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Economic and social development in Africa

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Overall orientation

15.1 The overall purpose of the biennial programme plan is to promote inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in support of accelerating the economic diversification and structural transformation of Africa. This is in line with the priorities and vision articulated in Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, adopted by the African Union, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) programme and the internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 70/1), the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1) and the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences and international agreements.

15.2 At the twenty-fourth ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union, held in January 2015, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted Agenda 2063, which outlines Africa's development trajectory for the next 50 years. It is a forward-looking continental framework founded on the African Union's vision of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.

15.3 Agenda 2063 represents the region's guiding framework for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In addition, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda and contributes to the means of implementation articulated in that instrument. The three initiatives are therefore mutually reinforcing.

15.4 The prime mandate for the programme derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV), by which, 60 years ago, the Council established the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Further mandates have emanated from the African Union and the outcomes and decisions of major global conferences and summits, including the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in 2012.

15.5 The resolutions adopted at the forty-eighth session of the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, held in Addis Ababa in March 2015, also form the basis for the present biennial programme plan. They include resolution 928 (XLVIII), on implementing Agenda 2063: planning, mobilizing and financing for development; resolution 929 (XLVIII), on the Third International Conference on Financing for Development; resolution 930 (XLVIII), on the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development; resolution 931 (XLVIII), on a data revolution and statistical development; resolution 934 (XLVIII), on the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024; resolution 935 (XLVIII), on least developed countries in Africa; and resolution 942 (XLIX), on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

15.6 In January 2018, during the thirtieth ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union, the United Nations and the African Union signed the African Union-United Nations framework for the implementation of the 2063 Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The framework includes a commitment to undertake joint initiatives and programmes for the effective implementation, tracking and monitoring of and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 at regional and national levels. The framework has been prioritized by leaders of the United Nations and the African Union as an important programmatic vehicle for integrating all existing mandates that will require stronger and more effective coordination and collaboration between the two organizations.

15.7 A decade after the global financial and economic crisis, Africa finds itself in a new macroeconomic environment. Countries that were attracting huge volume of foreign direct investment are no longer doing so. Oil-rich African countries that benefited from rising oil prices have witnessed serious economic downturns. This macroeconomic environment is being strained further by shifts in the domestic policies of emerging economies such as China which are rebalancing their policies in support of domestic entrepreneurs. Africa's economic growth recovered in 2017, to 3.0 per cent from 1.7 per cent in 2016, which is more than the global economic recovery, from 2.4 per cent in 2016 to 3.0 per cent in 2017. This growth performance, however, is still far below the double-digit growth needed for structural transformation.

15.8 The current pattern and quality of growth in the region are leaving large segments of the population trapped in poverty and vulnerability, in particular in rural areas and on the outskirts of growing cities. Poverty (measured using the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day) is particularly and endemically high in sub-Saharan Africa, where the proportion of the population living below the poverty line was estimated at 41 per cent in 2013, down from 45.7 per cent in 2010.¹ This compares with the 1.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent in North Africa (excluding Libya, for which there are no data) over the same period. The depth of poverty, large inequalities, high population growth and the lack of jobs make the task of eliminating poverty in sub-Saharan Africa a slow process. Between 1990 and 2013, poverty in sub-Saharan Africa declined by only 15 per cent and the absolute number of people living in poverty increased from about 280 million to 389 million.² Estimated using the Gini coefficient, income inequality in sub-Saharan Africa was approximately 0.43 in 2011, one of the highest rates of inequality anywhere in the world.³ The low pace of poverty reduction and the deep, persistent and enduring inequalities across the continent have economic, social and political consequences and, in the long run, risk undermining economic growth, productivity and the development of markets. They weaken confidence in governments and institutions and create conditions for open conflict and social unrest, as the recent experience of some African countries has shown, in particular in North Africa with the Arab Spring. Ultimately, the objective is to ensure that public policies are more inclusive and respond to the needs of young people and women.

15.9 In order for Africa to grow and evolve, the structural transformation and diversification of its economies are imperative. The current merchandise export structure, dominated by raw and unprocessed commodities, is not conducive to the envisaged level of development. Increasingly, there is consensus regarding the urgent need to ensure that growth is sustainable and inclusive and that the sources of growth are diversified to reduce the vulnerability of African economies to internal and external shocks, such as global consumption changes. Appropriate policies that promote structural transformation through industrialization, productivity enhancement, economic diversification and regional integration remain paramount.

15.10 If Africa is to attain the desired outcomes of both the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, a major change in the understanding, treatment and creation of a growth-enhancing macroeconomic environment is required. This change must

¹ World Bank, PovcalNet: an online analysis tool for global poverty monitoring. Available at: <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx>.

² Kathleen Beegle and others, *Poverty in a Rising Africa* (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2016). Available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/949241467996692059/Poverty-in-a-rising-Africa>; Economic Commission for Africa and others, *MDGs to Agenda 2063/SDGs – Transition Report 2016* (Addis Ababa, 2016).

