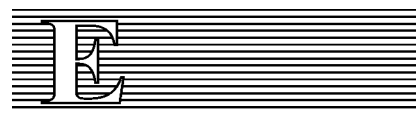




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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

**Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the 3rd 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**

Lilongwe, Malawi
25 – 28 March 2010

Proposed Strategic Framework for the Period 2012-2013

Economic and Social Development in Africa Programme 14

Programme 14: Economic and Social Development in Africa

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Programme 14

Economic and Social Development in Africa

Overall orientation

The overall objective of the programme is to assist African countries to formulate and implement the policies and programmes that will lead to sustainable economic growth and social development, with particular emphasis on poverty reduction, as envisaged in 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.

The mandate for the programme derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV), by which ECA was established. 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 and guidance have emanated from the African Union and the outcomes and decisions of global conferences, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

Poverty reduction remains the overriding development challenge in Africa. The majority of African countries continue to face deep and widespread poverty despite the significant economic and social progress made in recent years. The global financial crisis has hampered growth in the region, with dire consequences for African countries to reduce poverty. The financial crisis has also compounded the impact of the recent food and fuel crises, placing the achievement of the MDGs at risk and jeopardizing Africa's long-term economic and social development. At current rates of growth, Africa remains the only continent not on track to meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving poverty by 2015. This situation is made worse by recurring conflicts, natural disasters resulting from climate change, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic -- that continue to undermine economic growth in many African countries.

In order to address these and other emerging development challenges, African countries need to formulate and implement appropriate policies and programmes to achieve and sustain economic growth for poverty reduction and equitable development. In line with its mandate of promoting the economic and social development of Africa, ECA will respond to these challenges by scaling up efforts in support of achieving the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs and the priorities of NEPAD.

The overall strategy of the ECA programme will continue to be organized around two main pillars (a) promoting regional integration in support of the African Union vision and priorities; and (b) meeting Africa's special needs and emerging global challenges. ECA will conduct its work through ten subprogrammes arranged to avoid duplication of functions, promote complementarities, eliminate inconsistencies and sharpen the focus in areas which have acquired new urgency. The subprogrammes are focused on the following

themes: macroeconomic analysis, finance and economic development; food security and sustainable development; governance and public administration; information and science and technology for development; trade, economic cooperation and regional integration; gender and women in development; subregional activities for development; development planning and administration; statistics; and social development.

In order to facilitate further convergence of thematic issues and sectoral priorities in support of attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including MDGs and the NEPAD objectives, the ECA repositioning (in line with lessons learned thus-far) has been appropriately fine-tuned through clustering together of the related areas of work and developing enhanced synergies, coherence and complementarities between the respective units. Accordingly, focus has been increased on important sectors such as: climate change; intra-Africa/ international trade and globalization; financing for development; and social development. Furthermore, pursuant to the ACABQ recommendation, the areas in which complementarities exist between the NEPAD programme and Programme 14 have been clearly identified in order to enhance future programme performance reporting and budgeting. This resulting realignment is therefore, fully in line with ECA's overall mandate of promoting the economic and social development of Africa and also responds well to other relevant mandates at the global and regional levels such as the Copenhagen Accord, the outcome of the World Conference on the impact of the global financial and economic crises, as well as the outcomes of 2009 ECA Conference of Ministers.

The modalities for implementation will include a combination of knowledge generation, sharing and networking; advocacy and consensus-building; and advisory services and technical cooperation. ECA delivers these services through economic and social analyses and preparation of reports to monitor and track Africa's progress 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; capacity-building (technical assistance, group training/workshops/seminars, and field projects) to disseminate best practices. A gender perspective will also continue to be mainstreamed across all the subprogrammes as reflected in this programme plan.

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 (EC-ESA), 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 (UNDG) entities. ECA will also continue to build on its existing partnerships with the African Union, the African Development Bank and other regional organizations, as well as with African civil society and private sector organizations. Interagency coordination and collaboration among UN agencies working in Africa will be strengthened through the regional consultation meetings of United Nations agencies convened by ECA in support of the priorities of NEPAD.

The programme is under the responsibility of ECA and its five subregional offices (SROs), as well as the African Institute for Economic Development (IDEP). At the end of the plan period, it is expected that the programme will have contributed to strengthening capacity in member States individually and collectively for effective policy formulation and implementation to address the development challenges that they confront, with particular emphasis on poverty reduction.

Subprogramme 1: Macroeconomic analysis, finance and economic development

Objective: To promote policies, strategies and programmes for high level and gender sensitive sustainable growth, employment creation and poverty eradication within the context of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and other internationally agreed development goals.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved understanding of the designing, implementing and monitoring of sound macroeconomic and sectoral policies consistent with the priorities of NEPAD and the MDGs, by member States.	<p>(a) (i) Increased number of member States with better understanding of the designing, implementing and monitoring of macroeconomic and sectoral policies consistent with the priorities of NEPAD and the MDGs.</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 17 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 23 countries Target 2012-2013: 28 countries</p>
(b) Increased capacity of member States to mobilize domestic and external resources for development.	<p>(b) (i) Increased number of measures and initiatives taken by African countries to promote development financing.</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: NA Estimate 2010-2011: 10 measures and initiatives Target 2012-2013: 15 measures and initiatives</p>
(c) Enhanced regional and national capacity to design, implement and monitor economic and social policies and programmes for achieving the MDGs with particular emphasis on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).	<p>(c) (i) Increased number of regional and national policymaking bodies with improved knowledge of designing, implementing and monitoring social and economic policies.</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 15 policymaking bodies Estimate 2010-2011: 20 policymaking bodies Target 2012-2013: 25 policymaking bodies</p>

Strategy

14.1 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Economic Development and NEPAD Division. The major challenge for policymakers in member States is to speed up the process of achieving the targets set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. An important element in that respect is the capacity of African countries to design appropriate national and regional strategies and programmes to achieve high-level sustained growth and create employment in order to accelerate the process of poverty reduction. The subprogramme will focus

on applied research, knowledge sharing and the provision of advisory services and policy recommendations to member States with a view to addressing the challenges of achieving increased economic growth for sustainable development. The issues to be dealt with will include macroeconomic, social and sectoral policy issues; accelerating the achievement of the MDGs, supporting African LDCs; and the mobilization of resources to promote investment and industry for development, including South-South cooperation. In that context, the strategy will focus on addressing the needs of LDCs, small island States and landlocked developing countries in Africa in line with the goals and targets of the Brussels and Almaty Programmes of Action. The subprogramme will intensify its work on African Learning Group on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and address other emerging initiatives as well as provide support to the implementation of NEPAD. In the context of the objective, collaboration with other partners, particularly in the implementation of NEPAD, the MDGs, the Monterrey Consensus and the Brussels Programme of Action, will be enhanced. Collaboration with other leading African institutions, especially the African Union and its NEPAD Programme, the African Development Bank, research institutions, universities, private sector, civil society and other United Nations organizations, will be enhanced. Cooperation with the regional economic communities (RECs) will also be strengthened so as to enhance their capacity for better macroeconomic and sectoral policy coordination.

External factors

14.2 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objective and projected accomplishments on the assumption that:

- (i) member States and national policymakers are supportive of the Commission's efforts and are fully on board for the incorporation of growth-enhancing policies in their national policies;
- (ii) the development partners honour their commitments made in- among others- the G-8 Plan of Action, the Monterrey Consensus and the Millennium Declaration; and
- (iii) the global macroeconomic and political environment does not deteriorate.

