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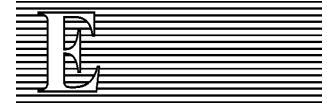
*Thirty-second meeting of the Committee of Experts*

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**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

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**REVISED PROPOSED STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK  
FOR THE PERIOD 2014-2015**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN  
AFRICA  
PROGRAMME 15**



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## **Proposed revisions to programme 15 of the proposed Strategic Framework for the period 2014-2015**

### **Economic and social development in Africa**

#### **Overall orientation**

15.1. Since the adoption of the Strategic Framework of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) for the biennium 2014-2015 by the Committee for Programme and Coordination in June 2012, a number of important developments at the global and regional levels have necessitated a revision of the ECA programme plan and its related programme budget for 2014-2015 to enable the Commission to respond effectively. Key among these are the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and the consultations on a post-2015 development agenda. At the regional level, new leadership at the African Union Commission, coupled with the prospects of an emergent Africa, have created a new reality for ECA and made it necessary for the institution to reposition and recalibrate itself to ensure that it responds to the evolving needs and demands of its member States in a rapidly changing global environment. This submission therefore reflects the main outcomes of the review and consultations undertaken by the new ECA leadership to establish a new strategic direction and programme structure for ECA in response to the new priorities of its member States. The mandate for these changes was recently provided by resolution ... adopted at the forty-sixth session of the Commission, which was held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on 25 and 26 March 2013 as part of the sixth Joint Annual Meetings of the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. The mandate is derived from decision Assembly/AU/Dec.450 (XX) adopted by African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its twentieth ordinary summit, held in January 2013, which endorsed the refocusing of ECA to support Africa's transformation agenda. The Assembly also called on the United Nations Secretary-General to provide support to ECA to enhance its work in accordance with Africa's priorities.

15.2. The programme falls under the responsibility of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

15.3. The overall objective of the programme is to assist African countries in formulating and implementing policies and programmes that will lead to sustainable economic growth and inclusive development, with particular emphasis on accelerating structural transformation, in line with the priorities of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), as well as the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and in the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992.

15.4. The mandate for the programme derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV), by which the Council established the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). This mandate has been further elaborated in a number of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as well as in resolutions 718 (XXVI), 726 (XXVII), 779 (XXIX), 809 (XXXI) and 844 (XXXIX) of ECA. Further mandates have emanated from the African Union and the outcomes and decisions of major global conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit and; the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), as well as the quadrennial comprehensive

policy review of operational United Nations activities for development. The programme also responds to the comments and views expressed by the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the ECA Strategic Framework, 2014-2015.



15.5. Africa has made remarkable progress in advancing economic and social development in recent years. For eight years prior to the financial and economic crisis, real GDP grew consistently at an average rate of 5 per cent per annum, making the continent one of the fastest growing regions of the world. The continent's swift and relatively strong recovery from the global financial and economic crises, coupled with progress on the social and political fronts, are driving a new spirit of optimism about Africa's prospects and potentialities. There is hope that strong growth rates will translate into jobs, incomes and irreversible human development gains, that Africa's enormous wealth will be used to foster equitable and inclusive growth and generate opportunities for all, and that economic transformation and social progress will drive further improvements in democratic governance and accountability as the middle class grows and demands more of their leaders and service providers.

15.6. Real gains have been made, and Africa has an unprecedented opportunity for sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and poverty reduction. However, a number of important challenges remain and must be urgently addressed if Africa is to achieve much-needed structural transformation and diversification and translate high growth into meaningful poverty reduction. These include achieving higher, sustained and equitable growth; investment in human development, including improving access to education, health and infrastructure; employment creation; boosting agriculture and food security; speeding up the pace of regional integration; promoting trade, including intra-African trade; and enhancing State and institutional capacities for improved economic management. Ensuring gender equality and building national statistical capacities should also remain a top priority. Resource mobilization is a critical cross-cutting challenge that must be addressed if Africa is to make progress in these areas.

15.7. Africa continues to make steady progress towards internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The continent is on track to achieve universal primary education (Goal 2), as well as gender equality and women's empowerment (Goal 3). Enrolment in primary schools is up from 64 per cent in 2000 to 87 per cent in 2010. Women across Africa are becoming more empowered, with more girls attending both primary and secondary school, and more women in positions of political power. And, even though most African countries are unlikely to achieve the MDG health targets, the rate of progress has accelerated in recent years. For instance, mortality rates for children under five years of age declined by almost 40 per cent between 1990 and 2011. HIV/AIDS prevalence rates fell from 5.9 to 4.9 per cent during the period 2001 and 2011. Maternal mortality improved by 42 per cent between 1990 and 2010. Poverty is also on the decline, dipping below 50 per cent in 2008 (to 47.5 per cent) for the first time. The absolute number of poor people also declined for the first time in 2008. Increased growth rates, underpinned largely by the oil and primary commodity export sectors, have played a role in the decline in poverty. With the MDG target date of 2015 approaching fast, much needs to be done to accelerate the pace of progress towards the Goals and to minimize inequalities in access to vital social services without compromising the quality of such services. The post 2015 agenda must reorient the development paradigm towards a sustainable and inclusive pathway. For Africa, the overarching priority is for a transformative agenda that promotes sustainable and inclusive growth, is underpinned by human development, technological adaptation and innovation, and is facilitated by an enabling internal and global environment.

15.8. The overriding policy challenge facing the continent, therefore, is to sustain the current positive trends to drive inclusive, broad-based growth and development so as to achieve structural transformation. Sustaining these trends will depend critically on a favourable international environment that supports Africa's special needs – particularly in climate change, international trade and enhancing the continent's voice in key global decision-making forums and processes.



15.9. In line with its mandate and in response to growing demand from member States for its services, ECA has taken steps to reposition itself and refocus its programmes to make them more responsive to the continent's transformative agenda. Following extensive consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, which included senior policymakers in member States, a comprehensive internal review of the programme of work and priorities was undertaken, which resulted in a revised strategic direction for the Commission's work, involving changes to its programmes, organizational structure, management and administrative processes. It is proposed that the overall ECA programme of work should be organized around nine interdependent and complementary subprogrammes, which reflect the substantive priorities of member States, as reflected in the NEPAD programme: macroeconomic policy; regional integration and trade; innovations, technologies and management of Africa's natural resources; statistics; capacity development; gender and women in development; subregional activities for development; development planning and administration; and social development policy.

15.10. The nine subprogrammes, which the result of a reconfiguration of the former subprogrammes, are aimed at allowing ECA to specialize in and focus on areas of comparative advantage in economic and social development. Through specialization, ECA's work will not duplicate activities that are better undertaken elsewhere including in the AU or in UN specialized agencies. Another important consideration relates to clustering issues from the perspective of their potential contribution to regional integration. The new strategic direction will also ensure adequate emphasis on helping African countries to overcome identified gaps in planning, statistics and contract negotiations and to adjust to megatrends such as urbanization, shifting demographics and challenges of environmental sustainability. Linked to this is the need to place more emphasis on social development in accordance with ECA's original mandate, while avoiding duplication of the social programmes of specialized agencies.

15.11. The subprogramme on macroeconomic policy will therefore focus on conducting research and normative work to support African member States in transforming their economies from low income to middle-income status. The subprogramme will also conduct applied research, with the outcomes used to provide sound macroeconomic policy to member States to achieve high-level and sustainable growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. In refocusing the work of ECA and for the avoidance of duplication, as well as concentrating on comparative advantage, the subprogramme will also focus purely on economic governance to the exclusion of political governance. By transferring the work of governance from former subprogramme 3, ECA will use its comparative advantage to undertake work in areas of economic governance including contract negotiation in the extractive industries, regulation of markets and policies to prevent rent-seeking activities.

15.12. The subprogramme on regional integration and trade will place emphasis on the central role of regional integration in African development by promoting the nexus between trade, industry, agriculture, land, infrastructure and investment and helping African countries to boost intra-African trade and participate effectively in international trade. The focus of the subprogramme will therefore be on conducting analytical research in the areas of industrialization and infrastructure, investment, food security, agriculture and land, and trade. The research will focus on regional approaches to tackling the challenges in these areas so as to promote regional integration as a strategy for economic development. In this regard, the frameworks of the AU Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa, the Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-Industries Development Initiative, the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme will guide the subprogramme in undertaking research on how the economies of African countries can be transformed from the current low income to middle income levels.

15.13. The subprogramme on innovations, technologies and management of Africa's natural resources aims at undertaking research and analytical work on the use of innovations and technological systems as an engine of economic growth. The subprogramme will also continue to support gender sensitive strategies for building and sustaining the African digital economy and creating an enabling environment for the knowledge economy through evidence-based research that assists African countries to formulate, implement and evaluate policies and strategies in information and communications technologies (ICT) and science and technology. Within the framework of NEPAD priorities, the subprogramme will promote the mainstreaming of technology and innovations in national and subregional development policies and strategies. It will work closely with other subprogrammes, particularly subprogramme 1, in implementing the outcome of Rio+20, including supporting countries in establishing sustainable development goals; financing sustainable development in Africa; technology development, transfer and deployment; and capacity and institutional strengthening for sustainable development in Africa. New emphasis will be placed on cross-sectoral issues and intersectoral linkages. In line with the role assigned to the regional commissions at the Rio+20 summit, a systematic effort will be made by this subprogramme, in close collaboration with the other subprogrammes, to deepen the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into the ECA work programme. In addition to this core approach, the biennial event on sustainable development, the Africa Regional Implementation Meeting, will now be upgraded to a high-level political forum on sustainable development at the regional level which will address issues calling for joint consideration of economic, social and environmental aspects, and provide an opportunity for region-wide policy dialogue among policymakers and other actors from the three constituencies. Lastly, the subprogramme will also focus on research and analytical work on mineral resources development and the green economy, and strengthen the capacity of African countries to participate more effectively in international climate negotiations.