³ United Nations Development Programme, Regional Bureau for Africa, *Income Inequality Trends in sub-Saharan Africa: Divergence, Determinants and Consequences* (New York, 2017). Available at: <http://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/library/reports/income-inequality-trends-in-sub-saharan-africa--divergence--dete.html>.

look at the interface with development beyond the narrow focus on stabilization and growth and be conceived in an integrated multisectoral perspective.

15.11 Africa must raise its own resources to tackle the macroeconomic issues that are undermining more inclusive and sustainable growth. The continent's ability to deal with new and emerging challenges is predicated on its ability to stabilize and grow its economies, primarily by mobilizing its own resources. To meet this challenge, African Governments need to build robust governance systems equipped to support effective public sector management, to mobilize domestic resources, to combat illicit financial flows and to reform tax policies.

15.12 If African countries are to thrive in the constantly changing and dynamic global environment, it is critical that they have a robust governance system where the authority of the State is perceived as legitimate and where there is predictability about how agents are expected to act. The presence of such a governance system would also make Africa an attractive continent in which people are happy to live, work and invest.

15.13 The private sector's role in financing Africa's development will continue to grow. The private sector can provide innovative and efficient ways of delivering infrastructure and other solutions for the continent. Most important, by mobilizing private sector finance, Africa can raise the trillions of dollars needed to fast-track its development, by diversifying its economy and improving competitiveness. This will require the development of robust capital markets and the creation of a conducive environment for private development, in particular in the areas of land, agriculture, energy and other infrastructure sectors. A particular focus will be put on the funding of small and medium-sized enterprises and women entrepreneurs. An important aspect for the development of the private sector will be adequate labour market skills and policies. By leveraging the private sector, Africa can shift the production frontier for both goods and services, create sustainable economies, generate additional jobs and reap the continent's demographic dividend.

15.14 The commitment of African Governments to the regional integration agenda through, among other measures, the creation of the African Continental Free Trade Area and the Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade, is of a scale sufficient to attract the private sector. Conversely, the continent's key development programmes and strategies, including the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme, the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, the Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa and the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa provide critical frameworks to attract and leverage private sector investment, optimize economic production and close the productivity gaps in African economies.

15.15 Data and statistics are central to the development process. There is consensus on the development aspirations that should be pursued by Africa, as captured in Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In implementing and monitoring the two integrated agendas, there is need for an effective data policy regime and architecture to support the process. An African data revolution will constitute the lifeblood of policy decision-making and planning and the follow-up and review of the two agendas and will require resources and strengthened capacities for data collection, storage, access and analysis grounded in robust statistical systems.

15.16 On the basis of the foregoing analysis, and with due consideration for the development context shaping the region and the Commission's key mandates, ECA is positioning its programmatic orientation in terms of the continuity of the work that it carried out in the biennium 2016–2017, with new enhancements to ensure effective support for the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Agenda 2063, the new United Nations-African Union framework for

the implementation of the 2063 Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the United Nations-African Union Joint Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security.

15.17 The vision of ECA is framed around delivering ideas and actions for an empowered, inclusive and transformed Africa and is informed by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 of the African Union. The three core facets of the Commission are its function as a think tank, its convening function and its operational function.

15.18 To deliver on its vision, ECA will concentrate on the following five strategic directions:

- (a) Advancing ECA's position as a premier knowledge institution by strengthening the knowledge profile of staff;
- (b) Developing macroeconomic and structural policy options to accelerate economic diversification and job creation;
- (c) Designing and implementing innovative financing models for infrastructure, human, physical and social assets for a transforming Africa;
- (d) Contributing solutions to regional and transboundary challenges, with a focus on peace, security and social inclusion as an important development nexus;
- (e) Advocating Africa's position at the global level and developing regional responses as a contribution to global governance issues.

15.19 The Commission aims to build strong links between the macroeconomic environment and other fundamental development issues, such as poverty and inequality, private sector growth, regional integration and trade, climate change, energy and natural resources, gender equality and the empowerment of women, and data and statistics. These would be underpinned by a robust governance system and a domestic resource mobilization regime that power inclusive economic growth and sustainable development.

15.20 Accordingly, the Commission's *programmatic focus* is to support a growth-enabling macroeconomic environment with such key priorities as eradicating poverty and tackling inequality, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, and accelerating economic integration and trade through increased diversification, stronger institutions, better governance and closer engagements between the private and public sectors. The Commission will continue its strategic work in supporting the implementation of the landmark African Continental Free Trade Area and the Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade. Where the private sector and financing efforts are concerned, the Commission will focus on improving the overall business environment, working to standardize legislation in such areas as the initiative on a single African air transport market, recently approved by the African Union; assisting in structuring projects, in particular those involving public-private partnerships; and leveraging the role of the private sector through the deepening of capital markets with a focus on the impact on women and young people. Supporting and assisting in the development of regional energy, infrastructure and services platforms will be an important component for achieving balanced growth. Pathways to greening the industrialization of Africa will include advancing the green and blue economic development agendas, with a focus on managing natural resources sustainably and facilitating adaptation and mitigation of climate change. Policymaking and the assessment of progress will rely on a robust statistical and data architecture available to civil society, the private sector and policymakers alike.