Subprogramme 2: Food security and sustainable development

Objective: To promote the development and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes to achieve food security and sustainable development including addressing the challenge of climate change in Africa in accordance with the priorities of the African Union (AU) and its NEPAD programme, and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI).

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity and engagement at the national, subregional and regional levels for developing and implementing appropriate policies, strategies and programmes for achieving food security and sustainable development.	(a) (i) Increased number of subregional and regional partnership agreements and technical cooperation programmes to develop and implement policies, strategies and programmes to achieve food security and sustainable development. <i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 6 Estimate 2010-2011: 8 Target 2012-2013: 12: total number of agreements and programmes
(b) Improved capacity of member States to mainstream climate change into development policies, strategies and programmes.	(b) (i) Increased number of member States supported by the Subprogramme to mainstream climate change into development frameworks and policies. <i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 0 Estimate 2010-2011: 4 Target 2012-2013: 10

Strategy

14.3 The responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Food Security and Sustainable Development Division. In response to the sustainable development challenges in Africa identified in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the AU/NEPAD strategic framework, the strategy of the subprogramme will continue to emphasize policies and strategies for structural agricultural transformation and food security within a perspective of regional cooperation and integration, with a particular focus on land, water, forests, urban-rural linkages, human settlements and climate change. It will also address other cross-cutting issues such as poverty and gender equity.

14.4 The strategy will also consist of policy analysis, advocacy and knowledge networking, advisory services and technical assistance. In this connection, 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 relevant outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The subprogramme will seek to promote stronger collaboration with African regional and subregional organizations particularly the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the RECs. Partnerships will be pursued with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Forum on Forests, and the secretariats of various Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs), as well as with the private sector and relevant civil society organizations, with a view to harnessing maximum synergies in programme implementation and outreach.

External factors

14.5 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments based on the assumptions that:

- (i) member States and other key partners will remain committed to the core principles and priorities of the NEPAD programme and the JPOI;
- (ii) member States and regional communities are effective partners of the Commission in its efforts to improve capacity and engagement at the national, subregional and regional levels for developing and implementing appropriate policies, strategies and programmes for achieving food security and sustainable development; and
- (iii) member States will effectively partner the Commission in its efforts to enhance institutional and human capacity to mainstream climate change in development policies, strategies and programmes.

Subprogramme 3: Governance and public administration

Objective: To promote and support sustaining of good governance practices for all sectors of society, including public sector, civil society and development of the private sector in support of the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and NEPAD processes and in the context of internationally agreed development targets including the MDGs.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacities of African countries to promote good governance practices, in support of the African Union and its NEPAD and APRM programmes.	(a) (i) Increased number of member States applying the appropriate best practices and policies. <i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 10 Estimate 2010-2011: 12 Target 2012-2013: 18
(b) Improved capacity of African public institutions to enhance their performance to be transparent, accountable, efficient and reliable services providers.	(b) (i) Increased number of African public institutions adopting/applying appropriate methods and instruments. <i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 12 Estimate 2010-2011: 15 Target 2012-2013: 18
(c) Enhanced governance environment and democratization of the related processes for civil society and private sector engagement in the member States.	(c) (i) Increased number of member States adopting appropriate mechanisms and regulatory frameworks for enhancing participation of non-State actors. <i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 12 Estimate 2010-2011: 15 Target 2012-2013: 18

Strategy

14.6 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Governance and Public Administration Division. Despite the progress made by many African countries towards good governance, the benefit remains fragile as a result of persistent poverty and conflicts. The challenge therefore is to ensure that Africa's strides towards good governance are sustained through a focus on building capable States endowed with transparent, participatory and accountable political and economic systems to consolidate the foundations for sustainable development. The

strategy will focus on enhancing efficient and participatory public sector management, developing the private sector and promoting civil society participation. To this end, the following area will be the focus of intervention and programme efforts: political governance practices and systems, including public sector reforms; providing support to build capacity by improving governance systems and enhancing public administration with particular focus on assisting post-conflict countries and fragile States; promoting measures for combating corruption and strengthening institutions of good governance; promoting popular participation by enhancing the capacity of civil society and the private sector; and strengthening private sector development through the promotion of investment opportunities and capacity-building to support the development of SMEs. As a strategic partner in the APRM process, the subprogramme will scale up its assistance to member States in the implementation of the APRM, particularly in building and maintaining a credible database on relevant information.

- 14.7 The strategy will include the following: analytical work, policy advisory services, training and technical assistance to member States and regional institutions. The strategy will also contribute to enhancing public financial management and accountability in order to attract more investment as well as enhance private growth and development, including SMEs. The subprogramme's technical cooperation component covers field projects for: monitoring and assessing progress towards good governance; and building the capacity of key governance public institutions and civil society organizations. The subprogramme will also strengthen its partnership with other organizations and institutions, including the AU, the African Development Bank, UNDESA, UNDP, regional economic communities, academic institutions, business community organizations and civil society organizations.

External factors

- 14.8 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objective and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:
- (i) 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;
 - (ii) member States are committed to recognize the importance of measuring and assessing governance and are willing to establish effective systems for improved service delivery and use of public resources; and
 - (iii) national governments are willing and continue to undergo the APRM process.

Subprogramme 4: Information and science and technology for development

Objective: To increase adaptation and application of appropriate and integrated information, science, technology and innovations to enable Africa's integration into the Knowledge Economy.

Expected accomplishments

(a) Improved capacity of African countries to formulate, implement and evaluate inclusive and gender-sensitive national and sectoral information, communication, geoinformation and science, technology, and innovation (STI) policies and strategies.

(b) Enhanced capacity of member States to nurture and harness information and communication technologies, geoinformation, science, technology and innovation for development applications at the national, subregional and regional levels.

Indicators of achievement

(a) (i) Increased number of countries that have formulated, implemented, evaluated and/or revised their integrated ICT, geoinformation and science and technology policies and plans.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 35

Estimate 2010-2011: 40

Target 2012-2013: 45

(b) (i) Increased number of national, subregional and regional initiatives, including pilot programmes and knowledge networks to harness innovation for development.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 20

Estimate 2010-2011: 34

Target 2012-2013: 40

(ii) Increased utilization of information and knowledge resources and e-applications developed at national, regional and global level levels.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 15

Estimate 2010-2011: 20

Target 2012-2013: 28 (e-applications and info and knowledge resources)

Strategy

14.9 Appropriate investment in and the use of ICT, science, technology and innovation (STI) is essential for achieving socio-economic transformation in Africa, especially in the prevailing economic climate where globalization has brought about a more competitive environment. This new competitive environment has fuelled the growth of knowledge-intensive production arising from increasing scientific and

technological interactions and the need for innovation, especially during this period when countries are striving to recover from the global financial crisis.

