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PROPOSED REVISIONS TO ECA's MEDIUM-TERM PLAN 2002-2005

I. INTRODUCTION

The Medium-Term Plan for the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), 2002-2005, was considered and endorsed by the second meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development in May 2000. It was subsequently reviewed by the United Nations (UN) Committee on Programmes and Co-ordination and approved by the General Assembly later that year. Consistent with established practice, departments of the secretariat of the United Nations are given an opportunity at mid-term of the Medium-Term Plan to propose changes to the plan to ensure that it responds to new mandates that have been given by the relevant United Nations legislative bodies and related conferences since the plan was adopted.

The proposed revisions to the ECA medium-term plan, shown in bold in section III of this paper, are intended to respond to such new mandates that have been given to ECA in the past two years. These mandates are derived from the UN General Assembly, Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), international conferences organised by the UN and the joint Conference of Ministers of Economic Planning and Ministers of Finance—the principal legislative organ of ECA as well as the Summit of the Organisation of African Unity (see the list in the Annex). The proposed revisions pertain to six of the eight subprogrammes of ECA and include the suggestion to create a new subprogramme on Development Planning and Administration.

II. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROPOSED REVISIONS

Since the adoption of the medium-term plan in December 2000, there have been several significant policy developments concerning Africa which warrant revisions to the medium-term plan for programme 14: Economic and social development of Africa.

The United Nations Millennium Declaration and the roadmap for its implementation have underlined the importance of addressing the special needs of Africa. These include, strengthening democratic governance; building peace-keeping capacity further, in cooperation with regional organizations; taking special measures to address the challenges of poverty reduction and sustainable development by increasing official development assistance; enhancing private capital flows and building capacities for trade; and helping Africa build its capacity to tackle the spread of the HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases.

As its contribution to the meeting the challenge of HIV/AIDS, the Economic Commission for Africa organized the African Development Forum (ADF) in December 2000 on the theme “AIDS: The Greatest Leadership Challenge”. The Forum adopted the African Consensus and Plan of Action: Leadership to Overcome HIV/AIDS, which served as an important input for the Special Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) held at Abuja in April 2001. Furthermore, the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS has provided fresh impetus for ECA’s work in this area.

African Heads of State and Government, meeting under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in Lusaka, in July, 2001 adopted the New African Initiative, now renamed the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), a comprehensive programme for addressing Africa’s development priorities at the

beginning of the new century. At the same time, the Constitutive Act of the African Union entered into force.

In addition, the High Level Segment of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held from July 16 to 18, 2001 in Geneva adopted the Ministerial Declaration which highlighted the priority actions needed to achieve sustainable development in Africa and also urged stronger inter-agency coordination in support of regional and subregional programmes with agencies of the UN system, in particular the ECA and OAU. Similarly, the Brussels Declaration and Programme of Action on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) adopted by the third UN Conference on LDCs in May, 2001 outlined a number of specific goals with action-oriented commitments in several priority areas where national and international actions, including support by the UN system, are needed to accelerate economic growth and development of the LDCs. 34 of the 53 countries in Africa are classified as LDCs.

Moreover, the annual session of the Commission, composed of African Ministers of Finance and Ministers of Economic Development and Planning, held in Algiers, Algeria, in May 2001 adopted a resolution and a ministerial statement requesting ECA to provide substantive and technical support for the implementation of the NEPAD. Taken together, the NEPAD and the Constitutive Act of the African Union as well as the various declarations and resolutions of the major legislative organs of the United Nations, including the ECA conference, provide fresh mandates for the work of ECA during the period of the medium-term plan. These are listed below.