15.21 The Commission is including in its *programmatic areas of work* the private sector as an enabler of growth, and poverty and inequality as important

social inclusion issues which, if left unaddressed, could undermine growth efforts by member States. On the private sector front, this will be achieved by working closely with the private sector to support value chain and diversification policies, including skills development, deepening collaboration with the private sector in support of and to inform policies on the right enabling environment, supporting the public sector in negotiations with the private sector on project structuring, among other undertakings, and creating an advocacy platform for Governments and the private sector within and beyond the continent.

15.22 On issues of poverty and inequality, the first important step will be to improve the data available to policymakers on these two issues. Best practices should be shared on inclusive growth policies from within the continent while ensuring that policies proposed for adoption by the African Union and others are not regressive. The sharing of new evidence on pockets of inequality and developing a monitor for their emergence will form part of this agenda. Given this imperative on inclusiveness, it is important that ECA be positioned to work with member States both in the regulatory and practical aspects of State-building through robust governance systems, which should include a focus on conflict and post-conflict countries with the aim of building their resilience and thereby preventing further crises.

15.23 The data policy regime and architecture shall be designed with a view to enabling data to play their full role in the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. In its work, the Commission will aim to integrate data from new sources with traditional data to produce high-quality information which will be used to foster and monitor sustainable development and to inform decision-making.

15.24 The Commission's programmatic priorities will centre on the following nine interdependent and complementary subprogrammes: macroeconomics and governance; regional integration and trade; private sector development and finance; data and statistics; climate change, environment and natural resource management; gender equality and women's empowerment; subregional activities for development; economic development and planning; and poverty, inequality and social policy.

15.25 The five subregional offices of the Commission will specialize in selected areas, to ensure that priority issues of concern and development challenges faced by member States in their respective subregions are appropriately addressed.

15.26 The capacity and resources of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning will be further strengthened in order to provide the necessary training and policy support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 by member States.

15.27 The modalities for implementation will be aligned with the Commission's role as a policy think tank that offers multisectoral policy research and analysis underpinned by the three pillars of sustainable development; as a convener of intergovernmental platforms such as the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, to facilitate the exchange of solutions, peer learning and common voices from the continent at the global level in support of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063; and as a provider of capacity-development services, which include supporting member States in their endeavour to comply with international agreements, treaties, norms and standards, to promote policy advocacy and consensus-building and to develop technical support and policy advisory services.

15.28 ECA will deliver on these roles through the conduct of economic and social analyses and the monitoring and tracking of progress by Africa in meeting its global and regional commitments; the formulation of policy

recommendations, guidelines and standards to support policy dialogue; the organization of policy dialogue to facilitate consensus-building and the adoption of common regional positions on key issues; and the provision of technical assistance and capacity-development services in the form of advisory services and training programmes. The Commission will continue to ensure the high quality and impact of its outputs by strengthening its standards and quality assurance procedures in accordance with the ECA quality assurance policy.

15.29 Strategic partnerships will continue to be central to the implementation of the programme. A revised partnership strategy consistent with the new directions of ECA will help to leverage the Commission's comparative strengths, with a view to engaging a wide range of partners from within and outside the United Nations system in order to maximize the impact of its work.

15.30 In the context of achieving greater coherence and effectiveness within the United Nations development system in support of the Sustainable Development Goals and in line with the reforms of the Organization under the purview of the Secretary-General, the Commission will be involved in the work of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. The Commission will equally aim to strengthen the interface with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and collaboration with the United Nations Development Group. Coordination and collaboration with the regional team of the United Nations Development Group will be pursued by leveraging, among other bodies, the regional and subregional coordination mechanisms jointly convened by the United Nations and the African Union Commission. At the national level, ECA will work closely with the United Nations resident coordinator system and the United Nations country teams, in fulfilment of the statement of collaboration between the United Nations Development Group and the regional commissions for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In addition, ECA will continue to work closely with other regional commissions to develop joint initiatives, such as that on road safety, and coordinated perspectives with a view to strengthening the regional dimension in both global development and South-South cooperation.

15.31 ECA will continue to build on its existing strategic partnership with the two other pan-African institutions, namely, the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank, in support of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. ECA will leverage this partnership in support of the United Nations-African Union framework for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, working closely with the United Nations-African Union Joint Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security, in such areas as the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. The Commission will deepen its partnership with other regional and subregional organizations, and also with central banks, universities, think tanks, other research institutions, civil society and private sector organizations in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063.

15.32 As part of its continuing efforts to enhance organizational and development effectiveness and impact, ECA has commissioned a structural and functional review of the institution. A comprehensive talent review assessment and mapping exercise has been completed. ECA will build on the existing programme accountability framework, including an executive performance management dashboard and an evaluation policy to monitor results. Both have been designed to review progress and achievements in a results-based environment and, from now on, will leverage the Umoja business intelligence facility. The logical frameworks under each subprogramme have been reviewed and refined to make the indicators of achievement more measurable and to reflect the new strategic orientation of the Commission.