- 14.10 Advocacy and consensus-building still remain vital to the achievement of subprogramme objectives. This will continue to be undertaken through the Committee on Development Information and Science and Technology (CODIST). The subprogramme will also monitor the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outcomes including the Geneva Plan of Action and the deployment and contribution of ICTs to growth in member States.
- 14.11 In support of this, the subprogramme will continue supporting gender-sensitive strategies for building and sustaining the African Digital Economy and creating an enabling environment for the knowledge economy through formulation, implementation and evaluation of national, subregional and regional ICT, geoinformation and Science and Technology policies and strategies. Research and development (R&D) activities on selected emerging issues and topics of importance to member States will be reviewed, and advocated to member States and RECs . It will strengthen its support to collaborative research activities in key areas of importance to the African knowledge economy and promote research and scientific observatories for better policy analysis and evidence. Existing knowledge networks will be strengthened and new ones established to provide a forum for policy dialogue and sharing of national experiences and best practices on policies, strategies and e-applications implementation.
- 14.12 Specific activities aimed at harnessing science and innovation include support to member States and RECs through the implementation of the African Innovation Framework including capacity-building workshops and seminars. In addition, the Science-with-Africa initiative, the African Science, Technology and Innovation Endowment Fund (ASTIEF), Access to Knowledge in Africa (ASKIA), and the African Science to Business Challenge (ASBC), implemented through the African Innovation Centre, will all go to strengthen STI in Africa's socio-economic sectors as well as increase links in economic development.
- 14.13 Through its e-applications activities, the subprogramme will develop appropriate electronic, geo and space technology applications in building the African Digital Economy, as well as provide the necessary input to enhance performance in various socio-economic sectors. As a result, the Information Technology Centre for Africa (ITCA), and GIS applications will be developed to enhance Africa's Knowledge Economy, supported by training materials, databases and other information resources and applications to demonstrate the use of innovations and technologies in practical scenarios. ICT and STI literacy enhancement programmes for various levels of policy makers (parliamentarians, women's groups, civil society organizations, etc.) will be continued in this area as will the development of national geoinformation policies, plans and applications.

14.14 The subprogramme will continue working in close collaboration with ECA's Subregional Offices (SROs), African regional centres of excellence such as the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD), the Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys (RECTAS) and the African organization of Cartography and Remote Sensing (AOCRS), and such organizations within and outside the United Nations system as the Geographic information Working group (UNGIWG), the Office for Outer Space affairs (UNOOSA), the Group on Earth observations (GEO), the European Commission's Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) as well as with other key stakeholders including civil society, the private sector, women, youth organizations, media, academia/research institutions and other knowledge networks. The accomplishment of these objectives will be assessed through an increase in the number of countries at different levels of the policy process, as well as feedback from member States and other subprogramme beneficiaries.

External factors

14.15 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

- (i) Government development policies continue to include information and communications technology, science and technology as a priority;
- (ii) Governments prioritize budget allocation for identified activities in ICTs, geoinformation and STI for development;
- (iii) Partners continue their support in various activities; and
- (iv) The policy commitment of stakeholders at national, subregional and global levels continues.

Subprogramme 5: Trade, economic cooperation and regional integration

Objective: To support ongoing efforts to achieve free trade areas, common markets and monetary unions within regional economic communities (RECs) towards accelerating subregional and regional economic and physical integration in line with the vision and priorities of the African Union and NEPAD.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
<p>(a) Increased harmonization and implementation of policies and programmes in the areas of trade and market integration, physical integration, and free movement of people and goods between and across Regional Economic Communities (RECs).</p>	<p>(a) (i) Increased number of countries that have joined inter-REC free trade areas and fully implemented protocols on free movement of people, and physical integration.</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 6 Estimate 2010-2011: 10 Target 2012-2013: 18</p> <p>(ii) Increased (average) harmonization/implementation of the related policies and programmes by member States; as measured on a scale of 1 to 10, (where 1= minimum; and 10= attained full harmonization/implementation).</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2010: 5 Estimate 2011: 6 Target 2012-2013: 7</p>

(b) Increased capacity for harmonization and convergence of policies and programmes in the areas of monetary and financial integration across the RECs.

(b) (i) Increased number of RECs that have achieved monetary and financial integration either in terms of single currency or partial currency convertibility.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 2

Estimate 2010-2011: 3

Target 2012-2013: 4

(ii) Increased (average) capacity for harmonization and convergence of the related policies and programmes across RECs; as measured on a scale of 1 to 10, (where 1= minimum; and 10= attained full harmonization/ convergence).

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 5

Estimate 2010-2011: 6

Target 2012-2013: 7

(c) Enhanced capacity of member States to mainstream and integrate trade policies in national and regional development strategies for effective participation in bilateral, regional and multilateral trade and trade negotiations.

(c) (i) Increased number of African countries that domesticate bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 5

Estimate 2010-2011: 10

Target 2012-2013: 15

(ii) Increased number of negotiating positions and proposals by African countries in multilateral, bilateral and regional trade negotiations.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 5

Estimate 2010-2011: 15

Target 2012-2013: 20

(iii) Increased (average) capacity of member States to mainstream and integrate trade policies in national and regional development strategies for effective trade and trade negotiations; as measured on a scale of 1 to 10, (where 1= minimum; and 10= attained full harmonization/implementation).

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 5

Estimate 2010-2011: 6

Target 2012-2013: 7: (average) rating through feedback

Strategy

14.16 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Regional Integration, Infrastructure and Trade Division. As building blocks for the continent's integration, RECs are making progress in advancing the integration agenda within their respective subregions and are currently keen to promote inter-REC free trade areas to widen their market and economic space and accelerate progress towards monetary and financial integration as prerequisites for consolidating their internal markets and achieving their common markets. In this connection, RECs such as the Community of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have decided to become one single common free trade area, while pursuing efforts towards monetary union by 2018. In the same vein, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) that have considerable overlapping membership would like to pursue a similar objective of creating a single Free Trade Area. In order to broaden the market and economic space for goods and services by bringing the RECs more closely together than ever before, it is equally imperative to advance the process of achieving free movement of people and goods as well as monetary and financial integration within and across the RECs. There is therefore the need to strengthen the capacity of African countries to design appropriate national and regional trade strategies and programmes that will enable them to reap the benefits of globalization. Advancing on these minimum but important areas of the integration agenda would help create the necessary momentum towards consolidating the internal market processes within and across the different RECs in Africa, and thereby help to accelerate progress towards an African common market, in accordance with the contemporary momentum within the African Union Commission to speed up the process of Africa's integration through a Minimum Integration Programme for the RECs. To achieve these goals, infrastructure development and related services will also need to be strengthened through the continental Programme of Infrastructure Development for Africa.

14.17 To these ends, the subprogramme will focus on: promoting intra-African trade, monetary and financial cooperation within and between the RECs as well as strengthening regional cooperation and integration. The subprogramme will support ongoing efforts of the AU and the RECs to consolidate free trade areas and customs union towards achieving the African Economic Community (AEC). There is a need to strengthen the capacity of African countries to design appropriate national and regional trade strategies and programmes so as to help them reap benefits of globalization. The subprogramme will, therefore, also focus on issues such as: sectoral and trade policies, including the adjustment costs of trade reforms, particularly those occasioned by bilateral (e.g. EPAs), regional and international trade agreements (e.g. the Doha Round); addressing supply-side constraints and implementation of Aid for Trade; policies and mechanisms for harnessing the benefits of South-South cooperation in trade. Gender will remain a cross-cutting issue in these activities. In addition, the subprogramme will build on its existing strong collaboration with other actors with respect to United Nations mandates (the Millennium Declaration, the Brussels Programme of Action and the Monterrey Consensus). This subprogramme will also increase its participation in South-South cooperation frameworks and continue to provide technical, analytical and advisory support to the RECs through various means including the Multi-year programmes of assistance in order to attain the desired expected accomplishments. This subprogramme will be engaged in activities that support the areas of infrastructure and natural resources development with particular emphasis on transport, energy, and mining, taking into account the special needs of landlocked countries in the context of the Almaty Programme of Action as well as issues related to safety and security. In addition, the subprogramme will strengthen its collaboration with other partners and stakeholders in order to enhance resource mobilization for financing infrastructure development and other regional public goods. Collaboration with other ECA Divisions and subregional offices will be strengthened and focused on activities supporting the deepening of regional integration within the RECs so as to accelerate the process of building the African continental common market of goods and services.