15.14. The subprogramme on statistics has been enhanced to strengthen the ability of African countries to formulate sound evidence-based policies. It will increase the use of modern technology to collect, compile and use good-quality, comparable and harmonized statistics for two main purposes: to monitor progress towards the implementation of set development objectives, including internationally agreed goals such as the MDGs; and to support regional integration, including the harmonization of methods for censuses, surveys, national accounts, economic classifications and development indicators, in compliance with international methodologies. The subprogramme will therefore increase its support to African countries in improving their statistical operations, including conducting censuses and surveys and making data and information products available to users promptly. Special attention will be given to the efficient use of administrative data such as civil registration and vital statistics, which are necessary for producing gender-disaggregated and gender-responsive statistics, evidence-based service delivery procedures and monitoring and reporting of progress towards internationally agreed development goals. The subprogramme will also continue its role in the implementation of the African Charter on Statistics designed by the AU Commission (AUC) and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa. With a view to improving the quality of data, the subprogramme will work closely with national statistical offices to implement modern data collection practices using hand-held devices and other modern ICT – based tools and methodologies.

15.15. The subprogramme on capacity development will play a vital role in ensuring that the key policy findings in ECA research are used to support policy implementation at the national, subregional and continental levels. It will do so by strengthening the capacity of member States, regional economic communities and the AU to implement their development priorities. Unlike programme 9 of the United Nations, which focuses on advocacy for United Nations support for NEPAD, this subprogramme is geared towards strengthening the capacity of the AU and its organs,

including the AUC, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the secretariat of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the regional economic communities (RECs), to deepen and advance the AU's agenda of continental integration. The strategy will also focus on strengthening the capacities of African countries and their development organizations to formulate and implement appropriate policies and programmes for achieving the internationally agreed development goals. The subprogramme, in collaboration with ECA's subregional offices, will jointly undertake multi-year programmes and activities with the RECs. It will also scale up its assistance to member States in the application of the APRM, particularly in building and maintaining a credible database as well as supporting the AU's governance architecture.

15.16. The research and analytical work of the subprogramme on gender and women in development will focus on gender inequality and persisting gender gaps and their challenges to development in Africa. It will also address systemic socio-cultural barriers and their impact in limiting the capacity of member States to put in place legislative, policy and institutional changes that promote gender equality and women's empowerment. The subprogramme will enhance its work on ending violence against women as well as supporting the efforts of member States to mainstream gender and development in national programmes. Partnership with the subprogramme on statistics will be strengthened to collect and collate gender statistics so as to determine the impact of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment. Work under the subprogramme will also address the gender dimensions of trade and climate change.

15.17. The subprogramme on subregional activities for development will be delivered through ECA's five subregions: Central, Eastern, North, Southern and West Africa. The subprogramme will strengthen the capacity of member States to formulate evidence based plans and policies in the subregions through the production and dissemination of good-quality and timely statistics which will serve as a basis for periodic, country profiles and risk analysis to inform policy and decision-making. This subprogramme will also promote the design and implementation of sub regional development initiatives, and will be enhanced to focus on data collection, producing country risk and political profiles and special initiatives.

15.18. The subprogramme on development planning and administration will be the locus for training activities to improve public-sector management with particular regard to economic policy formulation, analysis, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It will also be used to improve and strengthen national visioning and development planning in member States.

15.19. The subprogramme on social development policy has been enhanced to mainstream human development and concerns such as employment, population, social protection and youth issues into regional and national policies and strategies. Activities in these vital areas will be complemented by promoting a better understanding of the delivery of social services in the context of urban planning and management. The subprogramme will therefore undertake work on accelerating the process of achieving the targets set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the outcomes of the Rio +20 Conference; population movements, including internal and international migration, population displacements and redistribution, and their linkages to economic and social development; and the opportunities and challenges of urbanization.

15.20. The modalities for implementation will include a combination of policy research to generate knowledge; advocacy and consensus-building; and advisory services and technical cooperation. ECA will deliver these services through economic and social analyses and preparation of reports to monitor and track the progress of Africa on global and regional commitments; formulation of policy recommendations, guidelines and standards to support policy dialogue; organization of policy dialogue to facilitate consensus-building and adoption of common regional positions on key issues;

and providing technical assistance and capacity-building in the form of advisory services and training to disseminate best practices. The Commission will continue to ensure the high quality and impact of its outputs by strengthening its quality assurance processes.

15.21. As part of the implementation strategy, the research and analytical work of ECA will now be sharpened and aim at producing analyses that are more policy-oriented and issue-oriented, so as to offer a good basis for policy dialogue among member States. These analyses will be supported by reliable statistics on African countries – a revamped area of work which will consist of selecting and gathering primary data for indicators relating to all aspects of ECA's work to be made available to end users. This will result in the introduction of country profiles and risk analysis on the political, economic, social and environmental conditions of African countries in a new recurrent publication to be prepared by the subregional offices.

15.22. Policy dialogue and the exchange of country experience will be strengthened in all the subprogrammes. A major objective will be to foster policy dialogue among member States through the Conference of Ministers and other conferences and seminars in order to distil best practices for wider replication in the region. Furthermore, new activities corresponding to issues emerging from recent global and regional conferences will be undertaken in such areas as natural resources development and management, promoting sustainable energy, promoting green economy policies, industrialization and urbanization.

15.23. With a view to responding to the enhanced role of the regional commissions resulting from the new mandate on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, capacity development and technical assistance will be streamlined and focused on the specific needs and priorities of Africa's least developed, landlocked and island developing countries, as well as countries emerging from conflict or from natural disasters. A coherent strategy to identify the needs of these countries and to determine activities responding thereto will be adopted to increase the chances for such countries to graduate to middle-income status. Technical assistance will be demand-driven and results-oriented, and will be evaluated. It will be provided for both individual countries and groups of countries. An improved strategy and mechanism for prioritizing technical assistance will be put in place for the 2014-2015 biennium.

15.24. In implementing the programme, ECA will leverage its comparative strengths to engage a wide range of partners from within and outside the United Nations system in order to maximize the impact of its work. To this end, the Commission will continue to be involved in the work of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs, as the main vehicle for ensuring policy and operational coherence in United Nations development activities, as well as enhancing collaboration with United Nations Development Group entities. ECA will also continue to build on its existing partnerships with the AU, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and other regional organizations, as well as with African civil society and private sector organizations. In addition, ECA will strengthen its collaboration with NPCA as a technical body of the AU to strengthen its capacity to implement its programmes within the context of the United Nations Ten-Year Capacity Building Programme for the African Union. Inter-agency coordination and collaboration among United Nations agencies working in Africa will continue to be strengthened through the regional consultation mechanism of United Nations agencies convened by ECA in support of the AU and its NEPAD programme at the regional and subregional levels. In addition, it will work closely with other regional commissions to develop joint initiatives and inputs with a view to strengthening the regional dimension in global development. At the national level, ECA will work closely with the system of United Nations Resident Coordinators to exploit the inherent strengths of the funds and programmes at that level.

15.25. To address gender disparities in development, the programme plan for 2014-2015 emphasises the mainstreaming of gender into national development policies and strategies. To this end, the full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action will remain a major area of focus. ECA will actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in the political, economic and social spheres. A gender perspective has also been integrated into the expected accomplishments of all eight subprogrammes.

15.26. Other key features of the restructuring include the realignment of activities both within and across subprogrammes to ensure coherence and complementarities in the programme. The new programme structure is designed to promote convergence by clustering together closely related thematic issues or priorities for better synergies and effective programme delivery. Similarly, the intergovernmental machinery will be revised to ensure that the subsidiary bodies are congruent with the new programme priorities and structure. In this regard, the following intergovernmental machinery of the Commission will be maintained: the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and its Committee of Experts; the Intergovernmental Committees of Experts in ECA's subregional offices; the Committee on Social Development; the Committee on Women and Development; the Committee Sustainable Development; the Committee on Regional Cooperation and Integration; and the Committee on Statistical Commission for Africa.

15.27. Furthermore, across all the subprogrammes, there will be fewer and more productive meetings with a sharper focus and a reduction in outputs and activities of marginal utility. Workshops will also be streamlined and delivered through the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), thus allowing the substantive divisions at ECA headquarters to concentrate on conducting policy research that will inform capacity development activities. Similarly, the number of publications will be substantially reduced in the new biennium: a number of recurrent publications and reports will be dropped and others converted to non-recurrent publications. The reduction is also a result of the decision to increase the dissemination of information to the public through electronic means for all ECA publications, including through social media.

### **Subprogramme 1: Macroeconomic policy**

**Objective of the Organization:** To promote policies, strategies and programmes for sustainable growth and economic development

<b>Expected accomplishments</b>	<b>Indicators of achievement</b>
(a) Improved capacity of member States to design sound economic policies and national development strategies and plans	(a) Increased number of countries using ECA's economic forecasting models in macroeconomic management and national development plans
(b) Increased capacity of member States to promote private-sector development and mobilize domestic and external resources for development	(b) (i) Increased number of member States that have developed mechanisms for increased mobilization of domestic and/or external resources as a result of ECA's research and advocacy work (b) (ii) Increased number of member States using ECA's research and advocacy work to promote private-sector development
(c) Enhanced capacity of member States to adopt good economic governance	(c) (i) Increased number of African countries using ECA's research and advocacy work in improving good

practices and standards as well as efficient, transparent and accountable public-sector practices

economic governance practices, policies or standards

(c) (ii) Increased number of member States adopting instruments or mechanisms to strengthen transparency and accountability in their operations and public services delivery

## Strategy

15.28. The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Macroeconomic Policy Division. The main strategic focus of the subprogramme will be to accelerate the transformation of African countries from low income to middle income status. An important element in this strategy is to engage in applied research to develop policy recommendations to support member States in the design of appropriate macroeconomic policies and programmes to achieve high-level, inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth, create employment opportunities and accelerate the process of poverty reduction and overall economic development within a framework of good governance and stability.

