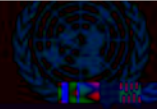
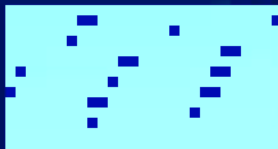
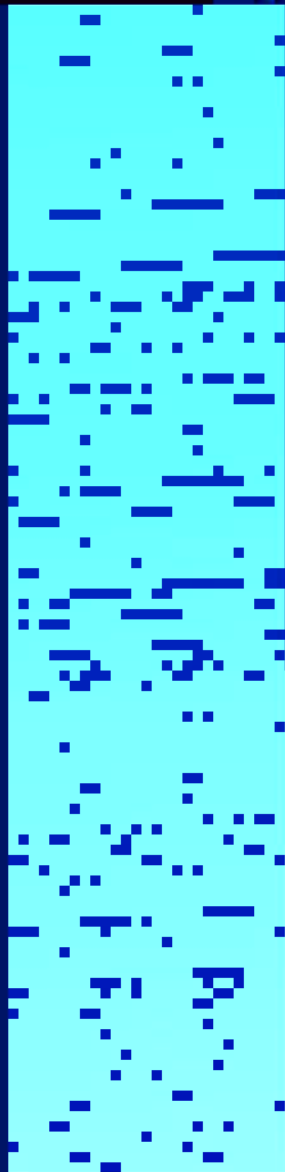


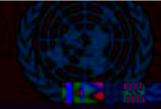
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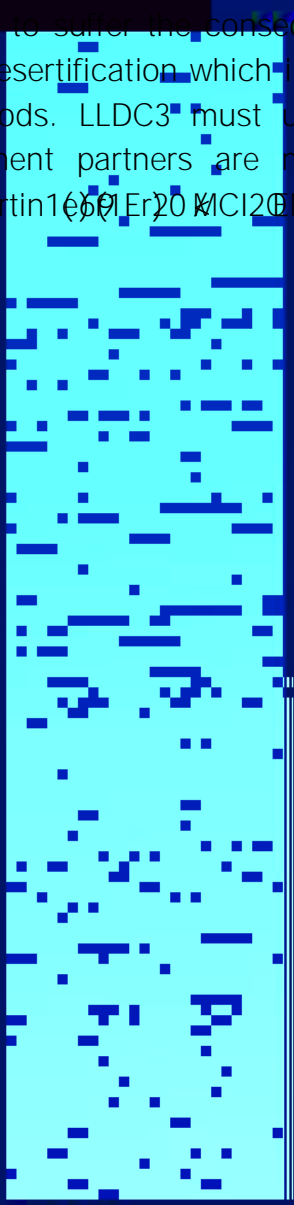
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Structural transformations will be key to enabling LLDCs to diversify their economies, scale up decent work and advance regional integration. The LLDC3 conference is an opportunity to prioritize the drivers of structural change including the diversification of economies, increased productivity and employment which can activate economic growth and development.

Addressing climate change, including by garnering more climate finance will be critical. LLDCs continue to suffer the consequences of the climate crises, including drought and desertification which impacts their agriculture-based economies and livelihoods. LLDC3 must underscore the importance of ensuring that development partners are meeting their climate finance commitments and supporting



2008

The Commission on Human Rights, established in 1946, was the first international body to address human rights. It was replaced by the Human Rights Council in 2006. The Council is a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly of the United Nations. It is composed of 47 member States, elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. The Council's mandate is to promote and protect human rights. It does this through a variety of mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review, the Human Rights Council Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, and the Human Rights Council Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. The Council also has a Human Rights High Commissioner, who is the highest-ranking official in the United Nations system responsible for human rights. The High Commissioner is elected by the Council for a four-year term. The High Commissioner's office is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

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