Subprogramme 1 Macroeconomics and governance

Objective of the Organization: To accelerate economic transformation and inclusive development in Africa

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States in forecasting and macroeconomic analysis and in the design, implementation and monitoring of development plans and strategies that promote inclusive growth, sustainable development and structural transformation	(a) Increased number of member States using the Commission's forecasting models, macroeconomic analysis and planning tools in the design, implementation and monitoring of gender-sensitive macroeconomic policies and plans
(b) Enhanced capacity of member States to mobilize both domestic and international public resources and adopt improved economic governance, public sector management and service delivery strategies for sustainable development	(b) Increased number of member States using ECA-recommended policies and strategies on domestic and international public resource mobilization, economic governance and public sector management
(c) Strengthened capacity of member States to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate economic governance policies and programmes	(c) Increased number of member States and programmes of African Union organs and institutions using ECA support to review, evaluate and monitor progress in promoting good economic governance in the framework of the African Peer Review Mechanism and other initiatives

Strategy

15.33 Responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Macroeconomics and Governance Division. In addition to addressing key priorities, as reflected in aspirations 1 and 3 of Agenda 2063, the subprogramme aims to contribute to advancing Goals 1, 8, 16 and 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals. The objectives of the subprogramme will be pursued through a strategy of capacity-building in collaboration with strategic partners.

15.34 The overall objective of the capacity-building interventions will be to support accelerated economic transformation that is inclusive and gender-sensitive, with a view to promoting realization of key internationally agreed development frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action). Specifically, the subprogramme will strengthen the capacity of member States in the areas of development planning, macroeconomic analysis and economic governance and public finance.

15.35 Specific objectives of the capacity-building strategy will be, first, to strengthen policy analysis and evidence-based policymaking; second, to strengthen the follow-up and review of regional and global development frameworks; third, to facilitate the design of an effective institutional architecture; and, fourth, to strengthen the forecasting of key development indicators such as macroeconomic policy variables to support the development planning efforts of member States.

15.36 The capacity-development interventions of the subprogramme will be achieved by generating and disseminating cutting-edge knowledge products; providing technical assistance to regional bodies and national Governments; and providing platforms for dialogue and experience-sharing on key development issues. These efforts will be carried out in partnership with the African Union Commission, other pan-African institutions and relevant United Nations entities.

15.37 To support the efforts of member States to invigorate their planning work, the Division will undertake standard-setting and analytical work on development planning. Research will be geared towards supporting African countries in the design, implementation and follow-up of national planning

frameworks using practical tools and informed by evidence-based policymaking.

15.38 The strategy will ensure that progress by Africa towards good economic governance is sustained to support its developmental agenda, including by promoting policies and programmes aimed at enhancing efficient and participatory public sector management. It will focus on research and capacity-building to promote good economic governance in Africa; the improvement of public financial management and budgetary and public investment, and also of regulatory policies at the national and local levels; and the implementation of results-based management practices in the public policy cycle.

15.39 The subprogramme will provide direct technical support to the African Peer Review Mechanism process in order to foster African ownership and leadership of the African development agenda. In this context, it will scale up its assistance to member States in the implementation of the African Peer Review Mechanism.

Subprogramme 2 Regional integration and trade

Objective of the Organization: To achieve effective regional cooperation and integration among member States to tackle the challenges of structural transformation in Africa

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States and regional economic communities to develop, implement and monitor policies and programmes to deepen regional markets and accelerate industrialization	(a) (i) Increased number of member States and regional economic communities using ECA-proposed policies to design, implement and monitor programmes on diversification, market institutions and regional value chains, taking into account related gender dimensions (ii) Increased number of member States integrating industrialization into their national development policies and planning frameworks
(b) Enhanced capacity of member States and regional economic communities to develop, implement and monitor policies and programmes in the areas of intra-African and international trade	(b) (i) Increased number of member States and regional economic communities implementing and monitoring policies to boost intra-African trade and to attract foreign direct investment and African cross-border investment (ii) Increased number of member States participating in regional free trade areas, including regional economic communities' free trade areas and customs and monetary unions, that have harmonized their trade policies towards achievement of the African Continental Free Trade Area
(c) Strengthened capacity of member States, pan-African institutions, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations to formulate and implement policies and programmes for the advancement of Africa's structural transformation	(c) Increased number of member States, regional economic communities and pan-African institutions provided with ECA capacity-development services to formulate, implement, monitor and report policies and programmes in support of African development priorities and agendas

Strategy

15.40 Substantive responsibility for implementing the subprogramme is vested in the Regional Integration and Trade Division. To address the challenges of job creation, poverty elimination, supply-side constraints, economic diversification, the functionality of regional markets, low intra-African and external trade capacity and investments and the mainstreaming of gender into Africa's transformation agenda, the subprogramme will focus on evidence-based analytical research, the provision of advisory services and the building of consensus among member States, with a view to influencing policy on structural transformation and sustainable development in Africa. This work will be conducted within the framework of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 with a special focus on advancing Goals 8, 9, 10 and 17 of the Sustainable

Development Goals and in response to emerging issues of relevance to Africa. In doing so, ECA will ensure coherence with subprogramme 2 of part IV, section 11, of the United Nations proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, on regional coordination of and support for the New Partnership for Africa’s Development.