15.29. The subprogramme will focus part of its research and analytical work on private sector development, which is an important enabler for economic growth, wealth creation and reducing inequality. The issues for research will include measures to enhance the role of the private sector in economic development, with particular emphasis on promoting investment and strengthening the financial sector by improving the governance structure and the regulatory and institutional frameworks of financial institutions. Public-private partnership arrangements will also be examined with a view to assisting member States to formulate appropriate policies and incentives to attract private sector investment. The subprogramme will also produce policy papers that seek to support the efforts of member States to enhance private-sector development, promote investment opportunities and build capacity to support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises.

15.30. To support the efforts of member States to revive planning, the subprogramme will undertake normative and analytical work on development planning. The research will support African countries in formulating policies for the efficient allocation of resources for production, investment and distribution with a view to accelerating inclusive economic growth.

15.31. The subprogramme will also focus on economic forecasting of key economic indicators of member states to support their planning efforts. The subprogramme will therefore develop forecasting models based on solid econometric principles and theoretical knowledge of how economies function. In developing these forecasting models, the subprogramme will collaborate closely with other subprogrammes, particularly the African Centre for Statistics, to assemble appropriate statistical data and with the Sub Programme on Initiative for the technology needed for the forecasting. The forecasting models will also be used in the preparation of country profiles of member states in the subregional offices.

15.32. In refocusing the work of ECA and for the avoidance of duplication' as well as concentrating on comparative advantage, the subprogramme will also focus purely on economic governance to the exclusion of political governance. In view of the centrality of good economic governance for achieving equitable, inclusive and broad-based growth and development, the strategy will also ensure that Africa's strides towards good economic governance are sustained to support its developmental agenda, including promoting policies and programmes for enhancing efficient and participatory public-sector management. In this regard, the strategy will focus on research and capacity-building in relation to measures for promoting good economic governance in

Africa, including promoting measures for combating corruption and strengthening public institutions. A new priority area of focus will be on strengthening State's capacity for development planning and management, including creating an enabling environment for private-sector development. The subprogramme will also focus on strengthening the capacity of the public sector, including measures for improving public financial management, budgetary and public investment policies at national and local levels as well as the implementation of results-based management practices in the public policy cycle.

### **External factors**

15.33. The subprogramme should achieve its objective and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States and national policymakers are supportive of the Commission's efforts and are fully on board for the incorporation of macroeconomic policies in their national development plans;

(b) The global macroeconomic and political environment will not deteriorate;

(c) National governments are willing to steadily pursue institutional and policy reforms as well as establish the enabling environment for other stakeholders to contribute effectively to the development and governance processes.

### **Subprogramme 2: Regional integration and trade**

**Objective of the Organization:** To promote effective regional cooperation and integration among member States, including regional approaches to tackling the challenges of trade, industry, agriculture and land.

<b>Expected accomplishments</b>	<b>Indicators of achievement</b>
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States and RECs to develop and implement policies and programmes in the areas of intra-African trade and international trade and negotiations in support of regional integration,	(a)(i) Increased number of countries and RECs developing or implementing policies or programmes in the context of free-trade areas or customs unions between and across RECs  (a) (ii) Increased number of common positions adopted or implemented by member States with ECA's assistance in the area of international trade or trade negotiations
(b) Improved capacity at the national, subregional and regional levels for designing and implementing effective policies and programmes in the areas of food security, agriculture and land management	(b) (i) Increased number of member States and RECs designing or implementing policies or programmes aimed at achieving agriculture development and food security  (b) (ii) Increased number of member States and RECs designing or implementing policies or programmes addressing land management issues as a result of the work of the subprogramme

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| <p>(c) Enhanced capacity of member States and RECs to develop policies and programmes in the areas of industrialization, infrastructure, energy and investment</p> | <p>(c) Increased number of countries and RECs developing policies or programmes in the areas of industrialization or infrastructure or energy or investment, as a result of ECA's research and advocacy work</p> |
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## Strategy

15.34. The responsibility for implementing this subprogramme lies with the Regional Integration and Trade Division. The subprogramme will place emphasis to the central role of regional integration in African development by promoting the nexus between trade, industry, agriculture, land, infrastructure and investment and helping African countries to boost intra-African trade and participate effectively in international trade. The focus of the subprogramme will therefore be on conducting analytical research in the areas of: industrialization and infrastructure, investment, food security, agriculture and land, and trade. The research will focus on regional approaches to tackling the challenges in these areas so as to promote regional integration as a strategy for economic development.

15.35. Trade contributes to the promotion and acceleration of economic growth. However, the levels of Africa's international trade and trade within the continent remain extremely low as a result of poor infrastructure and the slow pace of regional integration. To support African countries in addressing the low level of trade, the subprogramme will focus on solid research in trade, with a view to producing policy guidelines and options for international, regional and bilateral trade, in the context of multilateral (World Trade Organization), North-South (e.g. economic partnership agreements and the United States African Growth and Opportunity Act) and South-South trade and investment relationships. Specifically, the subprogramme will develop toolkits and research-based guidelines targeted at promoting intra-African trade in the context of the Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade and the architecture and road map for the Continental Free Trade Area. The subprogramme's work on trade will be carried out through the African Trade Policy Centre, and will also include production of position papers on how African countries could embark on the diversification of production structures so as to manufacture value-added trading goods as well as enhancing their competitiveness. The subprogramme will also produce research papers that will support member States in their efforts to improve their trade policies and in mainstreaming these policies in their subregional and regional trade strategies.

15.36. While sustained growth has contributed significantly to rapid economic transformation in other parts of the world, in Africa it has been observed that the relatively good growth performance has not been inclusive, as many millions of Africans are caught in the poverty trap largely owing to the lack of diversification of sources of growth and continued over-reliance on primary commodity exports. To this end, guided by the AU Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa, the Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-Industries Development Initiative and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, the subprogramme will undertake research on how the economies of African countries could be transformed from the current low-income to middle-income status. Research reports will therefore be produced on industrialization, in particular how value can significantly be added to Africa's large reservoir of natural and agricultural resources. Furthermore, the subprogramme will conduct analytical work to support member States in implementing the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, especially in the areas of trade and transport facilitation, including the Trans-African Highways, clean and renewable energy, energy efficiency and financing energy infrastructure.



15.37. Recognizing the importance of strong and effective investment policy in Africa, the subprogramme will undertake research and analytical work to support member States and RECs in the formulation and design of investment policies relevant for sustainable growth. This analytical work will be undertaken with a view to defining policy frameworks that will support countries in enhancing investment in all sectors of their economies. The subprogramme will pay particular attention to the issues of bilateral investment agreements. This is in recognition of the close linkage of investment with natural resources beneficiation policies, and the intimate links between investment and trade and market access issues. The subprogramme will aim to enhance member States' understanding of how trade really works in this era of regional and global supply/value chains, and the critical role of investment policies.

15.38. The subprogramme will also undertake research and analytical work to support member States and RECs in their efforts to embark on the structural transformation of agriculture and the rural economies within a perspective of regional cooperation and integration. The major focus will be on climate-smart agriculture, land, water, forests, urban-rural linkages, human settlements, environmentally sustainable growth and disaster risk reduction. The analytical work is a response to the sustainable development challenges facing Africa, as described in the AU/NEPAD strategic framework, as well as in the outcomes of major summits and conferences on sustainable development, such as the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the world Summit on sustainable development, the decisions taken at the 2010 African Development Forum and the outcomes of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).

15.39. The subprogramme will contribute to the monitoring and assessment of progress in the areas of food security and sustainable development in support of the implementation of the outcomes of major summits and conferences on food security and sustainable development. Partnerships with departments of the Secretariat such as the department of Economic and Social Affairs and other United Nations entities, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Women, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the secretariats of various multilateral environmental agreements, as well as with the private sector and relevant civil society organizations, will be pursued with a view to enhancing investment in and for agriculture, so as to increase agricultural production and productivity and thus achieve food security.

15.40. Land plays an important role in the promotion of economic activities in Africa, particularly in agriculture. That is why AfDB, AUC and ECA have established a Land Policy Initiative. The subprogramme will therefore undertake research and normative and analytical work in support of the Initiative. Working in close collaboration with regional bodies, the subprogramme will also promote continental and subregional approaches to tackling the challenges of land tenure systems.

### **External factors**

15.41. The subprogramme should achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) There is willingness and readiness on the part of the RECs and member States to implement recommendations arising out of the subprogramme's analytical studies and publications;

(b) Member states and national and regional policymakers continue to support the Commission's efforts to mainstream regional integration, trade, infrastructure and food security and land policies in their national and regional policies;

(c) Member States and development partners will remain committed to the core principles and priorities of the outcomes of major summits and conferences on food security and sustainable development.

### **Subprogramme 3: Innovations, technologies and management of Africa's natural resources**

**Objective of the Subprogramme:** To promote the adoption and implementation of new initiatives in the areas of natural resources management, climate change and new technologies to economic and social development in Africa

#### **Expected accomplishments**

#### **Indicators of achievement**

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States and RECs to nurture and harness regional initiatives harnessing new technologies and new technologies and innovations for development with ECA's assistance

(a) (i) Increased number of national, subregional and regional initiatives harnessing new technologies and innovations for development with ECA's assistance

(a) (ii) Increased number of institutions and networks of innovators and inventors supported by member States and RECs as a result of ECA's research and advocacy work

(b) Enhanced capacity of member States to formulate and implement policy reforms to achieve a green transformation and realize fuller benefits from the mineral sector

(b) (i) Increased number of countries that have formulated or implemented policy reforms to achieve a green transformation in critical sectors as a result of ECA's research and advocacy work

(b) (ii) Increased number of countries adopting policies or regulatory frameworks for the management of mineral resources in line with the African Mining Vision

(c) Improved capacity of member States and intergovernmental bodies to factor climate change into development frameworks and policies

(c) Increased number of member States that have factored climate change into development using ECA research and advisory work policies, strategies and programmes

### **Strategy**

15.42. Subprogramme 3 is under the overall responsibility of the Special initiatives Division. The strategy for the implementation of activities is based on the recognition that new discoveries in science and technology as well as innovations are central to the socio-economic transformation of African countries. The subprogramme will therefore conduct research and analytical work to help member States to promote the use of innovations and technological systems as an engine of economic growth. Policy papers will also be prepared on assisting member States to mitigate and manage the effects of climate change.