III. PROPOSED REVISIONS

Subprogramme 1: Facilitating economic and social policy analysis

Objective

The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the capacity of member States to design and implement appropriate economic and social policies and strategies in order that they may achieve sustained economic growth and to strengthen their capacity to adopt and implement measures aimed at reducing poverty in their countries. **The priorities and goals set by the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) and the Abuja Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other related Infectious Diseases will be taken into account.**

Strategy

The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Economic and Social Policy Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

In the area of macroeconomic policy analysis. Economic trends in the region will be monitored and indicators will be constructed to measure the sustainability of policies and the economic performance of member States. **Particular attention will be given to assisting member States in the implementation of NEPAD.** To this end, support will take the form of preparing country studies, research papers, analytical synthesis papers, seminars and conferences and providing technical advice. Such technical advice will include assisting member States in the formulation of appropriate policies in response to current and emerging regional and global developments, in establishing or strengthening

the institutional framework for improved economic management and in promoting the sharing of experiences and best practices among the countries of the region.

(a) *In the area of social policy and poverty reduction.* Progress in the implementation of regional and global programmes of action for social development will be monitored and analyzed continuously. Assistance in this regard will include preparing country studies, conducting research and analysis, holding policy seminars and conferences and providing technical advice, including training to assist member States in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development. An important component of the effort in this area will include advocating measures to tackle structural sources of poverty, with particular emphasis on increasing employment and income-generating activities, including support to informal sector activities, skill development and acquisition programmes to empower the poor; improvement of the delivery of basic social services targeted at the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. **As part of the effort to share experience among member States on best practices for poverty reduction, ECA will convene the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) Learning Group meetings as regular forums for African policy makers and experts to dialogue on poverty reduction issues; will support country level monitoring of progress in PRSP process; and establish an electronic forum for disseminating information related to the PRSP Learning Group.**

In addition, activities will be undertaken to sensitize policy makers and more importantly, local communities at the grass-roots level to the development challenges posed by the HIV/AIDS and other epidemic such as malaria in order to encourage appropriate policy responses at the national and regional levels. **A new Unit for HIV/AIDS will be established within the Economic and Social Policy Division (ESPD) as the focal point for HIV/AIDS in the ECA, with three main mandates: Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues within ECA work; Monitoring the implementation of the Abuja Summit Declaration against HIV/AIDS, a joint ECA/UNAIDS/AU initiative; and Strengthening ECA & UNDP partnership on 'HIV/AIDS and Development' to combat HIV/AIDS.**

(b) *In the area of statistical development.* Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the statistical infrastructure and the capacity for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data in Africa. Particular attention will be given to the measurement of poverty and progress towards achievement of the millennial goals, the promotion of and use of better data for better policy coordination in the eradication of poverty, studies and workshops will be undertaken to improve the range and quality of data for policy analysis and decision making in meeting the objectives and data needs of the UN Millennium Declaration and the New Partnership for African Development. The related activities will include the harmonization and coordination of programmes, methods, concepts and standards, and the development and networking of national, subregional and regional information systems, the development and implementation of a framework for African statistical development and the establishment of mechanisms for coordination and harmonization.

Expected accomplishments

The expected accomplishments would include an increase in the number of anti-poverty policies and strategies formulated and implemented by countries of the region and improved capacity of member States for economic policy formulation and management, **especially with regard to the implementation of NEPAD and contributing to strengthening the capacity of member States to manage the HIV/AIDS pandemic and design poverty reduction strategy papers.**

Indicators of achievement

Indicators of achievement would include the enumeration of specific policies and strategies adopted by member States leading to sustained growth as a result of the Commission's advocacy and the number of countries that have formulated and implemented anti-poverty policies and strategies with the assistance of ECA; **the number of activities undertaken by ECA, in collaboration with other UN agencies, in the implementation of NEPAD and the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS; number of forums related to poverty reduction strategy papers Learning Group (PRSP-LG); and the number of countries that have improved their national statistical systems, leading to the collection and dissemination of reliable, timely and relevant statistical data and using advanced and modern dissemination methods.**

Subprogramme 2: Promoting trade and mobilizing finance for development

Objective

The objectives of the subprogramme are to enhance the capacity of African countries, in particular the Least Developed Countries, to formulate and implement strategies for dealing with economic globalization, to develop policies and strategies to improve competitiveness and to attract investments in selected industrial sectors; and to strengthen the negotiating position of African countries within the World Trade Organization (WTO) and their capacity debt management and debt negotiation as well as for intraregional trade as a step towards integration into the global economy.