External Factors

14.18 A number of external factors could impact on the subprogramme's ability to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments. These factors include:

- (i) willingness and readiness of the RECs and member States to implement recommendations arising out of the sub programme's analytical studies and publications;
- (ii) adhoc and unforeseen demands on the subprogramme's resources for other assignments which have not been programmed;

- (iii) level of support by member States and national policymakers to the Commission's efforts on mainstreaming trade policies in their national and regional policies;
- (iv) political willingness of World Trade Organization (WTO) members to conclude the Doha Development Agenda with a pro-development bias;
- (v) full operationalization of the Aid for Trade initiative; and
- (vi) ability of the Economic Partnership Agreements concluded between African countries and the European Union to deliver on their promise of being pro-development and deepening of expanded regional markets.

Subprogramme 6: Gender and women in development

14.19 Subprogrammes 6 is implemented under the African Centre for Gender and Social Development whose vision is a continent where every person irrespective of sex, race, ethnicity, age, disability, location and religion enjoys a high quality of life and lives with dignity, freedom and equality and where the human rights of people are respected and are fully protected under the law.

Objective: To promote gender equality and women's advancement in accelerating the implementation of commitments under the ICPD +15, the Beijing +15, the Millennium Summit and NEPAD frameworks.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Capacity of member States to integrate gender and social dimensions in development processes and policies developed.	(a) (i) Number of national institutions IGO bodies applying appropriate policies and integrating gender and social dimensions in development processes.
	<p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 0 Estimate 2010-2011: 5 Target 2012-2013: 10</p> <p>(ii) Number of member States able to adopt/implement appropriate development plans integrating population and gender issues as agreed in outcomes of ICPD+15 and Beijing+15.</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 0 Estimate 2010-2011: 3 Target 2012-2013: 6</p>
(b) Capacity of member States and intergovernmental bodies to mainstream gender and human rights concerns into policies and programmes developed.	(b) (i) Number of national institutions and IGO bodies making use/applying the knowledge generated through African Gender and Development Index, Gender economic Modelling, African Women Rights Observatory and other appropriate instruments/ forums.
	<p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 0 Estimate 2010-2011: 10 Target: 2012-2013: 20</p>

Strategy

- 14.20 Internally, the strategy would be strengthening synergy and linkages between the two subprogrammes: Gender and Women in Development and Social Development and to establish more linkages with other ECA Divisions and SROs, as One-ECA in joint planning, resource mobilization and programme delivery. The Centre will continue to enhance collaboration with the AU Commission, RECs, and the AfDB, the United Nations system partners through Regional Consultative Mechanism (RCM) and the Regional Directors Team (RDT), donors, civil society organizations and networks to support the implementation of programmes.
- 14.21 During the meeting of the Committee on Women and Development (16-17 November 2009), the Subprogramme on Gender and Women in Development was commended for its support to the national machineries of gender in Africa and ECA encouraged to ensure continuity and up-scaling of previous interventions. In line with this recommendation, during the 2012/2013 biennium, the subprogramme will build-on, scale-up and strengthen on ongoing activities as well as promote consensus building and policy dialogue on gender equality and women's empowerment using the human rights-based approach.

External factors

- 14.22 The subprogramme will achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments under the assumption that:
- (i) member States and national policymakers will stand by their commitments of the Eighth Regional Conference on Women (Beijing+15);
 - (ii) measures are undertaken by member States to provide the subprogramme with data and reports in a timely manner;
 - (iii) member States are committed to the implementation of regional and international policy frameworks on social development, especially commitments to and implementation of AU protocols and conventions and the NEPAD agenda;
 - (iv) partners are supportive of ECA's efforts and willing to scale up their collaboration to support ECA, member States and RECs; and
 - (v) development partners will continue to honour commitments made.

Subprogramme 7: Subregional activities for development

Component 1: Subregional activities in North Africa

This component of the subprogramme will be implemented by the ECA/Subregional Office for North Africa (SRO/NA), which covers the following seven countries: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia. The Office covers the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) as main REC and contributes with NRID and other SROs to assist CEN-SAD and to some extent COMESA. The specific geographic situation of the subregion, as a crossroads between Africa, Europe and Western Asia should be considered in the implementation of SRO/NA's work programme which, inter alia, involves collaboration with institutions from these two regions.

Objective: To support the strengthening of regional integration in the North African subregion, with particular focus on its member States' socio-economic development priorities, within the overall framework of NEPAD and internationally-agreed development goals including the MDGs, subregional priorities and the AU vision.

Expected accomplishments

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States, the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), and other intergovernmental organizations to formulate and implement harmonized macroeconomic and sectoral policies and programmes to address key subregional integration priorities in North Africa.

Indicators of achievement

(a) (i) Increase in the number of common policy frameworks and strategies formulated and adopted in the priority areas.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 8

Estimate 2010-2011: 9

Target 2012-2013: 10

(ii) Average increased feedback rating from member States and UMA/ other IGOs on their capacity of adoption/ implementation of harmonized policies/ strategies; as measured on a scale of 1 to 10, (where 1= minimum capacity; and 10= attained full capacity).

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: N.A.

Estimate 2010-2011: 5

Target 2012-2013: 7

(b) Strengthened capacity of AMU to implement multi-year programmes through improved partnerships with key stakeholders including other intergovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, ADB, and the NEPAD secretariat.

(b) (i) Increased number of programmes and projects jointly undertaken and completed with respective RECs and other partners at the subregional and country levels.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 5

Estimate 2010-2011: 6

Target 2012-2013: 7

(ii) Increased number of projects for which resources are jointly mobilized with RECs in support of multi-year programmes.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 8

Estimate 2010-2011: 9

Target 2012-2013: 10

(c) Strengthened information and knowledge networking with key stakeholders involved in subregional development activities including Governments, the private sector, civil society, AMU and United Nations agencies.

(c) (i) Increased number of communities of practice (COP) participating in the knowledge-sharing platform hosted by the SRO-NA.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 3

Estimate 2010-2011: 5

Target 2012-2013: 7

(ii) Average increased feedback rating from COP on their respective participation in the subregional knowledge-sharing platforms; as measured on a scale of 1 to 10, (where 1= rare participation; and 10= active participation).