15.43. Such systems include mobile technologies, which have demonstrated the potential of innovation in promoting social, economic and political development. The subprogramme will continue to support gender-sensitive strategies for building and sustaining the African digital economy and creating an enabling environment for the knowledge economy through evidence-based research that assists African countries to formulate, implement and evaluate policies and strategies in ICT and science and technology. Within the framework of NEPAD priorities, the subprogramme will promote the mainstreaming of technology and innovations in national and subregional development policies and strategies.

15.44. The subprogramme will also focus on research and analytical work on mineral resources development. In this regard, the African Mineral Development Centre will support the implementation of the African Mining Vision to enable the continent to realize fuller benefits from the mineral sector, notably by integrating mining into industrial and trade policies, ensuring that mining can contribute to better local development, and ensuring that nations are able to negotiate contracts that generate fair resource rents. The Vision was approved by the AU Summit of Heads of State and Government in February 2009 as the framework guiding the long-term development of mineral resources in Africa.

15.45. With a view to helping African countries to achieve improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, the subprogramme will undertake research and policy analysis on the green economy and natural resources. In this regard, the subprogramme will undertake analytical and normative work on the promotion of sustained and inclusive economic growth, and foster innovations, while addressing the challenges and opportunities of agriculture, fisheries, forests and renewable energy. The activities of the subprogramme on the green economy will be influenced by the outcome of the Rio+20 Summit. The subprogramme will produce policy papers supporting the efforts of African countries to move towards a green economy, and will assess the impact of using green technologies.

15.46. Africa contributes the least to the global pool of greenhouse gases, yet faces disproportionate distress from the impacts of climate change. Through the African Climate Policy Centre, the subprogramme's work on climate change aims to assist member States and RECs to address many gaps, such as in adaptation, technology transfer and mitigation. Research and normative work will undertaken to seek a balance between development and limiting the impact of climate change on development. The Centre will also continue to strengthen the capacity of African countries to participate more effectively in international climate negotiations, and particularly the development of a comprehensive and equitable post-2012 climate agreement, and to benefit from the emerging carbon trading system and adaptation/mitigation financing. This will be accomplished using the following three key areas of work: knowledge generation, sharing and networking, advocacy and consensus-building, and advisory services and technical cooperation.

### **External factors**

15.47. The subprogramme should achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Governments' development policies continue to include ICT, science and technology as a priority;

(b) Governments will prioritize budget allocation for identified activities in ICT, geoinformation and science, technology and innovation for development;

- (c) Partners will continue their support the African Mineral Development Centre and the African Climate Policy Centre.

#### **Subprogramme 4: Statistics**

**Objective of the Organization:** To strengthen the production and use of good-quality statistics for evidence-based policy formulation, programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the achievement of national and international agreed goals

##### **Expected accomplishments**

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to produce and disseminate good-quality statistics in support of their development efforts

##### **Indicators of achievement**

(a) (i) Increased number of countries designing and implementing national strategies for the development of statistics

(a) (ii) Increased number of countries with 30 or more MDG indicators having at least three data points since 1990

(b) Improved availability of harmonized and comparable statistics in support of national, regional and international development efforts

(b) Increased number of countries for which a comparable set of national accounts data is included in the African Statistical database

#### **Strategy**

15.48. The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the African Centre for Statistics (ACS). By upscaling the use of modern technology, the subprogramme will strive to increase the statistical capacities of African countries to collect, compile and use good-quality, comparable and harmonized statistics to monitor progress towards the implementation of set development objectives, including internationally agreed goals such as the MDGs and support regional integration, including the harmonization of methods for censuses, surveys, national accounts, economic classifications and development indicators, in compliance with international methodologies, such as the 2008 System of National Accounts. In the first instance, the subprogramme will provide support to countries' efforts to improve their statistical operations, including conducting censuses and surveys and making data and information products available to users promptly. Special attention will be given to the efficient use of administrative data such as civil registration and vital statistics, which are necessary for producing gender-disaggregated and gender-responsive statistics, evidence-based service delivery procedures and monitoring and reporting of progress towards internationally agreed development goals. The subprogramme will continue to play a lead role in the implementation of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity-Building in Africa, which is designed to improve national statistical systems, and in the provision of support to countries in designing, adopting and implementing their national strategies for the development of statistics. The subprogramme will also continue its role in the implementation of the African Charter on Statistics designed by the AUC and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa, which emphasizes the importance of comparable statistics for regional integration. Improved quality and comparable statistical data will be collected continuously to populate ECA's statistical database as the authoritative source of statistical data to inform evidence-based decisions about Africa. To do this the subprogramme will work with national statistical offices to introduce modern data collection practices using hand-held devices and other modern ICT based tools and methodologies.

15.49. The strategy will also include rigorous methodological work including the production of manuals, handbooks and guidelines; field projects; advocacy on addressing institutional issues and the design of national strategies; dissemination of information, experience and best practices; and the provision of technical assistance to member States and their institutions. In this context, particular emphasis will be placed on developing manuals for producing harmonized statistics, and supporting statistical working groups dealing with the harmonization of price statistics, national accounts statistics, trade and public finances, data development in pilot countries, maintenance of databases, advocacy, gender mainstreaming and institution-building. The subprogramme will therefore coordinate and cooperate with United Nations organizations, particularly the United Nations Statistics Division and the United Nations Development Programme, AUC, AfDB, and regional, intergovernmental and relevant international organizations. The subprogramme will promote statistical harmonization and collaboration through the meetings of the Statistical Commission for Africa. It will also strengthen and upscale its partnerships with other ECA subprogrammes on data collection and statistical methodologies for their analytical work and flagship publications. Particular emphasis will be placed on emerging and cross-cutting issues, notably (a) working with the subprogramme on gender and women in development on gender statistics as a part of the strategy to augment evidence-based reporting on gender equality and women's empowerment; (b) working with the subprogramme on macroeconomic analysis, finance and economic development to monitor Africa's progress towards the achievement of internationally agreed goals and special initiatives for least developed countries; and (c) working with the subprogramme on food security and sustainable development in addressing the challenges of climate change.

### **External factors**

15.50. The subprogramme should achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States continue to scale up resources for conducting regular statistical operations, such as censuses and surveys and for collecting administrative data;

(b) RECs, regional and international partners join efforts to support statistical harmonization and capacity building;

(c) The Members of the African Statistical Coordination Committee, namely AfDB, AUC, and the African Capacity Building Foundation, continue to play their roles in improving statistical coordination in the region within the framework of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework and the African Charter on Statistics

### **Subprogramme 5: Capacity development**

**Objective of the Organization:** To promote the efficient utilization of policy research produced by ECA in member States and to help governments, pan-African institutions, RECs and member States to build and strengthen the capabilities of their policymakers.

<b>Expected accomplishments</b>	<b>Indicators of achievement</b>
(a) Strengthened capacity of the AU to accelerate implementation of the priorities of its organs and institutions	(a) Increased number of projects or programmes completed with assistance from ECA in the context of the implementation of the priorities of NEPAD
(b) Strengthened capacity of pan-African institutions, RECs and member States to conduct sound policies for the advancement of Africa's development agenda of Africa.	(b) Increased number of member States, pan-African institutions and RECs that use the research produced by ECA in the formulation and implementation of policies

### **Strategy**

15.51. The responsibility for implementing subprogramme 5 lies with the Capacity Development Division. The subprogramme is responsible for ensuring that major findings of ECA's research and analytical work are used by member States, RECs and pan-African institutions in the formulation and implementation of sound policies. In this regard, the subprogramme will provide policy advisory services to national, subregional and regional institutions, and assist them in the formulation of strategies, programmes and projects. Priority areas of focus will include the promotion of industrialization, the design and implementation of regional integration, trade, agriculture, infrastructure, gender, social and economic issues as well as science and technology and ICT, macroeconomic policies, development planning and natural resource management. Emphasis is also placed on disseminating regional and international best practice in public sector management to assist African countries to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their public sector. Additionally, the subprogramme will help member States to develop common negotiating positions and strategies in regional and global processes, as well as promoting their full participation in related forums.

15.52. Furthermore, and unlike programme 9 of the United Nations, which focuses on advocacy for United Nations support for NEPAD, this subprogramme will be geared towards strengthening the capacity of the AU and its organs, including AUC, NPCA, the secretariat of APRM and the RECs, to deepen and advance the AU's agenda of continental integration. The strategy will also focus on strengthening the capacities of African countries and their development organizations to formulate and implement appropriate policies and programmes for achieving the internationally agreed development goals. The subprogramme, in collaboration with ECA's subregional offices, will jointly undertake programmes and activities with the RECs. It will also scale up its assistance to member States in the application of the APRM, particularly in building and maintaining a credible database as well as supporting the AU's governance architecture.

15.53. Coordination and collaboration among United Nations agencies working in Africa will be coordinated by the subprogramme through regional consultation meetings of United Nations agencies convened by ECA in support of AU and its NEPAD programme at the regional and subregional levels. The subprogramme will therefore assist the Commission to coordinate and convene the Regional Coordination Mechanism of United Nations agencies working in support of the AU and its NEPAD programme. The mechanism, which is co-chaired and co-convened by AUC, is a key vehicle through which the subprogramme will support capacity development in the continent.

15.54. Moreover, recognizing that the successful implementation of NEPAD initiatives is essential to Africa's progress, the subprogramme also provides direct technical support in the NEPAD priority areas, as well as to the APRM process, the APRM Secretariat and participating countries. The subprogramme will therefore contribute to the promotion of a model of governance that will foster socio-economic advancement in Africa. This pioneering approach promotes African ownership, leadership and mutual accountability in terms of development practice in Africa.