Strategy

The responsibility for implementing this subprogramme lies with the Trade and Finance Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) *In the area of trade and cooperation.* The efforts in this area will focus on providing member States with well-researched analyses of trade-related issues and promoting intraregional and global trade. The analytical and operational work would, among other things, highlight opportunities and challenges at the regional and global levels, strengthen Africa's negotiating skills and position in international trade and identify elements of competitiveness that will accelerate Africa's participation in international trade. The issues related to global changes and challenges, notably the WTO agreements and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States/European Union successor arrangements to the Lomé IV Convention, and their impact on African economies and implications for regional integration will be addressed continuously. **Thus, efforts will be made to provide technical assistance and capacity building to African countries in order to enable**

them to effectively participate in these negotiations, in particular in the following areas: special and analytical studies to support their negotiations in the WTO; support to African countries for preparations for the fifth Session of the WTO Ministerial Conference (2003); support to the WTO Geneva African Group; and, drawing up a programme of technical and capacity building in collaboration with other organizations and research institutes and others.

(b) *In the area of mobilizing finance for development.* The impact of developments in the international financial system on African countries will be analysed continuously and a forum will be provided for African policy makers to articulate their perspectives on issues of international finance. Assistance will be provided, **to support member States to undertake follow-up actions to the International Conference on Financing Development and, in doing so, particular attention will be paid to issues of microfinance** in private sector development, in supporting needs assessments for the development of capital markets and stock exchanges in Africa and in promoting financial sector reforms to attract foreign private investment and mobilize domestic savings for development. Studies, conferences and workshops will be convened to contribute to the analysis of and the debate on the African debt problem and its impact on Africa's development;

With regard to least developed, land-locked and small island developing countries. Analyses of issues relevant to the particular situation of these countries will be undertaken in support of their development, **taking into account the priority areas in the programme of action adopted at the third UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Brussels in May 2001.** In this regard, support will be provided **towards strengthening the institutional capacities of African LDCs for economic management, efficient mobilization and utilization for resources for development and promoting interregional trade.**

Expected accomplishments

Expected accomplishments would include increased mobilization of financial resources for the development of Africa, **enhancing institutional capacity of the LDCs for economic management**, increased trade and investment, more successful trade negotiations in the context of follow-up to the WTO ministerial conferences and improved debt management in African countries.

Indicators of achievement

Indicators of achievement would include the adoption of policies and measures advocated by ECA that result in increased competitiveness of African countries in international trade, a substantial increase in financial flows to the countries of the region and debt reduction, **number of technical assistance activities to support the implementation of the Programme of Action**, in particular for the Least Developed Countries; and the number of countries that have adopted investment and trade liberalization policies, including the removal of physical and non-physical barriers.

Subprogramme 4: Strengthening development management

Objective

The objectives of the subprogramme are to strengthen the capacity of the public sector for effective management, to enhance the capacity of civil society organizations at the national level to participate in the development and governance process, **and to support the effort in NEPAD relating to developing programmes as well as codes and guidelines for economic and corporate governance in Africa.**

Strategy

The responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Development Management Division (DMD). The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) *In the area of popular participation.* A major focus will be on strengthening the human and institutional capacity of civil society actors at the national level to formulate, manage and evaluate programmes with a meaningful impact on the socio-economic and political development of Africa and enhancing their capacity to perform analysis and effective advocacy on public policy. Instruments for capacity building identified so far include training and networking workshop, technical assistance and advisory support, mainstreaming work related to civil society organizations into the ECA work programme and facilitating the sharing of experience among civil society organizations in Africa through subregional and regional forums **as well as facilitating dialogue among North-South and South-South NGOs on critical development issues of the region.** Baseline studies to establish indicators for assessing and monitoring the participation of civil society organization in development programmes would be undertaken;