15.41 To accelerate the process of industrialization, the subprogramme will develop and disseminate policy tools, instruments and guidelines and help to build the capacity of member States to identify opportunities for diversification, value addition and the development of manufacturing and industrial clusters in support of the Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa. It will also work to integrate recommendations from ECA research on industrialization into the Commission’s development policies and planning frameworks.

15.42 The subprogramme will enhance the capacity of member States and regional economic communities to develop, implement and monitor policies and programmes in the areas of intra-African and international trade and the creation of an environment conducive to deeper regional integration. It will continue to provide analytical, capacity-building and other catalytic support to member States in the context of the agendas of the regional economic communities, the process leading up to and following establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area and World Trade Organization-related and other multilateral and bilateral trade issues. It will also provide technical support to member States in the region to ensure trade and industrialization policy coherence and the alignment of trade and industrialization policies with the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.

15.43 The subprogramme will support the efforts of the regional economic communities and the African Union to deal with the bottlenecks faced by regional institutions and regional programmes, with a view to strengthening their technical capacity and enabling them to implement their programmes. Given the role that institutions play in unlocking the potential of regional markets, the subprogramme will support member States’ efforts through policy analysis, capacity development and case studies in dealing with the critical forces determining the functionality of regional markets, including issues such as standards and norms, competition policy, investment facilitation and intellectual property.

15.44 The subprogramme will ensure that gender dimensions are reflected in the areas of its work and that capacity-building activities take closely into account the Commission’s overall capacity-building strategies and structures.

Subprogramme 3 Private sector development and finance

Objective of the Organization: To achieve sustained economic growth and transformation in Africa in the framework of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 through leveraging the private sector’s role and resources

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to design and implement policies and strategies to improve the business environment with a particular focus on agriculture and land related policies

(a) Increased number of member States and regional economic communities working with ECA on proposed policies to improve global business environment rankings at the regional level, taking into account the impact on women and young entrepreneurs and attracting investments in critical areas of agriculture, land, energy, health and infrastructure

(b) Enhanced capacity of member States to design and implement policies and strategies that promote innovative financing for developing capital markets to support private sector development and attract investment

(b) (i) Increased number of member States and regional economic communities working with ECA to deepen capital market development through the design of policies or implementation of regulations conducive to the deepening of financial markets, including in the areas of leasing, digital finance, insurance and pension funds, in order to mobilize

- (c) Enhanced capacity of member States to formulate and implement policies and programmes aimed at increasing private sector investment in infrastructure, energy and services, leading to improved infrastructure provision, job creation and economic growth
- (ii) Increased number of member States using innovative financing mechanisms to leverage additional resources for investment, in particular for energy and infrastructure financing, including the use of public-private partnership frameworks, and also the financing of social services such as health
 - (iii) Increased number of member States that have adopted energy efficient policies and adopted plans to increase access to energy including in rural communities
- (c) (i) Increased number of member States that design and implement, with the support of ECA, policies and programmes conducive to an increase in public-private partnership projects in infrastructure, energy and services
- (ii) Increased number of countries with standardized public-private partnership frameworks compliant with the Sustainable Development Goals in an increased number of sectors, including technology and ICT

Strategy

15.45 Substantive responsibility for implementing the subprogramme rests with the Private Sector Development and Finance Division. The subprogramme will aim to increase the share of private sector finance in the African economy, first, by improving the enabling environment for business, harmonizing regulation and advocating in favour of Africa's private sector at the national, regional, and global levels; second, by working with Governments to ensure that the basic infrastructure to boost the competitiveness of the private sector and the necessary energy, infrastructure and services are in place and are efficient, affordable and sufficiently well-structured to attract the private sector; and, third, through the deepening of the financial architecture and the development of capital markets to increase savings and investment pools and mobilize more investment capital. Emphasis will be placed on promoting the emergence of domestic and women-owned lead firms in joint ventures that can participate competitively in national, regional and global value chains. Of equal importance will be the need to foster regional investments and strengthen the financial sector by improving the governance structure and regulatory and institutional frameworks of financial institutions. In addition, evidence-based policy research will be produced to support the efforts of member States to further the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. These subprogramme outcomes will contribute to attainment of Goals 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 in related and overlapping ways.

15.46 In the area of agriculture, emphasis will be placed on promoting agricultural transformation through the development of knowledge products on smart and sustainable agriculture and regional agricultural value chains anchored in agribusiness and agro-industry development. The subprogramme will give special emphasis to the policies needed to improve the business environment and support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, including women-led businesses, and small-scale farm holdings through national suppliers' programmes and other relevant strategies.