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: N.A

Estimate 2010-2011: 5

Target 2012-2013: 7

Strategy

- 14.23 The responsibility for implementing this component lies with the subregional office for North Africa located in Rabat, Morocco. The strategy will focus on providing greater technical support to member States and the RECs to improve their capacities for regional integration, particularly in the areas of priority to North Africa. Assistance will be provided to AMU to formulate and implement multi-year collaborative programmes to enable it implement the NEPAD Framework as well as internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs. During the biennium, SRO/NA will finalize the implementation of the second Multi-Year Plan (MYP-2010-2012) with AMU and launch the third MYP (2013-2015). It will regularly organize meetings and conduct assessment sessions with AMU secretariat and consult its member States on MYP priorities as well as the quality of programme implementation.
- 14.24 Attention will be put on building and maintaining knowledge and information networks for harnessing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned to the member States and their organizations, in particular by the use of Communities of Practice (COP). Collaboration with ISTD will continue providing technical assistance to the RECs on the Harmonization of the legal framework for the Knowledge Economy and Society. The implementation strategy will include capacity-building activities through the provision of advisory services, training workshops and policy studies to address development challenges specific to North Africa and to focus on policy advocacy for integration. To attain these goals, the SRO/NA will strengthen partnerships with United Nations agencies and other development partners operating in the subregion so as to increase ECA's effectiveness and impact. It will also work closely with other stakeholders, such as the private sector, universities and civil society, as well as regional intergovernmental organizations including the NEPAD secretariat and AfDB. To ensure a high level of service quality, questionnaires will be systematically used in all programme activities to evaluate their impact on clients.

External Factors

- 14.25 The external factors that may influence the successful implementation of the subprogramme activities include the following:
- (i) political instability/conflicts in the subregion and their impact on the regional integration process, in particular the lack of willingness to achieve common objectives;
 - (ii) international crises such as the financial and economic crises and their negative impact on growth and employment; and
 - (iii) climate change and its effects on the subregion.

Component 2: Subregional activities in West Africa

14.26 This component of the subprogramme will be implemented by the ECA/Subregional Office for West Africa (SRO/WA), which covers the following 15 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Objective: To support strengthening of regional integration in the subregion within the overall framework of NEPAD, meeting international development goals including MDGs, in the context of Africa's special needs, subregional priorities (ECOWAS vision-2020) and the AU vision.

Expected accomplishments

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States, ECOWAS, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), the Mano River Union (MRU) and other intergovernmental and civil society organizations to formulate and implement macroeconomic and sectoral policies and programmes including gender mainstreaming.

Indicators of achievement

(a) (i) Increase in the number of common policy measures adopted and implemented by member States, Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as reflected in their strategic documents and programmes.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 20

Estimate 2010-2011: 25

Target 2012-2013: 30

- (b) Strengthened role of the intergovernmental machinery at the subregional level through improved networking among key stakeholders involved in the development agenda including member States, IGOs, RECs, CSOs, United Nations Country Teams, and other subregional entities.
- (b) (i) Increase in the number of platforms and fora for networking and policy dialogue on subregional economic and social development agenda involving member States, IGOs, RECs, CSOs, UN Country Teams, and other subregional entities.
- Performance measures:*
Baseline 2008-2009: 9
Estimate 2010-2011: 12
Target 2012-2013: 15
- (ii) Increased number of joint undertakings with ECOWAS in the context of the Multi-year programme and the 20/20 vision.
- Performance measures:*
Baseline 2008-2009: 7
Estimate 2010-2011: 10
Target 2012-2013: 14
- (c) Strengthened capacity of regional economic communities and member States to formulate and implement policies related to conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction.
- (c) (i) Increased number of related policies formulated by the member States and RECs in the subregion.
- Performance measures:*
Baseline 2008-2009: 5
Estimate 2010-2011: 8
Target 2012-2013: 20

Strategy

14.27 The strategy will focus on providing greater technical support to member States and the RECs with a view to improving their capacities for regional integration, particularly in areas of priority to West Africa. Assistance will be provided to the West African regional economic communities to formulate and implement collaborative programmes in line with the NEPAD framework as well as with such internationally-agreed development goals as the MDGs. 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 implementation strategy will include capacity-building activities through the provision of advisory services, training workshops and policy studies aimed at addressing development challenges specific to West Africa. To attain those goals, the SRO/WA 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 the subregional

intergovernmental organizations, including African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat.

14.28 In particular, the Office will strengthen the implementation of the Multi-year Programme (MYP) with ECOWAS commission as the latter deepens its reform. The Office will use this collaborative arrangement as an entry point and a model to expand cooperation to other IGOs in the West African Subregion.

14.29 Specifically, the implementation strategy will be articulated around:

- (i) Fostering policy dialogue on development policies in the west African subregion,
- (ii) Establishment and strengthening of policy dialogue platforms and fora at subregional levels; and
- (iii) Networking with UNCTs and other partners for knowledge sharing, dissemination and outreach at national level.

External factors

- (i) The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that
- (ii) Member States effectively implement the common policy measures and institutional mechanisms agreed upon;
- (iii) Member States fully apply the guiding principles of NEPAD (including regional integration and conflict resolution) and the MDGs and translate them into national development programmes;
- (iv) The IGOs and NGOs are supportive of NEPAD and willing to strengthen cooperation among themselves with the assistance of SRO/WA;
- (v) Sufficient financial resources are made available to SRO/WA in support of the demand generated by its analytical work and advisory services rendered in the framework of the Multi-year Programme; and
- (vi) Development assistance partners harmonize their policies and programmes in support of national and subregional economic and social development efforts.

Component 3: Subregional activities in Central Africa

Objective: To support the strengthening of subregional integration in Central Africa within the overall framework of NEPAD, meeting MDGs and other emerging global challenges, in the context of Africa's special needs, subregional priorities and the AU vision.

Expected accomplishments

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States and the respective RECs namely, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), and other intergovernmental organizations, to formulate, implement harmonized macroeconomic and sectoral policies and address key emerging subregional integration priorities in Central Africa.

Indicators of achievement

(a) (i) Increased number of macroeconomic and sectoral policies formulated and/or published in the subregion.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 4

Estimate 2010-2011: 6

Target 2012-2013: 7

(ii) Average increased feedback rating from member States and the RECs/ other IGOs on their capacity of adoption/ implementation of harmonized policies/ strategies; as measured on a scale of 1 to 10, (where 1= minimum capacity; and 10= attained full capacity).

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: N.A

Estimate 2010-2011: 6

Target 2012-2013: 7

(b) Strengthened capacity of the Central African RECs and their specialized institutions to operationalize their compensation and development community funds for the implementation of integration projects.

(b) (i) Increased number of rules harmonized and implemented towards a single common market in Central Africa.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 6

Estimate 2010-2011: 8

Target 2012-2013: 10

(ii) Increased number of subregional RECs and specialized institutions operationalizing appropriate regional funds and integration projects.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: N.A

Estimate 2010-2011: 6

Target 2012-2013: 7

(c) Strengthened capacity of RECs and member States to formulate policies related to post-conflict recovery.

(c) (i) Increased number of appropriate policies formulated by the member States and RECs in Central Africa.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: N.A

Estimate 2010-2011: 2

Target 2012-2013: 3

Strategy

14.30 The responsibility for implementing this component lies with the ECA Subregional Office for Central Africa (SRO/CA), located in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The strategy will focus on providing greater technical support to member States and the Central African RECs with a view to improving their capacities for economic analysis including sectoral development, regional integration, particularly in areas of priority to Central Africa. SRO/CA will ensure that development issues are adequately addressed in intergovernmental debate and keep on being an active advocate for the subregional integration process in Central Africa as well as for the socio-economic and sectoral development of the subregion. Assistance will be provided to the RECs and their specialized institutions to operationalize their compensation and development community funds for the implementation of integration projects as well as to implement the Consensual Master Plan for Transport in Central Africa (PDCT-AC), realize and consolidate one common market in Central Africa. Attention will be devoted to building and maintaining

knowledge and information networks for harnessing and disseminating good practices to member States and their organizations.