(b) *In the area of public sector management.* Emphasis will be placed on promoting policies and measures to foster a capable State through activities aimed at enhancing the institutional, organizational and administrative capacity of the public sector to provide essential services efficiently and cost-effectively and promoting ethics and accountability in the African public service. In recognition of the impact of governance on economic growth and sustainable development, efforts will focus on developing institutional process for benchmarking and valid indicators for monitoring progress towards norms of transparent and accountable governance in key areas, **including political representativeness, institutional capacity and economic and corporate governance.** The activities will also deal with such issues as the rule of law and law enforcement, distance education for public sector and, in collaboration with member States which may request it, training in transparent and accountable governance for parliamentarians;

(c) *In the area of private sector development.* The competitiveness of African economies will be enhanced through the promotion of policy initiatives and actions that contribute to the diversification of the region's economy, in particular through privatization and industrial development. **In recognition of the growing role of the private sector in the development of Africa, activities will focus on how to promote new forms of public/private partnership to support private sector development and for improving economic and corporate governance as critical factors in facing the challenges of economic and social development in Africa.** Emphasis will be given to addressing issues of sharing experiences, best practices and development of codes and guidelines of economic and corporate governance.

Expected accomplishments

Expected accomplishments would include enhancing of awareness of the importance of public private partnership for development and transparent and accountable governance and **developing progress as well as** establishing related benchmarks, codes and indicators for monitoring **economic and corporate governance as envisaged in NEPAD**; enhancing the sense of responsibility, ownership, accountability and transparency in public sector management; strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations at the national level to participate in the democratic and development processes in the region; and facilitating interactions among the public, private and non-governmental sectors.

Indicators of achievement

Indicators of achievement would include: the **number of technical assistance and advocacy work done to support member States to establish** institutions for upholding the accountability of public officials that were established or strengthened by countries with the support of ECA; and increase in the number of countries devising procedures for improved transparency resulting in frequent reporting on and better use of public resources; **the extent which member States adopt codes for economic and corporate governance** and the adoption of agreed conclusions or recommendations for increased participation of civil society organizations at the national level in the development and governance process as a result of enhanced dialogue between the senior officials of the public and private sectors in member States.

Subprogramme 5: Harnessing information for development

Objective

The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen national capacity for the utilization of information and communication technologies, including strengthening capacity in the development and use of bibliographic, referral and spatial databases as decision support tools for socio-economic development.

Strategy

The responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the Development Information Services Division (DISD). The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) *In the area of information and communication technologies for development.* Efforts will focus on providing assistance to member States in developing their national information and communication infrastructure and plans as well as regional communication systems for information exchange within Africa and with the rest of the world. This will be pursued through the development of appropriate infrastructure to make information and communication technologies more accessible to local communities. Other activities include the application of information and communication technologies, particularly in key social and economic sectors, such as health, education (e.g., distance and on-line learning and the building of school networks), electronic commerce and content development with emphasis on capacity building to organize, manage and locate information on Africa's development at the global level;

(b) In the area of *geographic information*. Attention will be concentrated on raising awareness of the importance of national and regional geographic information infrastructures to encourage African Governments and societies to embark on the coordination of the resources for the production, maintenance, management, dissemination and utilization of geo-spatial data to make relevant geographic information available to Governments for effective decision-making and to the public to participate in the process. **Member States will be encouraged to develop harmonized foundation or core data sets on which to base thematic data sets for the various development sectors, such as natural resources, environment, food security, land reform, transport and communication infrastructure, human settlements, health and education, energy and tourism. Attention will also be given to promoting the development of metadata systems to facilitate access to shared regional and global geographic information resources, and facilitate the dissemination of geographic information and knowledge. In this context, assistance will be provided to member States to develop appropriate national geoinformation policies, standards and coordination arrangements, and a standard- based portal will be implemented at ECA to provide a single point of entry to clearinghouse nodes and portals of member States and regional and global partners;**

(c) *In the area of library development*. Assistance will be provided in developing a network of libraries and information centres in member States, building capacity in information management in the region and promoting cooperation with United Nations agencies and other international organizations in the area of library development.