15.47 With regard to land policy, as it relates to the business environment, the programme will support member States in the implementation of the Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa, adopted at the thirteenth ordinary session of the African Union in Sirte, Libya, in 2009, by advocating the inclusion of land in Africa's development agenda and also in the strategies and programmes of continental organizations, regional economic communities, member States and other entities.

15.48 In the area of energy, infrastructure and services, the subprogramme will focus on advancing the continental agenda included in the United Nations-

African Union partnership on Africa's integration and development agenda for 2017–2027 and also the main pillars of Sustainable Development Goals 7, 11 and 14. The main thrust of the subprogramme will be to create the regulatory framework for standardized infrastructure markets in the areas of energy, transport, including rail, and information and communications technology (ICT) with a view to attracting more private sector involvement in these areas. Work will focus on regional structures to ensure the scale required for fulfilment of the African Continental Free Trade Area and to improve the bankability of projects.

15.49 Financing development in Africa remains problematic because of the lack of adequate financing vehicles. This subprogramme, which builds on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the work on financing for development, will support countries, subregions and the continent in the development of regional platforms for financing Africa's development through innovative tools, such as securitization, the development of secondary markets for corporate bonds, climate bonds and Sustainable Development Goal bonds, and other relevant and sustainable financing tools to remedy the lack of access to finance.

Subprogramme 4 Data and statistics

Objective of the Organization: To improve the production, dissemination and use of quality data and statistics in the framework of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 in order to support economic and social development in Africa

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

(a) Strengthened capacity of member States to produce, disseminate and use disaggregated data and statistics, with a gender dimension, to facilitate evidence-based policymaking, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting

Indicators of achievement

- (a) (i) Increased number of member States that have developed a statistical strategy as part of their national sustainable development plan
- (ii) Increased number of member States that are producing and reporting statistics in at least three statistical areas for monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 with appropriate disaggregation
- (iii) Increased number of member States that are producing vital statistics based on a civil registration system
- (iv) Increased number of member States carrying out censuses by 2025 with support from ECA
- (v) Increased number of member States that have adopted and applied the 2008 System of National Accounts for the compilation of economic statistics and national accounts, including environmental economic accounting
- (vi) Increased number of member States enabled to adopt technology in the production and dissemination of data and statistics
- (vii) Increased number of member States implementing gender statistics action plans
- (viii) Increased number of member States producing migration data and statistics using new methodologies and systems

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| <p>(b) Improved availability of harmonized statistics in ECA databases and enhanced support for member States in their efforts to produce and disseminate comparable data and statistics</p> | <p>(b) (i) Increased number of member States with at least one data point for 50 per cent of a regional set of indicators for the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 that exist in the ECA databases</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of member States with enhanced capacity to produce quality and harmonized data in line with the global frameworks</p> <p>(iii) Increased number of member States with data quality assurance framework in place</p> |
| <p>(c) Enhanced capacity of member States to produce and use timely geospatial data, information and services for evidence-based decision-making in Africa</p> | <p>(c) (i) Increased number of member States developing policies and strategies for the integration of statistical and geospatial information</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of member States developing and making available to users fundamental geospatial data sets, including national gazetteers and national administrative boundary data</p> |

Strategy

15.50 Substantive responsibility for implementing the subprogramme rests with the African Centre for Statistics. The subprogramme sets out a biennial framework for action at the regional level to support and promote investment in the capacity and operations of national statistical systems. It has been designed in response to the data challenges emerging from recent African and global initiatives and recognizes that business as usual is no longer an option. There is a need for an African data revolution that is driven by African countries and is designed specifically to meet the special conditions and challenges of the continent. Better statistics will be an essential component if Africa is to succeed in transforming the lives of its people. The core priorities are, and will remain, meeting the needs for national data to promote the growth of the national economy, to reduce and eliminate poverty, to support the design and delivery of key social programmes, to manage and sustain natural resources and to maintain peace and stability. As countries grow and as African populations become increasingly adept at accessing and using data, it is inevitable that new demands for data, as yet largely unknown, will emerge.

15.51 In pursuit of its overarching goal to strengthen the ability of the pan-African statistical system to collect, compile, disseminate and use more and better statistics to support economic and social development in Africa, the African Centre for Statistics aspires, first, to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems across the continent through more effective and efficient statistical operations in key areas and by improving the accessibility and use of statistical data; second, to improve the coordination and harmonization of statistics at the continental level through the development and adoption of improved standards and the identification of innovations and improved methods and by supporting and improving communications between African countries and the international statistical system; and, third, to increase the coverage and use of African statistics to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 and to gain a better understanding of the complexities of African development processes.

15.52 To this end, the work of the African Centre for Statistics will focus largely on developing the capacity of countries to produce quality and timely statistics and data for measuring and monitoring progress in the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Given the interdisciplinary nature of statistics, the Centre will work in close collaboration with all other ECA divisions, including the subregional offices. Partnership with the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank, the United Nations country teams and other entities will be crucial for the success of the programme.