- 14.31 The implementation strategy will include capacity-building activities through the provision of advisory services, training workshops and policy studies aimed at addressing development challenges specific to Central Africa including post-conflict recovery. The strategy will also include close consultation with RECs especially through the elaboration of the Multi-year Programme and the use of coordination mechanisms set up at country and subregional levels. To attain those goals, SRO/CA 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 (Development Bank of Central African States) and BEAC (Bank of Central African States).

External factors

- 14.32 The following potential external factors can have an influence on the activities of SRO/CA:
- (i) Political instability, especially in post-conflict countries;
 - (ii) Weakening economic and political governance;
 - (iii) Low reactivity of the subregional institutions and member States in implementing subregional integration programmes.

Component 4: Subregional activities in East Africa

14.33 The ECA Subregional Office for East Africa (SRO/EA) which is located in Kigali, Rwanda, covers the following 13 countries: Burundi, the Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Its key clients include the following RECs and/or IGOs: East African Community (EAC), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Communaute Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR).

Objective: To support the strengthening of subregional integration in East Africa within the overall framework of NEPAD, meeting international development goals including the MDGs, in the context of Africa's special needs, subregional priorities and the AU vision.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
<p>(a) Enhanced capacity of member States, RECs and IGOs in formulation and implementation of macroeconomic and sectoral, and post-conflict reconstruction policies and strategies to domesticate and mainstream regional integration processes, instruments and decisions into national policy, legal and regulatory frameworks.</p>	<p>(a) (i) Increased number of common policy measures adopted and implemented by the member States, RECs and IGOs in the subregion.</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 4 Estimate 2010-2011: 5 Target 2012-2013: 6</p> <p>(ii) Average increased feedback rating from member States and the RECs/other IGOs on their capacity of adoption/ implementation of harmonized policies/ strategies; as measured on a scale of 1 to 10, (where 1= minimum capacity; and 10= attained full capacity).</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: N.A Estimate 2010-2011: 6 Target 2012-2013: 7</p>
<p>(b) Enhanced platforms for advocacy and knowledge sharing, experiences and practices, building consensus and a common Eastern Africa voice and position regarding development agenda and subregional priorities.</p>	<p>(b) (i) Increased number of platforms and forums for networking and policy dialogue regarding development agenda and subregional priorities.</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: 5 Estimate 2010-2011: 8 Target 2012-2013: 10</p>

(c) Increased capacity of RECs and other IGOs, namely the EAC, IGAD, CEPGL, IOC and ICGLR through improved partnerships to deepen subregional integration in East Africa.

(c) (i) Increased number of programmes and projects jointly undertaken with RECs, IGOs and others stakeholders to deepen regional integration at subregional and country levels.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 8 projects

Estimate 2010-2011: 12 projects

Target 2012-2013: 16 projects

Strategy

14.34 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with SRO/EA. In fulfilment of its objectives and expected accomplishments, the subprogramme will accompany and support subregional integration and cooperation; monitor the status of subregional integration in East Africa (e.g. Regional Integration Observatory); undertake policy analysis to sharpen subregional integration processes; help the harmonization and standardization of policies, laws and regulations as well as procedures; facilitate business processes to reduce transaction costs. Furthermore, the subprogramme will develop capacity and foster institutional support to RECs and IGOs as well as member States.

External factors

14.35 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

- (i) member States effectively implement the common policy measures and institutional mechanisms agreed upon;
- (ii) member States fully endorse the guiding principles of NEPAD and the MDGs and translate them into national development programmes;
- (iii) development partners continue their support to NEPAD and are willing to strengthen their cooperation with ECA through their joint programming exercises; and
- (iv) sufficient financial resources are made available to the Commission for its operational activities at the national and subregional levels.

Component 5: Subregional activities in Southern Africa

Objective: to support the strengthening of subregional integration in Southern Africa within the overall framework of NEPAD, meeting MDGs and other emerging global challenges, in the context of subregional priorities and the AU vision.

Expected accomplishments

Indicators of achievement

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States, SADC and other IGOs to formulate and implement harmonized macroeconomic and sectoral policies and programmes to address key subregional integration priorities in Southern Africa; and achievement of the MDGs.

(a) (i) Increased number of common policy frameworks and strategies formulated and adopted in these areas.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 7

Estimate 2010-2011: 10

Target 2012-2013: 12

(b) Strengthened capacity of SADC to implement multi-year programmes and COMESA, EAC and SADC, the agreed upon tripartite programme through improved partnerships with key stakeholders, including other IGOs, United Nations agencies, AfDB, the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat.

(b) (i) Increased number of programmes and projects jointly undertaken and completed with respective RECs and other partners at the subregional and country levels.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 4

Estimate 2010-2011: 8

Target 2012-2013: 10

(ii) Increased number of projects for which resources are jointly mobilized with RECs in support of multi-year programmes.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 1

Estimate 2010-2011: 4

Target 2012-2013: 5

(c) Strengthened information and knowledge networking with key stakeholders involved in subregional development activities, including Governments, SADC, the private sector, civil society and United Nations agencies.

(c) (i) Increased number of communities of practice participating in the knowledge-sharing platform hosted by the SRO-SA.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 3

Estimate 2010-2011: 5

Target 2012-2013: 7

Strategy

14.36 The responsibility for implementing this component lies with the ECA subregional Office for Southern Africa (SRO/SA), located in Lusaka, Zambia. The strategy will focus on providing greater technical support to member States and to SADC with a view to improving their capacities for subregional integration, particularly in areas of priority to Southern Africa. Assistance will be provided in formulating and implementing multi-year collaborative programmes so as to enable it to implement the NEPAD framework and such internationally-agreed development goals as the MDGs. 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 implementation strategy will include capacity-building activities through the provision of advisory services, training workshops and policy studies aimed at addressing development challenges specific to southern Africa. To attain those goals, SRO/SA 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 in Southern Africa. 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 and the NEPAD secretariat.

External factors

14.37 The following potential external factors can have an influence on the activities of SRO/SA:

- (i) member States effectively implement the common policy measures and institutional mechanisms agreed upon;
- (ii) member States fully endorse the guiding principles of NEPAD and the United Nations Millennium Goals and translate them into national development programmes;
- (iii) the partners continue their support to NEPAD and are willing to strengthen their cooperation with ECA through their joint programming exercises; and
- (iv) sufficient financial resources are made available to the Commission for its operational activities at the national and subregional levels.

Subprogramme 8: Development planning and administration

14.38 The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) was created in 1962 by a resolution of the General Assembly and is responsible for implementation of Subprogramme 8 of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Objective: To contribute to the improvement of public sector management with respect to economic policy planning and analysis, and development planning (including local area development) of African governments and other associated development actors.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity and sharing of experiences among ECA member States, to adopt new approaches and to address emerging issues regarding macroeconomic policy and analysis	<p>(a) (i) Increased number of countries adopting new approaches in policy formulation and analysis, and appropriate measures, in line with ECA/IDEP recommendations.</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: N.A Estimate 2010-2011: 5 Target 2012-2013: 10</p> <p>(ii) Average increased rating (through survey feedback from respondents), regarding analysis and recommendations contained in selected related publications of the subprogramme; as measured on a scale of 1 to 10, (where 1= least useful; and 10= highly useful).</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: N.A Estimate 2010-2011: 5 Target 2012-2013: 7</p> <p>(iii) Increased number of national/subregional public sector departments and institutions in the African region applying appropriate new policies and approaches in planning and analysis.</p> <p><i>Performance measures:</i> Baseline 2008-2009: N.A Estimate 2010-2011: 13 Target 2012-2013: 23</p>

- (b) Strengthened capacity and sharing of best practices and experiences among member States to adopt development planning (including local area development) policies and approaches.