15.55. The subprogramme will also respond, upon request, to specific demands from African countries and RECs in the field of capacity-building. It will do through technical assistance and advisory services to enhance the technical, human and institutional capacities of member States, RECs and other intergovernmental organizations. Capacity development at the national and subregional levels will be focused on the key strategic priorities of macroeconomic analysis, industrialization, development planning and natural resource management.

### **External factors**

15.56. The subprogramme should achieve its objective and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) There is willingness and readiness on the part of the RECs and member States to implement recommendations arising out of the subprogramme's support to AUC, NPCA and the APRM secretariat;

(b) Member states and national and regional policymakers continue to support AUC's efforts on mainstreaming regional integration, trade, infrastructure and natural resources development policies in their national and regional policies;

(c) National governments continue to be willing to subject themselves to the APRM.

### **Subprogramme 6: Gender and women in development**

**Objective of the Organization:** To promote the strengthening of gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

#### **Expected accomplishments**

(a) Increased capacity of member States and RECs to implement and report on gender equality and women's empowerment obligations and address emerging issues that impact on women

(b) Increased capacity of member States and RECs to mainstream gender concerns into national policies and programmes

#### **Indicators of achievement**

(a) Increased number of member States and RECs that report progress in the implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment obligations under the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

(b) Increased number of member States and RECs that make use of the knowledge generated through the African Gender and Development Index, gender statistics, gender-aware macroeconomic modeling, the African Women's Rights Observatory and the e-Network of National Gender Machineries and Mechanisms in Africa to mainstream gender concerns

## **Strategy**

15.57. The responsibility for implementing subprogramme 6 lies with the African Centre for Gender. Gender inequality and persisting gender gaps remain among the major challenges to development in Africa. Systemic sociocultural barriers continue to limit the capacity of member States to put in place legislative, policy and institutional changes that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

15.58. Internally, the strategy will benefit from previous gains made in the last biennium where linkages and synergies have been developed with all ECA subprogrammes, and will be guided by the recommendations of the 2008 African Development Forum on ending violence against women. The gender assessment undertaken within ECA in 2011 will provide entry points to strengthen the ability of the divisions and Subregional Offices to deliver better to member States on gender and development within different sectors. It will also enhance collaboration between the subprogramme and the gender focal persons within divisions and Subregional Offices, and will scale up gender mainstreaming throughout all ECA subprogrammes.

15.59. Partnership with the African Centre for Statistics will be strengthened to scale up work on gender statistics as a strategy to support evidence-based reporting and to determine the impact of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment. The subprogramme will also work closely with the Regional Integration and Trade Division as well as the African Climate Policy Centre to address the gender dimensions of climate change. The subprogramme will continue to enhance collaboration with AUC, RECs, AfDB and the United Nations system through the regional consultative mechanisms. It will leverage strong relationships with development partners, civil society organizations and networks to support the implementation of its activities. It will also strengthen joint activities with UN Women.

15.60. Finally, the implementation strategy will include the e-Network of National Gender Machineries and Mechanisms in Africa, the African Women's Rights Observatory and other knowledge-sharing platforms that will be used to strengthen outreach to the member States. This will also reinforce gender mainstreaming efforts and facilitate the sharing of information and best practices.

## **External factors**

15.61. The subprogramme should achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States and national policymakers are supportive of its efforts and extend full cooperation for the incorporation of gender mainstreaming and the implementation of gender equality policies and strategies by allocating both human and financial resources;

(b) Member States, through their national institutions, provide well-documented data to support the efforts of the African Centre for Gender;

(c) There is Adequate capacity to implement and monitor efforts of the ACG at the national and subregional level; and

(d) Development partners honour the commitments made and continue their support.



## **Subprogramme 7: Subregional activities for development**

### **Component 1: Subregional activities in North Africa**

**Objective of the Organization:** To strengthen capacity to formulate evidence-based plans and policies in support to economic and social transformation in the North Africa subregion

#### **Expected accomplishments**

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to produce and disseminate quality and timely statistics and policy analysis in support to national and subregional development priorities

(b) Strengthened capacity of Arab Maghreb Union and other subregional actors to accelerate the design or the implementation of sub-regional initiatives

#### **Indicators of achievement**

(a) Increased number of country profiles prepared or updated using quality and timely statistical data provided by member States.

(b) Increased number of regional initiatives designed or implemented by the Arab Maghreb Union or other subregional actors with assistance from

### **Strategy**

15.62. This component of subprogramme 7 will be implemented by the subregional office for North Africa, which covers the following seven member States: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia. The Office covers the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) as the main Regional Economic Community and contributes with other subprogrammes to assist CEN-SAD and to some extent COMESA. The component will work closely with the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) in using modern technologies to collect, compile and use quality, comparable and harmonized statistics pertaining to the North-African subregion. The component, in close collaboration with National Statistical Offices, will collect a large variety of statistics for the subregion, including: data on monitoring the MDGs; censuses, surveys, national accounts, economic classifications, and development indicators. The component will work with ACS in providing adequate support to member States in the subregion in their efforts to improve their statistical operations, including conducting censuses and surveys and making the data and information products available to users promptly.

15.63. This component of subprogramme 7 will also focus on regularly producing country-profiles. These profiles will include research, analysis, forecasts, indicators and trends on a variety of statistics including those on output, trade, agriculture, macroeconomics, monetary and financial variables, remittances and other key socio-economic variables. The aim of the profiles is to produce policy advice in support of the development agenda of the member States in the subregion.

15.64. Under this subprogramme, the subregional office will develop and maintain a sub-regional repository of statistical information to feed into ECA common databank and support all analytical and research needs of the Commission.

15.65. Another focus of this component of subprogramme 7 will be on special initiatives for the subregional initiatives. Assistance will be provided to UMA to implement the road map for a more integrated Maghreb, which includes the fundamental policies of regional integration. Emphasis will also be put on building and maintaining knowledge and information networks for harnessing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned elsewhere, and within the region to the member

States and their organizations, in particular by the use of Communities of Practice (COP). The implementation strategy will include programmes and activities to address development challenges specific to North. To attain these goals, the subregional office will continue to work in close partnerships with UN agencies (at both national and regional level) and other development partners operating in the subregion to increase ECA's effectiveness and input.

15.66. The subregional office will also work closely with other stakeholders, such as the private sector, universities and civil society's organizations, as well as the regional intergovernmental organizations. To ensure and sustain the high quality of its services, the subregional office will ensure that impact evaluation tools, including questionnaires, will be systematically used in all the activities of the office.

### **External Factors**

15.67. This component is expected to achieve its objective and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States and RECs continue their commitments and support to SRO-NA, and in particular regarding access to data/statistics;

(b) Member States experience political stability;

(c) Member States and RECs accelerate the pace of the implementation of the regional integration agenda through allocation of more resources and promotion of the functioning of the decision organs related to the concerned RECs; and

(d) Development partners allocate more extra budgetary resources, to match the increasing demand for capacity-building, technical support and policy advisory services from member States (who are experiencing in political and social transformation) and RECs.

### **Component 2: Sub-regional Office for West Africa**

**Objective of the Organization:** To strengthen capacity to formulate evidence-based plans and policies in support to economic and social transformation in the West Africa subregion

#### **Expected Accomplishments**

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to produce and disseminate quality and timely statistics in support to national and subregional development priorities.

(b) Strengthened capacity of ECOWAS and UEMOA to accelerate implementation of sub-regional initiatives

#### **Indicators of Achievements**

(a) Increased number of country profiles prepared or updated using quality and timely statistical data provided by member States

(b) Increased number of regionally agreed initiatives implemented by the ECOWAS and UEMOA with assistance from ECA

## Strategy

15.68. This component of the subprogramme will be implemented by the ECA/Sub-Regional Office for West Africa, which covers the following fifteen countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The component will work closely with the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) in using modern technologies to collect, compile and use quality, comparable and harmonized statistics pertaining to the West-African subregion. The component, in close collaboration with national statistical agencies, will collect a large variety of statistics for the subregion, including: data on monitoring the MDGs; censuses, surveys, national accounts, economic classifications, and development indicators. The component will work with ACS in providing adequate support to member States in the subregion in their efforts to improve their statistical operations, including conducting censuses and surveys and making the data and information products available to users promptly.

15.69. This component of subprogramme 7 will also focus on producing country-profiles. These profiles will include research, analysis, forecasts, indicators and trends on a variety of statistics on output, trade, agriculture, macroeconomics, monetary and financial variables, remittances and other key socio-economic variables. The aim of the profiles is expected to produce policy advice in support of the development agenda of the member States in the subregion.

15.70. Under this subprogramme, the subregional office will develop and maintain a sub-regional repository of statistical information to feed into the common databank and support all analytical and research needs of the Commission.

15.71. Another focus of this component of the subprogramme will be on special initiatives for the subregion. SRO-WA, in collaboration with research institutions of member States, will therefore undertake evidence-based research to support the formulation, implementation and review of sustainable social and economic development policies of the member States under its coverage. The component of the subprogramme will also promote policy dialogue among member States, RECs and IGOs. Policy dialogue will provide a platform for policy makers to discuss and share views on issues that are common to the subregion, such as climate change, international migration, trade, infrastructure, etc. SRO-WA will also strengthen its partnership and collaboration with ECOWAS, UEMOA, MRU and other IGOs, the private sector, academia and the UN organizations operating at the country and regional level.

### External factors:

15.72. The achievement of the objective and expected accomplishments hinge on the following assumptions:

(a) Member States and national policy makers are supportive of the efforts of the sub-program and extend full co-operation to strengthen the agenda of regional integration and implementation of policies and strategies by allocating adequate human and financial resources;

(b) The partnership and collaboration with AU, AfDB, ECOWAS, NEPAD, other IGOs, the private sector, the academia and the United Nations system continue to be strengthened by all stakeholders and institutions concerned; and

(c) External development partners continue to strengthen and enhance support to funding of operational programs and activities.