15.53 The subprogramme will strive to increase the capacity of member States to collect and use good-quality, comparable and harmonized statistics at various levels of disaggregation, including gender, with a view, first, to supporting enhanced evidence-based policymaking, planning and programme implementation; second, to monitoring progress towards the implementation of national, regional and international development goals; and, third, to supporting the harmonization of methods for statistical activities in the areas of censuses, civil registration and vital statistics, surveys and economic and other classifications, in line with international concepts and standards.

15.54 The subprogramme will provide adequate support for the efforts of member States to improve their statistical operations, including by conducting censuses and surveys and making the data and information products promptly available to users. Special attention will be given to the efficient and effective use of administrative data, which are necessary for producing gender statistics, for evidence-based service delivery procedures and for the monitoring of progress towards internationally agreed development goals. Support will also be provided in the emerging statistical areas through methodological work. One of the key strategies is to support member States in meeting the growing demand for data and statistics in a timely and meaningful way.

15.55 The subprogramme will continue to play a leading role in supporting member States in designing and implementing their strategies on statistics as a part of the national sustainable development plan to meet the requirement of data and statistics for the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 with a special focus on Goal 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals. It will also maintain its role in the implementation of the African Charter on Statistics and the strategy for the harmonization of statistics in Africa, which emphasizes the need for comparable statistics for regional integration. Statistical data that are of improved quality and are comparable will be collected continuously to populate the ECA statistical database. To do this, the subprogramme will work with national statistics offices, regional economic communities and the ECA subregional offices to implement modern data collection practices using modern communications technology tools and methodologies to facilitate data capture.

15.56 In line with the global trends of bringing geography and statistics to bear in facilitating spatial analytics and the locational management of information, the subprogramme will provide support to member States in their efforts to improve coordination between national strategies for the development of statistics and national spatial data infrastructures and to incorporate geographical information systems and related technologies into all relevant stages of statistical processes, and will scale up its involvement with the United Nations global geographical information management initiatives and work with national mapping organizations to articulate Africa's position.

15.57 The strategy will also include methodological work, including the production of handbooks and guidelines; the implementation of field projects; training; advocacy campaigns to address institutional issues and the design of national strategies on statistics; the dissemination of information and best practices; the provision of technical assistance; and resource mobilization. Particular emphasis will be placed on developing manuals for producing harmonized statistics and supporting the statistical working groups dealing with issues related to the harmonization of price statistics; national accounts statistics and environmental economic accounting; trade and public finance; infrastructure and energy; agriculture and food security; population and housing censuses; civil registration and vital statistics; the maintenance of databases; advocacy and outreach; gender mainstreaming; the mainstreaming of geospatial information technologies into national statistics offices; and institution-building.

Subprogramme 5

Climate change, environment and natural resource management

Objective of the Organization: to support the efficient management of Africa's natural capital and reduce the negative impacts of climate change by moving towards green transitions and climate-resilient development

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to nurture and harness natural resource endowments, new technologies and infrastructure in reversing resource depletion for Africa's development	<p>(a) (i) Increased number of national, subregional and regional initiatives aimed at harnessing Africa's natural resources through resource efficiency, new technologies and innovations for Africa's development</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of member States adopting gender-responsive policies or regulatory frameworks for managing natural resource endowments based on ECA research and advocacy work</p> <p>(iii) Increased number of member States adopting responsive policies on the sound and efficient management of renewable resources and the adoption of tangible blueprints for blue and green economies</p> <p>(iv) Increased number of policy recommendations on climate-resilient technologies and infrastructure of major United Nations conferences implemented as a result of ECA technical and advisory support related to the transition towards the management of ecosystems and natural resources through targeted programmes</p>
(b) Enhanced capacity of member States to formulate and implement policy reforms to foster a green economy in the context of sustainable development	(b) Increased number of member States that have formulated or implemented policy reforms in line with ECA recommendations to foster a green economy in the context of sustainable development
(c) Enhanced capacity of member States and other stakeholders to formulate and implement policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks for the management of mineral resources in line with the Africa Mining Vision	(c) Increased number of member States assisted by ECA that have launched gender-sensitive strategies and policy initiatives for the management of mineral and other natural resources in line with the Africa Mining Vision
(d) Improved capacity of member States and other stakeholders to implement and integrate climate change adaptation approaches into key sectoral and national development policies, strategies and programmes to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience to impacts	<p>(d) (i) Increased number of member States that have formulated, reviewed or implemented inclusive policy frameworks for the implementation of intended nationally determined contributions and other related climate actions in line with the Paris Agreement as a result of ECA support</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of outputs from climate change research or initiatives supporting the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements on natural resources management, climate change, building the capacity of beneficiaries and promoting an enabling environment for mainstreaming climate change into planning and practices as a result of ECA support</p>

Strategy

15.58 Substantive responsibility for implementing the subprogramme rests with the Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resource Management Division. The subprogramme is intentionally designed as a solution-oriented programme, aimed at enhancing the contribution of natural resources as a means

of creating wealth and a conduit towards diversifying African economies. Climate change, environment and natural resources management are critical leverage points for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. Attainment of many of the Goals is directly or indirectly linked to the sustainable management of natural resources for healthy ecosystems, healthy economies and healthy societies. The work of the Division will be guided by continental frameworks such as aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063 and the Africa Mining Vision and will mainly contribute to advancing implementation of Goals 7, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