- (b) (i) Increased number of countries and subregions (within countries) adopting policies and measures or implement activities in the area of development planning (including local area development) in line with ECA/IDEP recommendations.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: N.A

Estimate 2010-2011: 5

Target 2012-2013: 10

- (ii) Average increased feedback rating from the respondents in the African region regarding their utilization of the selected publications and training materials on development planning (including local area development) hosted on the IDEP website; as measured on a scale of 1 to 10, (where 1= minimum; and 10= full utilization).

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: N.A

Estimate 2010-2011: 5

Target 2012-2013: 7

Strategy

14.39 In the context of repositioning of IDEP to renew its relevance, consolidate its position as a premier capacity development resource for African governments, extend its reach, enhance its presence and visibility, and increase its impact, a multifaceted strategy is being pursued. This strategy includes:

- (a) The complete renewal of the capacity development and training courses available at the Institute in order to deepen the curriculum, make the pedagogical approach more interactive, and diversify the range of modules available for different categories of officials to participate;
- (b) The introduction of a set of core and foundational short course modules through which officials of relevant departments of African governments – and other development institutions – will be offered ample opportunity to acquire and/or renew their basic and fundamental knowledge of and skills in economic management, policy analyses and development planning;
- (c) The forging of partnerships with local universities, development training institutions, and development research centres that are appropriately positioned to work with IDEP in delivering its capacity development and training programmes locally in-country and/or subregionally;

- (d) The renewal of international partnerships both within the United Nations system (including the various divisions of the UNECA) and outside the system for the realization of the work of the Institute with African public sector and non-governmental development professionals, this form of partnership being particularly useful for the harnessing of global comparative insights;
- (e) The deliberate decentralization of capacity development and training activities in order to significantly scale-up and expand opportunities for participation in IDEP courses, and increase the reach of the Institute's work;
- (f) 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;
- (g) 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;
- (h) The facilitation of policy research, policy dialogue, policy advisory, and policy dissemination activities as complements to the capacity development and training mandate of the Institute;
- (i) The investment of necessary resources to transform the IDEP Library into the leading resource centre for primary and secondary literature on development planning in Africa;
- (j) The transformation of the IDEP website into a site for learning and an African development planning portal, in addition to the information dissemination it currently provides;
- (k) The facilitation of intra-African development learning and experience sharing through the organization of study visits and tours designed to help solve specific problems;
- (l) The targeting of specific capacity development programmes at younger officials and female professionals pursuing careers in economic management, policy analyses, and development planning; and
- (m) The provision of an increasing number of tailor-made courses designed to meet the specific needs of requesting governments and institutions, including the RECs that constitute the building blocs of the African development agenda.

External factors

14.40 The Subprogramme aims to achieve its targets provided that:

- (i) African governments and their senior and mid-career development officials continue to patronize its activities and solicit its services even as the Institute extends its reach and seeks to incorporate non-state development practitioners in its work;
- (ii) African governments maintain the payment of their assessed contribution to the IDEP regular budget;
- (iii) The grant from United Nations Headquarters paid through UNECA is, in the worst case scenario, reviewed upwards by 25 per cent of its present level and, in the best case scenario, increased substantially by 100 per cent, having remained static for a very long time; and
- (iv) International development partners continue to contribute financial and other support to the work of the Institute.

Subprogramme 9: Statistics

Objective: To increase the availability and utilization of quality statistical information for evidence based policy formulation and tracking progress towards the achievement of nationally and internationally agreed development targets, including the MDGs in Africa within the framework of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework (RRSF) for Statistical Capacity Building in support of African integration processes.

Expected accomplishments

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to produce and use economic, demographic, social and environmental statistics, including gender disaggregated and gender-responsive statistics in support of regional integration and the MDGs.

(b) Enhanced national capacities to produce harmonized and comparable statistical data in support of regional integration, macroeconomic convergence programmes, common currency and better economic management in the RECs.

Indicators of achievement

(a) (i) Increased number of countries that have adopted a national strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS) in accordance with international statistical standards and practices.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 22

Estimate 2010-2011: 30

Target 2012-2013: 38

(ii) Increased number of countries that successfully conduct population and housing censuses during the 2010 round in compliance with international standards and practices.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 19

Estimate 2010-2011: 25

Target 2012-2013: 34

(b) (i) Increased number of national statistical offices compiling comparable set of economic and environmental accounts, in compliance with the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA).

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 30

Estimate 2010-2011: 35

Target 2012-2013: 40

(ii) Increased number of countries that have adopted the minimum set of manuals required for statistical harmonization.

Performance measures:

Baseline 2008-2009: 21

Estimate 2010-2011: 27

Target 2012-2013: 35

Strategy

- 14.41 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the African Centre for Statistics (ACS). The subprogramme will strive to increase the statistical capabilities of African countries to collect, compile and use quality, comparable and harmonized statistics to monitor MDGs and to support regional integration, including harmonization of methods for censuses, surveys, national accounts, economic classifications, and MDG indicators, in compliance with international methodologies such as the 2008 SNA. Improved quality and comparable statistical data will be collected for statistical publications and to populate the African Statistical database. The subprogramme will provide adequate support to national efforts in conducting statistical operations, including censuses and surveys with special attention to the efficient use of administrative data such as the civil registration and vital statistics, necessary for monitoring progress towards MDGs and gender-disaggregated and gender-responsive statistics. The subprogramme will continue to play a lead role in the implementation of the RRSF for statistical capacity-building in Africa and the implementation of the African Charter on Statistics designed by the AUC and endorsed by countries, which focus on comparable statistics for regional integration and on the provision of adequate support to countries for the design, adoption and implementation of national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS).
- 14.42 The strategy will include: rigorous methodological work through manuals, training and field projects, advocacy through addressing institutional issues and NSDS design; dissemination of information, experiences and best practices; and providing technical assistance, including advisory services to member States and their institutions. In this context, particular emphasis will be placed on the development of a manual on harmonized statistics, support the statistical working groups on statistical harmonization of price statistics, national accounts statistics, trade and public finances, data development in pilot countries, maintenance of databases, advocacy, gender mainstreaming, institution-building, sharing of information and experiences and dissemination of best practices. The subprogramme will therefore coordinate and cooperate with United Nations organizations, the African Union Commission (AUC), the AfDB, regional, intergovernmental organizations and relevant international organizations, including the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The ACS will promote statistical harmonization and collaboration through meetings of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa), and its working groups, including the African Group on National Accounts (AGNA), the African Group on Statistical Training (AGSTA) and the informal sector (AGIS). It will also strengthen its collaboration with other ECA Divisions and subregional offices (SROs) particularly by providing technical backstopping in delivering various outputs under their subprogrammes, including flagship publications such as Economic Report on Africa (ERA) and its subregional reports.