Expected accomplishments

Expected accomplishments would include increased Internet connectivity of African countries and increased use of information and communication technologies and **strengthening the capacity of members to apply the geoinformation systems (GIS) to various sectors of the economy.**

Indicators of achievement

Indicators of achievement would include the enumeration of national information and communication infrastructure plans or strategies adopted by African countries; an increase in the number of African Internet hosts and countries with direct connections; **and on increase in the number of countries developing geoinformation policies and standards.**

Subprogramme 6: Promoting regional cooperation and integration

Objective

The objective of the subprogramme is to promote regional cooperation and economic integration in the region, taking into account the entry into force of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the related decision of the OAU Summit in July 2001. The focus of this subprogramme will be on policy issues, infrastructure development and related services in the transport and communication, mineral, energy and water resources sectors. The substantive issues of trade, finance and investment are dealt with under subprogramme 2, Promoting trade and mobilizing finance for development.

Strategy

The responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the Regional Cooperation and Integration Division (RCID). The following strategy will be pursued:

Policy and institutional aspects of regional cooperation and integration. Particular attention will be given to designing activities **to support the implementation of the Constitutive Act of the African Union**. These activities, some of which will be undertaken within the collaborative framework of the joint secretariat involving the ECA, ADB and the OAU/AU, will focus on **institution building in support of the establishment of the African Union and sectoral thematic issues such as** stabilizing tariff and non-tariff barriers and strengthening sectoral integration at the regional and continental levels in the fields of trade, industry, agriculture, money and finance, transport and communications. In addition to the institutional arrangements, national and regional policies will be harmonized in support of regional integration and will promote an interface between the regional integration process and the need for effective endowments of mineral and energy resources through effective regional cooperation. In cooperation with the regional economic communities, other intergovernmental organizations, appropriate United Nations agencies and the private sector, the strategy will focus on capacity building, common use of infrastructure and strengthening of subregional and regional cooperation in the mineral sector, in order to enhance Africa's competitiveness in international trade.

(a) *In the area of development and utilization of mineral and energy resources including solar energy.* Emphasis will be placed on providing assistance to member States in adopting policies and aimed at harnessing their enormous endowments of mineral and energy resources through effective regional cooperation. In cooperation with the regional economic communities, other intergovernmental organizations, appropriate United Nations agencies and the private sector, the strategy will focus on capacity building, common use of infrastructure and strengthening of subregional and regional cooperation in the mineral sector in order to enhance Africa's competitiveness in international trade;

(b) *In the area of water resources development and management.* Assistance will be provided to member States and their intergovernmental organizations in addressing the problems and challenges of the underdevelopment of the water resources sector at the national and subregional levels. The attention will focus on strengthening the existing river lake basin organizations, promoting intercountry cooperation by establishing mechanisms for such cooperation where they do not exist in order to harness transboundary water resources and strengthening the capacity of member States in the areas of water resources development and management, irrigation, sanitation and clean water supply;

(c) *In the area of transport and communication development.* Physical integration in Africa will be supported by facilitating the establishment of an efficient, safe, affordable and well-managed transport system. The activities will focus on the implementation of the Framework of Action adopted in 1997 by the African Ministers of Transport and Communications **and the Framework for the Way Forward to be adopted at their meeting in 2002 on the final review of Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II)**. Emphasis will be placed on policy reforms, capacity building, environmental degradation issues relating to safety and security and information management systems, including commercialization and facilitation of services. In this context, it is envisaged that the partnership with regional economic

communities, intergovernmental organizations, specialized institutions and other regional commissions will be strengthened further.