### **Component 3: Sub-Regional Office for Central Africa**

**Objective of the Organization:** To strengthen capacity to formulate evidence-based plans and policies in support to economic and social transformation in the Central Africa subregion

#### **Expected Accomplishments**

#### **Indicators of Achievement**

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to produce and disseminate quality and timely statistics in support to national and subregional development priorities

(a) Increased number of country profiles prepared or updated using quality and timely statistical data provided by member States

(b) Strengthened capacity of CEMAC and ECCAS to accelerate implementation of sub-regional initiatives

(b) Increased number of regionally agreed initiatives implemented by the CEMAC and ECCAS with assistance from ECA

#### **Strategy**

15.73. This component of the sub-programme will be implemented by the ECA/Sub-Regional Office for Central Africa, located in Yaoundé, Cameroon which covers the following seven countries: Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tomé & Príncipe. The collaboration with ECCAS extends the activities of the Office to the following countries: Angola, Burundi, and Democratic Republic of Congo. The component will work closely with the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) and national statistical agencies in using modern technologies to collect, compile and use a large variety of quality, comparable and harmonized statistics pertaining to the Central-African subregion, including: data on monitoring the MDGs; censuses, surveys, national accounts, economic classifications, and development indicators. The component will support the member States in the subregion in their efforts to improve their statistical operations, including conducting censuses and surveys and making the data and information products available to users promptly, in close collaboration with ACS

15.74. The component of subprogramme 7 will also focus on producing country and sub regional profiles. These profiles will include research, analysis, forecasts, indicators and trends on a variety of statistics on output, trade, agriculture, macroeconomics, monetary and financial variables, remittances and other key socio-economic variables. The aim of the profiles is expected to produce policy advice in support of the development agenda of the member States in the subregion.

15.75. Under this subprogramme, the subregional office will develop and maintain a sub-regional repository of statistical information to feed into the common databank and support all analytical and research needs of the Commission.

15.76. Another focus of the component of the subprogramme will be on special initiatives for the subregion. In this context, the component will embark on undertaking normative and analytical work aimed at complementing the efforts of the member states in the subregion in advancing the socio-economic transformation and integration of Central Africa. The component will provide support to the Central African regional economic communities in formulating and implementing programmes and activities in line with the NEPAD framework as well as with the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development and post-conflict recovery. 15,67 Attention will also be devoted to building and maintaining

knowledge and information networks for harnessing and disseminating best practices to member States and their organizations. The strategy will also include the close-consultation with RECs especially through the use of coordination mechanisms set up at country and sub-regional levels. To attain those goals, the subregional office will strengthen partnerships with United Nations agencies and other development partners operating in the subregion so as to increase the effectiveness and impact of ECA activities. The office will also work closely with other stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, and with regional intergovernmental organizations, including AfDB, the African Union Commission, the NEPAD secretariat, BDEAC (Central Africa States Development Bank) and BEAC (Central Africa States Bank).

### **External factors**

15.77. The sub-programme is expected to achieve its objective and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

- (a) There is political stability especially in the post-conflict countries;
- (b) The IGOs and NGOs are supportive of NEPAD and willing to strengthen cooperation among themselves with the assistance of the ECA office in the sub-region;
- (c) Sufficient financial resources are made available to the Office in support of the demand generated by its analytical work and advisory services in the framework of the Multiyear Programme; and
- (d) RECs, member states and other beneficiaries fulfil their commitments timely and effectively in joint activities with ECA subregional Office for Central Africa.

### **Component 4: Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa**

**Objective of the Organization:** To strengthen capacity to formulate evidence-based plans and policies in support to economic and social transformation in the Eastern Africa subregion

#### **Expected Accomplishments**

#### **Indicators of Achievement**

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to produce and disseminate quality and timely statistics and policy analysis in support to national and subregional development priorities.

(a) Increased number of country profiles prepared or updated using quality and timely statistical data provided by member States

(b) Strengthened capacity of East African Community and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to accelerate implementation of sub-regional initiatives

(b) Increased number of regionally agreed initiatives implemented by the East African Community and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development with assistance from ECA

## Strategy

15.78. The responsibility for implementing this component of the sub-programme lies with the SRO-EA. The SRO-EA which is located in Kigali, Rwanda, covers the following 14 countries: Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania. Its key clients include the following regional economic communities (RECs) and/or Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs): East African Community (EAC), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Communauté Economique des pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and International Conference on the Great Lakes \Region (ICGLR).

15.79. The component will work closely with the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) in using modern technologies to collect, compile and use quality, comparable and harmonized statistics pertaining to the Eastern-African sub-region. The component, in close collaboration with national statistical agencies, will collect a large variety of statistics for the sub-region, including: data on monitoring the MDGs; censuses, surveys, national accounts, economic classifications, and development indicators. The component will work with ACS in providing adequate support to member States in the sub-region in their efforts to improve their statistical operations, including conducting censuses and surveys and making the data and information products available to users promptly.

15.80. The component of subprogramme 7 will also focus on producing country and sub-regional-profiles. These profiles will include research, analysis, forecasts, indicators and trends on a variety of statistics on output, trade, agriculture, macroeconomics, monetary and financial variables, remittances and other key socio-economic variables. The aim of the profiles is to produce evidence-based policy advice in support of the development agenda of the member States and RECs in the sub-region.

15.81. Under this subprogramme, the sub-regional office will develop and maintain a sub-regional repository of statistical information to feed into the common databank and support all analytical and research needs of the Commission.

15.82. Another focus of the component of the subprogramme will be on special initiatives for the sub-region. In this regard, the sub-programme will accompany and support regional integration and cooperation in the sub-region; monitor the status of regional integration in Eastern Africa (e.g. Regional Integration Observatory); undertake policy analysis to sharpen regional integration processes; help the harmonization and standardization of policies, laws and regulations as well as procedures; and facilitate business processes to reduce transaction costs and improve the region's competitiveness. Furthermore, the sub-programme will foster institutional support to RECs, other IGOs and member States. In addition, a gender dimension will continue to be mainstreamed across the full range of activities undertaken by the Office.

## External factors

15.83. The subprogram is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States effectively implement the common policy measures and institutional mechanisms agreed upon;

(b) The partners continue their support to and are willing to strengthen their cooperation with SRO-EA; and

(c) Sufficient financial resources are made available to the Commission for its operational activities at the national and subregional levels.

### **Component 5: Sub regional activities in Southern Africa**

**Objective of the Organization:** To strengthen capacity to formulate evidence-based plans and policies in support to economic and social transformation in the Southern Africa subregion

#### **Expected Accomplishments**

#### **Indicators of Achievement**

(a) Enhanced capacity of Member States to produce and disseminate quality and timely statistics in support to national and subregional development priorities

(b) Strengthened capacity of COMESA and SADC to accelerate implementation of sub-regional initiatives

(a) Increased number of country profiles prepared or updated using quality and timely statistical data provided by member States

(b) Increased number of regionally agreed initiatives implemented by member States, COMESA and SADC with assistance from ECA

#### **Strategy**

15.84. The responsibility for implementing this component of the sub-programme lies with the ECA sub regional office – Southern Africa. The Office, which is located in Lusaka, Zambia, covers the following 11 countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

15.85. The component will work closely with the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) in using modern technologies to collect, compile and use quality, comparable and harmonized statistics pertaining to the Southern-African sub region. The component, in close collaboration with national statistical agencies, will collect a large variety of statistics for the sub region, including: data on monitoring the MDGs; censuses, surveys, national accounts, economic classifications and development indicators. The component will work with ACS in providing adequate support to member States in the sub region in their efforts to improve their statistical operations, including conducting censuses and surveys and making the data and information products available to users promptly.

15.86. The component of subprogramme 7 will also focus on producing country-profiles. These profiles will include research, analysis, forecasts, indicators and trends on a variety of statistics on output, trade, agriculture, macroeconomics, monetary and financial variables, remittances and other key socio-economic variables. The aim of the profiles is to provide a basis for informed policy advice in support of the development agenda of the member States in the sub region.

15.87. Under this subprogramme, the sub regional office will develop and maintain a sub-regional repository of statistical information to feed into the common databank and support all analytical and research needs of the Commission.

15.88. Another focus of the component of the subprogramme will be on special initiatives for the subregion. In line with this, the strategy will focus on providing support to member States, SADC and COMESA with a view to improving their capacities for regional integration, particularly in

areas of priority to Southern Africa. Programmes and activities under the special initiative will also focus on the formulation of policy papers geared towards supporting the implementation of common tripartite programmes/activities of the SADC, EAC and COMESA in the context of the SRCM and NEPAD as well as achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. Special attention will be devoted to building and maintaining knowledge and information networks for harnessing and disseminating best practices to member States and their organizations. The sub regional office will also strengthen partnerships with United Nations agencies and other development partners operating in the sub region so as to increase the effectiveness and impact of ECA interventions and activities in its domain.

### **External factors**

15.89. The rate of success in the implementation of the programme is contingent upon:

- (a) Capacity of partner institutions and end users;
- (b) Level of engagement of end users; and
- (c) Readily available resources for ECA-SA to enhance technical assistance and outreach to member States and the RECs.

### **Subprogramme 8: Development planning and administration**

#### **Objective of the Organization:**

- (a) I to improve public sector management and results orientation with respect to economic policy formulation, analysis, and monitoring and evaluation in African countries;
- (b) To improve and strengthen development planning by African governments and other associated development actors.

#### **Expected accomplishments**

#### **Indicators of achievement**

(a) Enhanced capacity of ECA member States, for better economic policy formulation, analysis, and management

(a) (i) Increased number of countries adopting new or better enhanced approaches in policy formulation and analysis in line with the sub-programme guidelines/recommendations.

(ii) Increased number of national or subregional public sector departments and institutions in the African region applying appropriate new policies and approaches in economic planning and analysis as a result of IDEP's work.