External Factors

14.43 The ACS provision of adequate backing to member States is expected to fully achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

- (i) Member States provide scaled up resources for conducting regular statistical operations, censuses, surveys and administrative data;
- (ii) RECs, regional and international partners join efforts to support both statistical harmonization and capacity-building; and
- (iii) The African Statistical Coordination Committee which brings together the African Development Bank (ADB), the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) play their respective roles in improving statistical coordination in the region and within the RRSF and the African Charter on Statistics.

Subprogramme 10: Social development

14.44 Subprogrammes 10 is implemented under the African Centre for Gender and Social Development whose vision is a continent where every person irrespective of sex, race, ethnicity, age, disability, location and religion enjoys high quality of life and lives with dignity, freedom and equality and where the human rights of people are respected and are fully protected under the law.

Objective: To strengthen national and regional capacity to achieve poverty reduction, inclusive and equitable sustainable social development in line with the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Capacity of member States to integrate gender and social dimensions in development processes and policies enhanced.	(a) (i) Number of national institutions and IGOs applying appropriate policies and integrating gender and social dimensions in development processes.
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	<i>Performance measures:</i>
	Baseline 2008-2009: 0
	Estimate 2010-2011: 5
	Target 2012-2013: 10
	(ii) Number of member States able to adopt/implement appropriate development plans integrating population and gender issues as agreed in outcomes of ICPD+15 and Beijing+15.
	<i>Performance measures:</i>
	Baseline 2008-2009: 0
	Estimate 2010-2011: 3
	Target 2012-2013: 6

Strategy

14.45 Internally, the strategy would be strengthening synergy and linkages between the two subprogrammes: Gender and Women in Development and Social Development and to establish more linkages with other ECA Divisions and SROs, as ONE ECA in joint planning, resource mobilization and programme delivery. The Centre will continue to enhance collaboration with the AU Commission, RECs, and the AfDB, the United Nations system partners through Regional Consultative Mechanisms (RCM) and Regional Directors Team (RDT), donors, civil society organizations and networks to support the implementation of programmes.

14.46 The subprogramme will focus on supporting the implementation of the recommendations outlined in: the Ministerial Commitment document of the Fifteen-Year Review of the Implementation of the ICPD+15 in Africa: (23 October 2009) and the outcome of the Committee on Human and Social Development (19 October 2009). The subprogramme will initiate, analyze, strengthen, scale-up, and monitor policies in social and human development. This will be the basis for promoting policy dialogue and consensus building on social integration, health MDGs, HIV/AIDS, youth, education, employment, social protection, human resources development and other related social issues.

External factors

14.47 The subprogramme will achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments under the assumption that:

- (i) member States and national policymakers will stand by their commitments of the Fifteen-Year Review of the Implementation of the ICPD+15 in Africa;
- (ii) measures are undertaken by member States to avail the subprogramme with data and reports in a timely manner;
- (iii) member States are committed to the implementation of regional and international policy frameworks on social development, especially commitments to and implementation of AU protocols and conventions and the NEPAD agenda;
- (iv) partners are supportive of ECA's efforts and willing to scale up their collaboration to support ECA, member States and RECs; and
- (v) development partners will continue to honour commitments made.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly 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 (subprogrammes 3 and 6)
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 (subprogrammes 2 and 5)
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
61/7	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie (subprogrammes 4 and 7)
61/230	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
61/234	Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa
61/296	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
62/179	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
62/203	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

62/208	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
64/159	The right to food (subprogramme 2)
64/160	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (subprogrammes 3 and 5)
64/172	The right to development
64/214	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
64/215	Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty
64/216	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
64/218	Human resources development
64/221	South-South cooperation
64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
64/223	Towards global partnerships

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
2005/44	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
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.12	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)

2009/1	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
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 (subprogrammes 5 and 9)
2009/20	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (subprogramme 1)
2009/25	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime (subprogrammes 3 and 9)
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 (subprogramme 5)

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

798 (XXX)	Promotion of private investment in Africa (subprogrammes 1 and 3)
844 (XXXIX)	Repositioning ECA to better respond to Africa's priorities
845 (XXXIX)	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
865 (XLII)	Global Financial and Economic Crisis
866 (XLII)	Millennium Development Goals

Subprogramme 1

Macroeconomic analysis, finance and economic development

General Assembly resolutions

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|--------|--|
| 54/197 | Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries |
| 59/249 | Industrial development cooperation |
| 61/207 | 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 |
| 62/186 | External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries |
| 62/187 | Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus |
| 64/190 | International financial system and development |
| 64/191 | 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) |
| 64/194 | Modalities for the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development |
| 64/213 | Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries |
| 64/216 | Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) |

Economic and Social Council resolutions

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
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

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

840 (XXXV)	Implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
847 (XL)	Aid for Trade
848 (XL)	Financing for development
862 (XLII)	Enhancing Domestic Resource Mobilization
865 (XLII)	Global Financial and Economic Crisis

Subprogramme 2**Food security and sustainable development***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
57/271	World Food Summit: five years later
60/200	International Year of Deserts and Desertification, 2006
62/8	Overview of United Nations activities relating to climate change

- 64/72 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
- 64/73 Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
- 64/159 The right to food
- 64/197 Agricultural technology for development
- 64/198 Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
- 64/199 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
- 64/200 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- 64/201 United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020)
- 64/202 Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
- 64/203 Convention on Biological Diversity
- 64/205 Sustainable mountain development
- 64/206 Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
- 64/224 Agriculture development and food security
- 64/236 Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

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

800 (XXX) Strategy and Action Plan for Water Resources Assessment, Development and Management in Africa

801 (XXX) Food security and self-sufficiency in Africa

852 (XL) Climate change and development in Africa

Subprogramme 3**Governance and public administration***General Assembly resolutions*

48/180 Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development

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
- 64/152 International Covenants on Human Rights
- 64/153 Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- 64/155 Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization
- 64/161 National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights
- 64/173 Promotion of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies
- 64/174 Human rights and cultural diversity
- 64/237 Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 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

Subprogramme 4
Information and science and technology for development

General Assembly resolutions

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
61/266	Multilingualism
62/217	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
64/187	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
64/212	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

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

Subprogramme 5

Trade, economic cooperation and regional integration

General Assembly resolutions

50/126 Water supply and sanitation

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

60/5 Improving global road safety

61/192 International Year of Sanitation 2008

64/188 International trade and development

64/192 Commodities

64/210 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2009/11 Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar

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

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

62/136 Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

64/137 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

64/138 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

64/139 Violence against women migrant workers

64/140 Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

64/141 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

64/145 The girl child

64/217 Women in development

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

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

- 802 (XXX) African Platform for Action: African common position for the advancement of women
- 824 (XXXI) Follow-up to the Dakar and Beijing conferences: implementation of the global and regional platforms for action for the advancement of women (1996)

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

- 61/212 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
- 61/234 Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa
- 64/202 Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
- 64/214 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

- 2006/14 Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

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)

Subprogramme 8
Development planning and administration

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

799 (XXX)	Promoting human development in Africa
839 (XXXV)	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
846 (XXXIX)	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
851 (XL)	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
864 (XLII)	Repositioning of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)

Subprogramme 9
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
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Subprogramme 10
Social development

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
- 62/156 Protection of migrants
- 62/170 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol
- 62/180 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa
- 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
- 64/79 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa
- 64/129 Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa
- 64/130 Policies and programmes involving youth
- 64/131 Realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities
- 64/132 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
- 64/135 Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
- 64/136 Cooperatives in social development
- 62/141 Rights of the child

64/207 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)

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

Commission on Population and Development resolution

2007/1 Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

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