Expected accomplishments

Expected accomplishments would include strengthening of the institutional capacity of member States and the regional economic communities to formulate and implement policies and programmes for enhanced sustainability of the regional integration process **and support the implementation of the African Union.**

Indicators of achievement

Indicators of achievement would include the number of countries that have formulated and implemented programmes for strengthening integration and cooperation, an increase in the number of sectoral cooperation arrangements within the individual regional economic communities and among member States, the number of policy areas in which member States have adopted measures to reduce or eliminate barriers to regional cooperation and integration **and in the number of joint activities by ECA and OAU/AU to support the implementation of the Constitutive Act of the African Union** and an enumeration of the policies and programmes related to the development of resources in various sectors adopted by countries with the assistance of ECA.

Subprogramme 8: Supporting subregional activities for development

Objective

The main objectives of the subprogramme are to promote the harmonization of national policies in various sectors in support of integration efforts **towards the consolidation of subregional economic communities (RECs) in the overall framework of the African Union (AU) and facilitate the attainment of the goals set by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).**

Strategy

This subprogramme will be implemented by the five subregional development centres, located in Tangiers for North Africa, Niamey for West Africa, Kigali for East Africa, Yaoundé for Central Africa and Lusaka for Southern Africa. The subregional development centres of ECA will enhance cooperation and integration **so as to enhance Africa's participation in the world trading system**, facilitate networking and information exchange between public sector, civil society and private sector development partners and provide technical advisory services for institution-building and policy reforms **in support of the Africa Development Forum (ADF) process as well as other frameworks established by the subregional economic communities (RECs) and the African Union.** The subregional development centres will also convene policy forums to bring together representatives of Governments, non-governmental organizations and private sector agencies to discuss subregional development **strategies and programmes in the framework of the implementation of NEPAD.** In undertaking these activities, the subregional development centres cooperate with established organizations and institutions for development in the respective subregions, other United Nations agencies operating in the various subregions and bilateral development agencies active in the different subregions. The centres will undertake to implement in their respective subregions the

activities tailored specifically to the priorities and circumstances of individual subregions. This would result in greater recognition of the role and responsibility of each subregional development centre in the implementation of the ECA programme of work and the results to be achieved.

Expected accomplishments

Expected accomplishments would include significantly enhanced capacity of the regional economic communities in the areas of policy formulation and programme management **and a consolidated African integration process called for, by the constitutive Act of the African Union.**

Indicators of achievement

Indicators of achievement would include the enumeration of protocols, standards and norms relating to integration adopted and implemented by member States at the subregional level, and the number of policy dialogue forums convened by the subregional development centres, **and the number of joint activities undertaken by the UN system agencies in support of the implementation of NEPAD.**

New Subprogramme 9: Development planning and administration

Objective

The objective of this subprogramme is to contribute to the strengthening of the technical and analytical skills of experts in the public and private sectors in member States that perform the essential functions of strategic economic planning and management. This reflects the recognition that African countries need to have a critical mass of skilled and knowledgeable experts in economic policy and management in their public as well as private sectors to meet the challenges of poverty reduction, economic transformation and creating and sustaining a sound and effective regulatory framework to support the transition from State-dominated to a market economy in the region.

Strategy

The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme will rest with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). The key elements of the strategy for pursuing the main objective(s) of the subprogramme will include organizing such diploma and certificate programmes as may be necessary to equip mid-career and senior officials from the public and private sectors of member States with the skills to respond to present and emerging development policy challenges in Africa. In doing so, particular attention will be paid to developing analytical framework for strategic economic planning and management; formulating policies to deepen economic policy reforms; analysing the costs and benefits of new regulatory framework for private sector led economy; and reviewing and developing new approaches for government's decentralization measures.

Expected accomplishments

Expected accomplishments would include significantly, enhanced capacity for the formulation and implementation of development policies and economic management in the

public services of member States at the national and local levels; and increased awareness among mid-career and senior public and private sector officials on the complexities and challenges of economic transformation.