(b) Strengthened capacity of member States for better development planning, regions adopting policies and measures or implementing activities in the area of development planning in line with decentralized development planning the sub-programme recommendations.



## Strategy

15.90. The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) based in Dakar, Senegal, is responsible for the implementation of this subprogramme. In the context of the recent successful repositioning of IDEP to further reinforce and enhance its presence, visibility, reach, and relevance, the Institute is entering the 2014 – 2015 biennium with a standing as a premier capacity development resource for African governments. In this position, the Institute has diversified its programme offerings, introduced significant value addition to its training and capacity development courses, built visibility for itself as a centre for advanced training in economic management and development planning, and increased its impact both through the relevance of its offerings and the post-training tracking of the professional work of its alumni. The pertinence and importance of the work of the Institute were recently endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly through the approval of significant increase in the annual grant for its activities in support of African countries. Also, in continuation of a process which began in 2009 and accelerated in the 2012-2013 biennium, the Institute will further deepen its programmatic integration into the ECA by assuming full responsibility for all the training and capacity development activities and expert group meetings that are connected to or derived from the knowledge generation work of the Commission.

15.91. During the 2014 – 2015 Biennium, a multifaceted strategy will be pursued by the Institute in order to achieve its strategic objectives. This includes:

(a) The adoption of an even more interactive pedagogical approach to the delivery of IDEP training and capacity development programmes, and the continued but strategically focused diversification of the range of courses and course modules on offer at and through the Institute, including on economic management, policy analyses, monitoring and evaluation, and development planning;

(b) The reinforcement of IDEP's collaboration with the ECA's Subregional Offices (SROs in the five subregions) and the forging of partnerships with local universities, development training institutions, and development research centres with a view to enhancing IDEP's ability to deliver its capacity development and training programmes locally in-country and/or sub-regionally;

(c) The continuation of on-going efforts to build and nurture international partnerships both within and outside the UN system as part of the overall programme delivery strategy of IDEP and in so doing ensuring that the Institute fully assumes the position of being the leading hub for the organisation and hosting of the capacity-building workshops and expert group meetings of all the sub-programmes of ECA;

(d) The deliberate decentralization of all capacity development and training of activities of ECA in order to significantly scale-up and expand opportunities for participation in IDEP courses, and increase the reach, presence, and visibility of the Institute;

(e) The conscious recruitment of participation from the private sector, the legislative arm of government and development-oriented non-governmental organizations and civil society groups in recognition of the increased significance over time of non-state development actors in Africa;

(f) The intensification of training-of-trainer activities in order to strengthen the availability of in-house resource persons available to contribute to the building and renewal of the skills of their colleagues in strategic development institutions;

(g) The facilitation of intra-African development learning and experience sharing through the organization of study visits and tours designed to help solve specific problems;

(h) The targeting of specific capacity development programmes at younger officials and female professionals pursuing careers in economic management, policy analyses, and development planning; and

(i) The provision of an increasing number of tailor-made courses designed to meet the specific needs of requesting governments and institutions, including the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) that constitute the building blocs of the African development agenda.

### **External factors**

15.92. The Sub-Programme aims to achieve its targets provided that:

(a) African governments and their senior and mid-career development officials continue to patronize its activities and solicit its services;

(b) African governments maintain the payment of their assessed contribution to the IDEP regular budget;

(c) The grant from the United Nations regular budget is, at a minimum, maintained at the biennium 2012-2013 allocation level;

(d) IDEP's deeper programmatic integration into the ECA progresses as envisaged within the new institutional orientation and strategy being pursued by the Commission and in which the Institute occupies a key role for training and capacity development activities; and

(e) International development partners continue to contribute financial and other support to the work of the Institute.

### **Subprogramme 9: Social development policy**

**Objective of the Organization:** To promote inclusive and equitable sustainable human and social development, in line with internationally and regionally agreed commitments and frameworks.

<b>Expected Accomplishment</b>	<b>Indicators of achievement</b>
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to mainstream human development concerns into policies and strategies, with particular emphasis on employment, social protection, population and youth issues, in line with Internationally Agreed Development Goals	(a) Increased number of member States mainstreaming employment or social protection, or population or youth issues into national policies or strategies in line with Internationally Agreed Development Goals, and as a result of ECA's research and advocacy work
(b) Increased capacity of member States to improve policies, legislation and strategies enhancing inclusive urban planning, management and development	(b) Increased number of countries incorporating, partially or fully, sustainable urbanization principles, advocated by ECA, into policies or legislation or strategies in targeted countries

## Strategy

15.93. This sub-programme falls under the Social Development Policy Division with strategic focus on employment, social protection as well as human and social development. The sub-programme will also focus on issues related to youth, population and urbanization.

15.94. Part of the strategic focus of the subprogramme will be to accelerate the process of achieving the targets set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the outcomes of the Rio +20 Conference. An important element in this strategy is to embark on research and analytical work that will support African countries to design appropriate national, subregional and regional policies and programmes to ensure adequate social protection, particularly the creation of youth employment opportunities and accelerate the process of poverty reduction and overall economic and social development. In addition, the strategy will focus on evidence-based research and policy dialogue on human and social development with the view of improving the social indicators of African countries. The sub-programme will also undertake policy research, documentation of best practices and knowledge sharing in various sectoral areas of human and social development.

15.95. During the biennium, the Subprogramme will also undertake policy research on population movements, including internal and international migration, population displacements and redistribution, and their linkages to economic and social development. Particular emphasis will be on supporting member States to integrate population movements and migration in national development plans and strategies, and in the delivery and accessibility of people to economic and social services.

15.96. Given the rise in urbanization in most African countries, the subprogramme will also focus its research, normative and analytical work on the opportunities and challenges of urbanization. With a view of increasing productivity and growth, the strategy will focus on cross-cutting issues related to urbanization, including infrastructure gaps, access to services, urban slums, water and sanitation, environment and housing. The subprogramme will produce policy papers on financial sustainability of urbanization, improving governance and the capacity of African countries to manage urbanization.

External factors

15.97. The sub-programme will achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) member States will allocate human and social resources to implement regional and international policy frameworks on social development, especially commitment to the 20-year review of the ICPD+20 and implementation of AU policy frameworks on social development, international migration, ageing, the family, and persons with disability, and commitment to the AU-NEPAD program;

(b) measures will be undertaken by member States to avail the sub-programme with data and reports in a timely manner; and

(c) partners will be willing to collaborate and harmonize efforts to support ECA, member States and RECs.

## Resolutions

- 55/2 United Nations Millennium Declaration
- 57/2 United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development
- 57/144 Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
- 57/270 B Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields
- 58/142 Women and political participation
- 58/220 Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries
- 58/269 Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change
- 59/228 Activities undertaken during the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, preparations for the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources
- 60/1 2005 World Summit Outcome
- 61/234 Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa
- 64/215 Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty
- 64/222 Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
- 64/234 Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 65/1 Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals
- 65/10 Sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for poverty eradication and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals
- 65/173 Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection
- 65/174 Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
- 65/175 Industrial development cooperation
- 65/214 Human rights and extreme poverty
- 65/218 Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights globalization
- 65/240 Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of the follow-up to the Durban declaration and Programme of Action
- 65/264 Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie
- 65/274 Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

- 65/278 Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
- 65/280 Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020
- 65/284 New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
- 66/137 United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training
- 66/139 Strengthening collaboration on child protection within the United Nations system
- 66/155 The right to development
- 66/158 The right to food
- 66/161 Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
- 66/213 Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
- 66/214 Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
- 66/215 Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
- 66/216 Women in development
- 66/217 Human resources development
- 66/219 South-South cooperation
- 66/220 Agricultural development and food security
- 66/222 International Year of Family Planning, 2014
- 66/223 Towards global partnerships
- 66/224 People's empowerment and development
- 66/161 Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

*Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions*

- 1998/46 Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields
- 1999/5 Poverty eradication and capacity-building
- 2004/246 Regional cooperation
- 2007/4 Review of the intergovernmental machinery of the Economic Commission for Africa
- 2007/33 Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

- E/2009/L.1 Draft ministerial declaration of the 2009 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council submitted by the President of the Council (Implementing internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health)
- 2009/6 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (subprogrammes 10)
- 2009/19 Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- 2009/20 Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development
- 2009/25 Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime
- 2009/29 Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16
- 2009/32 African countries emerging from conflict
- 2011/6 Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
- 2011/7 Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
- 2011/8 Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

*Economic Commission for Africa resolutions*

- 844 (XXXIX) Repositioning ECA to better respond to Africa's priorities
- 868 (XLIII) Review of Progress Towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Africa
- 853 (XL) Review of the Intergovernmental Machinery of the Economic Commission for Africa
- 862 (XLII) Enhancing Domestic Resource Mobilization
- 880 (XLIV) Global Financial and Economic Crisis
- 866 (XLII) Millennium Development Goals
- 870 (XLIII) Climate Change and development in Africa
- 872 (XLIII) Promoting High-Level Sustainable Growth to Reduce Unemployment in Africa
- 878 (XLIII) Initiatives for Africa's Development
- 881 (XLIV) Enhancing United Nations support towards accelerating the implementation of the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union and the programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development
- 883 (XLIV) African risk capacity: a Pan-African risk pool
- 885 (XLIV) Health financing in Africa

## 886 (XLIV) Illicit financial flows

**Subprogramme 1****Macroeconomic analysis***General Assembly resolutions*

- 48/180 Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development
- 54/197 Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries
- 66/210 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
- 61/214 Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty
- 66/119 Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus
- 66/187 International financial system and development
- 66/189 External debt sustainability and development
- 64/193 Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development)
- 65/314 Modalities for the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development
- 66/216 Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
- 65/146 Innovative mechanisms of financing for development
- 65/313 Follow-up to the Conference on the World Financing for Development
- 65/286 Implementing the smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries
- 66/213 Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
  
- 54/128 Action against corruption
- 54/204 Business and development
- 60/34 Public administration and development
- 62/7 Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies
- 64/82 Follow-up to the International Year of Human Rights Learning
- 64/116 The rule of law at the national and international levels
- 64/148 Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

