums to bridge the gap between education and employment, including Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Oman and Qatar.

### **Recommendation (l)**

Continue holding national workshops in member States to present the technical cooperation services provided by ESCWA, focusing on providing training on how to prepare requests for cooperation, and submit periodic reports on progress in implementing activities under the technical cooperation programme.

### **Implementation**

40. The ESCWA secretariat held several virtual meetings in 2023 to introduce technical cooperation services and provide support in preparing requests, including the following:

- (a) A meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, in October 2023;
- (b) A meeting with the Family Affairs Council of Saudi Arabia on technical support regarding older persons issues, in October 2023;
- (c) A meeting with the Bahraini Ministry of Sustainable Development on technical support in the areas of data and monitoring of social expenditure, in August 2023;
- (d) A meeting with the Omani Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth on possible support in skills monitoring and related areas, in July 2023;
- (e) A meeting with the Committee for Higher Education of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) on prospects for collaboration with GCC countries in the areas of monitoring skills in labour markets, and supporting the education sector in providing the education necessary for the jobs of the future, in July 2023;
- (f) A meeting with the Digital Government Authority of Saudi Arabia on the digital inclusion platform developed by ESCWA and the technical support it provides in this field, in May 2023;

(g) A meeting with the Ministry of Economy of Djibouti to introduce ESCWA services in the areas of economic modelling and data, in May 2023.

41. The ESCWA secretariat conducted missions to some countries to introduce technical support in specific areas, including a mission to Iraq in July 2023 to introduce the technical support that could be provided on multidimensional poverty issues; a mission to the Syrian Arab Republic in September 2023 to investigate possible support in the field of agriculture and food security; two advisory missions to Morocco in March and June 2023 to introduce possible technical support on multidimensional poverty issues; and an advisory mission to Jordan in May 2023 to consider strengthening support for social issues, such as combating poverty and enhancing social protection. This is in addition to several missions led by the Executive Secretary of ESCWA in 2023 to introduce ESCWA services to countries, including Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

### **Recommendation (m)**

Hold the thirty-first ESCWA session in 2023 in Tunisia, which chaired the thirtieth ESCWA session, or in any country wishing to host, or at ESCWA headquarters in Beirut.

### **Implementation**

42. The Commission will hold its thirty-first session in Cairo from 16 to 18 December 2023, after Tunisia withdrew from hosting the session.

## **III. Adoption of the reports of the Executive Committee on its meetings held since the thirtieth session**

43. The Commission will review the reports of the Executive Committee on its meetings held in the period between the Commission's thirtieth session (Beirut, 25–28 June 2018) and its thirty-first session. In addition to recommendations, each report contains an overview of the topics discussed, information on the organization of the meeting, documentation and the list of participants. These reports are:

(a) Report of the Executive Committee on its fifth meeting (Beirut, 18–19 December 2018, [E/ESCWA/EC.5/2018/14/Report](#));

(b) Report of the Executive Committee on its sixth meeting (Marrakech, Morocco, 15–16 June 2019, [E/ESCWA/EC.6/2019/16/Report](#));

(c) Report of the Executive Committee on its seventh meeting (online, 21 December 2020, [E/ESCWA/EC.7/2020/5/Report](#));

(d) Report of the Executive Committee on its eighth meeting (Amman, 23–24 December 2021, [E/ESCWA/C.8/2021/13/Report](#)).

44. The Commission is requested to review those reports, in particular the recommendations contained therein, with a view to adopting them.

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