Indicators of achievements

Indicators of achievement would include the number of mid-career and senior government officials trained in economic development and management; and the improvement of technical expertise in the public and private sectors of member States.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Medium-Term Plan is an important instrument that helps guide the work of ECA in providing assistance to African countries in fostering their economic and social transformation. Consequently, the member States of the Commission are expected to review the revisions to the plan and offer their comments and observations on the scope and relevance of the proposed revisions to their current and emerging needs. Such comments that member States may have, will be incorporated in the proposed revisions and also submitted to the central review bodies of the United Nations. This document is submitted to the Joint Conference of Ministers of Economic Development and Ministers of Finance in fulfilment of that requirement.

ANNEX:

Legislative mandates for revisions to programme 14: Economic and social development of Africa.

General Assembly Resolutions

A/ 55/2 The United Nations Millennium Declaration

A/ 55/162 Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

A/55/216 Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

Economic and Social Council Resolutions /Declarations

E/2001/L.16 The role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge, especially information and communications technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with the relevant stakeholders, including the private sector.

Ministerial Declaration of the High Level Segment on the role of the United Nations in support of the efforts of African Countries to achieve sustainable development, at ECOSOC 2001

Economic Commission for Africa Resolutions/Declarations

837(XXXIV) Development of an African Initiative

Ministerial Statement on the New African Initiative (now called NEPAD) adopted at the 34th session of the Commission in May 2001.

Subprogramme 1: Facilitating economic and social policy analysis

Economic and Social Council Resolutions /Declarations

Ministerial Declaration of the High Level Segment on the role of the United Nations in support of the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development, at ECOSOC 2001.

E/1993/5 1993 System of National Accounts*

E/1998/7 Importance of population census activities for evaluation of progress in implementing in Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.*

Economic Commission for Africa Resolutions/Declarations

790 (XXIX) Capacity building for statistical development in Africa*

832 (XXXIII) HIV/AIDS in Africa

Ministerial Statement on the New African Initiative (now called NEPAD) adopted at the 34th session of the Commission in May 2001.

Decision of the 34th session of the Commission on the Proposed Programme and Priorities for the biennium 2002-2003, May 2001.

Decision of the 12th session of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport and Communications, March 2002.

837(XXXIV) Development of an African Initiative

Relevant resolutions and declarations of other conferences

The Brussels Declaration and Programme of Action on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of May, 2001

WTO Ministerial Declaration adopted in November 2001.

OAU Decision relating to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other Infectious Diseases.

Subprogramme 2: Promoting trade and mobilizing finance for development

Economic Commission for Africa Resolutions/Declarations

837(XXXIV) Development of an African Initiative

Ministerial Statement on the New African Initiative (now called NEPAD) adopted at the 34th session of the Commission in May 2001

Ministerial Statement on Financing for Development adopted by the 8th Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance in November 2000.

Subprogramme 4: Strengthening development management

General Assembly resolutions

53/177 Industrial development cooperation*

Subprogramme 5: Harnessing information for development

Economic and Social Council Resolutions /Declarations

E/2001/L.16 The role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge, especially information and communications technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with the relevant stakeholders, including the private sector.

Subprogramme 6: Promoting regional cooperation and integration

AHG/Decision 1 (XXXVIII): OAU Decision relating to the implementation of the African Union in Lusaka, July 2001

Subprogramme 8: Supporting subregional activities for development

Economic Commission for Africa Resolutions/Declarations

837(XXXIV) Development of an African Initiative

Ministerial Statement on the New African Initiative (now called NEPAD) adopted at the 34th session of the Commission in May 2001

Relevant resolutions and declarations of other conferences

AHG/Decision 1 (XXXVIII): OAU Decision relating to the implementation of the African Union in Lusaka, July 2001

New Subprogramme 9: Development Planning and Administration

Economic Commission for Africa Resolutions/Declarations

827 (XXXII) Rationalization and Harmonization of ECA Sponsored Institutions

837(XXXIV) Development of an African Initiative

Ministerial Statement on the New African Initiative (now called NEPAD) adopted at the 34th session of the Commission in May 2001

* The placement of these resolutions under Subprogrammes 1 and 4 reflect the proposal in this revised medium term plan to relocate statistics and private sector issues respectively from Subprogrammes 5 and 2.