- 66/163 Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization
- 66/169 National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights
- 66/152 Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
- 66/130 Women and political participation
- 65/75 Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities
- 65/94 The United Nations in global governance
- 65/123 Cooperation between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union
- 65/169 Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the sources of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 66/209 Promoting the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

- 2004/64 International Conference on Financing for Development
- 2007/2 The role of the United Nations system in providing full and productive employment and decent work for all
- 2007/30 Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
- 2009/31 Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
- 2011/9 Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (E/2011/L.31)
- 2011/43 Support to the republic of South Sudan (E/2011/L.51)
- 2005/3 Public administration and development
- 2009/23 Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- 2009/25 Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime
- 2009/33 Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

*Economic Commission for Africa resolutions*

- 869 (XLIII) Africa Regional Review of Implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
- 848 (XL) Financing for development
- 862 (XLII) Enhancing Domestic Resource Mobilization
- 865 (XLII) Global Financial and Economic Crisis



- 876 (XLIII) Establishment of African Financial Institutions
- 879 (XLIV) Governing development in Africa: the role of the State in economic transformation
- 886 (XLIV) Illicit financial flows

**Subprogramme 2**  
**Regional integration and trade**

*General Assembly resolutions*

- 56/180 Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries
- 58/201 Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries
- 58/217 International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
- 64/255 Improving global road safety
- 65/153 Follow up on International Year of Sanitation 2008
- 65/151 International Year for Sustainable Energy for All
- 65/175 Industrial development cooperation
- 66/185 International trade and development
- 66/190 Commodities
- 66/210 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
- 66/94 Report to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-fourth session
- 66/214 Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
- 66/223 Towards global partnership
- 66/216 South-South cooperation
- 65/175 Industrial development cooperation
- 57/271 World Food Summit: five years later
- 66/68 Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments
- 66/158 The right to food

- 66/195 Agricultural technology for development
- 64/198 Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
- 65/154 International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013
- 66/198 Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
- 66/199 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- 66/202 Convention on Biological Diversity
- 66/205 Sustainable mountain development
- 66/206 Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
- 66/220 Agriculture development and food security
- 66/197 Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
- 66/220 Agricultural development and food security

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

- 2011/12 Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar
- 2011/25 Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2011/L.22)
- 2004/48 Coordinated and integrated United Nations system approach to promoting rural development in developing countries, with due consideration to least developed countries, for poverty eradication and sustainable development
- 2009/28 The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to sustainable development adopted at the high-level segment of the 2008 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

*Economic Commission for Africa resolutions*

- 818 (XXXI) Promotion of mineral resources development and utilization in Africa
- 819 (XXXI) Promotion of energy resources development and utilization in Africa
- 822 (XXXI) Implementation of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community: strengthening regional economic communities; rationalization and harmonization of the activities of regional and subregional communities
- 847 (XL) Aid for Trade

- 867 (XLIII) Assessment of Progress on Regional Integration in Africa
- 800 (XXX) Strategy and Action Plan for Water Resources Assessment, Development and Management in Africa
- 801 (XXX) Food security and self-sufficiency in Africa
- 877 Towards realizing a Food Secure Africa  
(XLIII)

**Subprogramme 3**  
**Innovations, technologies and management of Africa's natural resources**

*General Assembly resolutions*

- 47/191 Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
- 54/214 Conservation and sustainable development of Central African forest ecosystems
- 60/200 International Year of Deserts and Desertification, 2006
- 62/8 Overview of United Nations activities relating to climate change
- 66/200 Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
- 65/158 International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Nino phenomenon
- 64/201 United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020)
- 66/201 Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
- 50/102 United Nations system support for science and technology in Africa
- 57/4 Regional cooperation in information and communication technologies for development
- 60/252 World Summit on the Information Society
- 65/311 Multilingualism
- 62/217 International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
- 65/41 Development in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security
- 65/68 Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities
- 66/184 Information and communication technologies for development
- 64/211 Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures
- 66/211 Science and technology for development

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

- 2007/8 Flow of information for the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society
- 2009/7 Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
- 2011/16 Assessment of the progress made in implementation of the follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on Information Society (E/2011/31, chap. 1, sect. A, draft resolution)
- 2011/17 Science and technology for development (E/2011/31, chap. 1, sect. A, draft resolution)

*Economic Commission for Africa resolutions*

- 758 (XXVIII) The role of cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) in sustainable development
- 766 (XXVIII) Strengthening development information systems for regional cooperation and integration in Africa
- 789 (XXIX) Strengthening information systems for Africa's recovery and sustainable development
- 795 (XXX) Building Africa's information highway
- 812 (XXXI) Implementation of the African Information Society Initiative (AISI)
- 817 (XXXI) African Regional Conference on Science and Technology
- 887 (XLIV) Enhancing science and technology for development in Africa
- 870 (XLIII) Climate change and development in Africa
- 884 (XLIV) Climate change and sustainable development in Africa

**Subprogramme 4**  
**Statistics**

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

- 2000/27 Basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels
- 2005/13 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme
- 2006/6 Strengthening statistical capacity

*Economic Commission for Africa resolutions*

- 849 (XL) Statistics and statistical capacity-building in Africa

871 (XLIII) Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics and implementation of the African Charter on Statistics

882 (XLIV) Implementation of the African Charter on Statistics and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa

## **Subprogramme 5**

### **Capacity development**

#### **General Assembly**

A/RES/66/2 New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and  
86 international support

A/RES/65/2 Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union  
74

A/RES/65/2 New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and  
84 international support

A/RES/64/ New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and  
258 international support

A/RES/63/3 Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union  
10

A/RES/63/2 New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and  
67 international support

#### *Economic and Social Council resolutions*

2011/26 [Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development \(E/2011/26\)](#)

2007/28 Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

2004/16 [Implementation of the social objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development](#)

## **Subprogramme 6**

### **Gender and women in development**

#### *General Assembly resolutions*

59/167 Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

59/248 World Survey on the role of women in development

60/229 Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

66/129 Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

65/187 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

- 65/189 International Widow's Day
- 65/190 Trafficking in women and girls
- 66/130 Women and political participation
- 66/131 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- 66/128 Violence against women migrant workers
- 66/140 The girl child
- 66/216 Women in development
- 66/132 Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

- 1998/12 Conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on critical areas of concern identified in the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women
- 2003/44 Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women
- 2004/4 Review of Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
- 2009/12 Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
- 2009/13 Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
- 2011/5 The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women (E/2011/L.29)

**Subprogramme 7**

**Subregional activities for development**

- Component 1: Subregional activities in North Africa**
- Component 2: Subregional activities in West Africa**
- Component 3: Subregional activities in Central Africa**
- Component 4: Subregional activities in East Africa**
- Component 5: Subregional activities in southern Africa**

*General Assembly resolutions*

- 56/180 Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries

- 61/51 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community
- 61/234 Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa
- 65/90 Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region
- 66/201 Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
- 66/214 Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

- 2011/7 Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
- 2011/12 Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar (E/2011/L.14)
- 2011/43 Support to the Republic of South Sudan (E/2011/L.51)

*Economic Commission for Africa resolutions*

- 828 (XXXII) The Multinational Programming and Operational Centres: Strengthening the Economic Commission for Africa's subregional presence
- 830 (MFC 1 A) Reform of the regional commissions: Relationships between the Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations agencies and the regional and subregional organizations in Africa (resolution of the 1st meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee)
- 874 (XLIII) Strengthening the Subregional Offices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
- 849 (XL) Statistics and statistical capacity-building in Africa
- 871 (XLIII) Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics and implementation of the African Charter on Statistics
- 882 (XLIV) Implementation of the African Charter on Statistics and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa

**Subprogramme 8**  
**Development planning and administration**

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

2011/13 African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (E/2011/15/Add.1, chap. 1, sect.A)

*Economic Commission for Africa resolutions*

799 (XXX) Promoting human development in Africa

839 African Institute for Economic Development and Planning  
(XXXV)

846 African Institute for Economic Development and Planning  
(XXXIX)

851 (XL) African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

875 (XLIII) Repositioning of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)

**Subprogramme 9**  
**Social development policy**

*General Assembly resolutions*

47/5 Proclamation on Ageing

49/128 Report of the International Conference on Population and Development

50/81 World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

50/107 Observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty and proclamation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty

60/35 Enhancing capacity-building in global public health

62/131 Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

66/172 Protection of migrants

66/229 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol

S-21/2 Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

S-24/2 Further initiatives for social development

66/135 Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

66/121 Policies and programmes involving youth



- 66/124 High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities
- 66/127 Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
- 64/133 Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond
- 64/134 Proclamation of 2010 as International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding
- 66/125 Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
- 66/123 Cooperatives in social development
- 66/141 Rights of the child
- 66/207 Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- 65/273 Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly Africa, by 2015
- 66/126 Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family
- 65/267 Organization of the High-level on Youth
- 65/152 Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
- 65/312 Outcome document of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding
- 65/277 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV/AIDS
- 65/238 Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases
- 65/234 Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014
- 65/186 Realizing the Millennium development Goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond
- 65/183 United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all
- 65/170 International migration and development
- 65/163 United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014)
- 66/213 Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

- 1997/2 International migration and development
- 2001/42 Global campaign for poverty eradication
- 2003/13 National and international cooperation for social development: implementation of social objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development
- 2005/13 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme
- 2007/27 Supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond
- 2004/48 Coordinated and integrated United Nations system approach to promoting rural development in developing countries, with due consideration to least developed countries, for poverty eradication and sustainable development

*Economic Commission for Africa resolutions*

- 748  
(XXVIII) Population, family and sustainable development
- 832  
(XXXIII) HIV/AIDS in Africa

*Commission on Population and Development resolution*

- 2007/1 Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development
- 2010/1 Health, morbidity, mortality and development
- 2011/1 Fertility, reproductive health and development
- 2011/101 Special themes for Commission on Population and Development in 2013 "New trends in migration, demographic aspects", and its forty-seventh session in 2014 on assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on population and Development