15.59 Given the cross-cutting nature of the various sections of the subprogramme, the Division will collaborate with other ECA subprogrammes in carrying out this programme of work. The strategic direction of the subprogramme will be guided mainly by the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063, the Paris Agreement adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Actions (SAMOA) Pathway, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for sustainable development and the Sendai Framework. The subprogramme will focus in particular on agreements related to the harnessing of technology and innovation, the efficient management of Africa's natural resources, the harnessing of the mining sector for sustainable development, the building of climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathways, and the empowerment of women as part of the incorporation of gender perspectives into the work of the subprogramme, poverty reduction and the global partnership for development. The subprogramme will invest in technology and innovations in the transition towards green economies, recognizing the critical role of the private sector as an enabler of technological innovation and a purveyor of green jobs.

15.60 The strategy will focus on research, policy development and analytical work to support member States in the following areas: promoting the use of social, economic and environmental innovations and technological systems; developing mineral resources in the context of the Africa Mining Vision; advocating policy-relevant research and analysis to inform the formulation and implementation of policies to foster a blue and green economy in the context of sustainable development and to realize optimal benefits from Africa's natural resource endowments; and supporting member States in addressing challenges of climate change in key sectors and putting in place appropriate plans and mechanisms to reflect national development priorities, policies, strategies and programmes. The results will be disseminated and policy recommendations will be submitted to Governments, regional bodies and other relevant stakeholders.

15.61 The subprogramme will also promote policy dialogues and the exchange of experiences and best practices among stakeholders at the regional, national and local levels through conferences, meetings, seminars and electronic forums. In addition, the creation and operation of networks will be supported to generate, update and disseminate knowledge. The strategy will also include the provision of technical cooperation services such as specific training courses and workshops.

15.62 The subprogramme will continue to promote United Nations system-wide partnerships and partnerships with pan-African institutions and other African and non-African research and specialized institutions and development partners and the private sector to help it to deliver on its activity areas. These strategic partnerships supplement internal capacity, mobilize expertise and extend the reach of the programme across the African continent.

15.63 Furthermore, the subprogramme will ensure the broad visibility of its work and major achievements through the continuous updating and development of its website and databases and the wide dissemination of its main publications and findings at international events and relevant conferences, and

also through participation in key forums involving relevant policymakers, members of academia and other stakeholders, both within and outside the region.

Subprogramme 6 Gender equality and women's empowerment

Objective of the Organization: To achieve gender equality and women's empowerment for inclusive and sustainable development in Africa

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States and regional economic communities to design, implement and monitor policies that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls	(a) Increased number of member States and regional economic communities adopting ECA-advocated policies, approaches and tools for reducing gender inequality and promoting the empowerment of women and girls
(b) Strengthened capacity of member States to mainstream gender into macroeconomic and sectoral policies and programmes	(b) Increased number of member States adopting ECA-advocated macroeconomic and sectoral policies, approaches and tools for reducing gender inequality and promoting the empowerment of women and girls

Strategy

15.64 Substantive responsibility for implementing this subprogramme rests with the Gender, Poverty and Social Policy Division. The overall focus of the subprogramme is to support the achievement of sustainable development as set out in the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. A special focus will be on Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals and aspiration 6 of Agenda 2063.

15.65 The main objective of the subprogramme will be to support member States and the organs of the African Union Commission in their work to design, implement and monitor policies, programmes and strategies to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. In pursuing this objective, a particular focus will be placed on addressing gender issues in the context of macroeconomic policies, reducing gender inequality and empowering women and girls by focusing on sectoral policies and programmes.

15.66 The subprogramme will further strengthen evidence-based research that highlights the effects of existing gender inequalities on economic growth and the efficacy of policies and legislation in reducing gender inequality and promoting the empowerment of women and girls. In collaboration with the African Centre for Statistics, the subprogramme will strengthen existing tools, including the African Gender and Development Index, and develop new tools to support and strengthen the collection and analysis of gender-responsive data and statistics. As part of its mandate, the subprogramme will continue to monitor the implementation of global and regional commitments on gender equality by member States, including the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. In addition, the subprogramme will enhance collaboration within the Commission to scale up the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into all of the Commission's outputs, including through capacity development interventions and the gender parity marker.

15.67 To support the implementation of its activities, the subprogramme will continue to enhance its partnerships with the African Union Commission and its organs, guided by the United Nations-African Union framework for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to support Africa's sustainable development and transformation agenda, the African Development Bank and regional economic communities and the United Nations system through the regional consultative mechanisms. It will also strengthen its joint activities with the United Nations Entity for

Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, international organizations, think tanks, academic institutions, civil society and private sector organizations. Existing relationships with development partners will be strengthened and new relationships will be forged.

15.68 The current interdivisional collaboration across the Commission will be strengthened. The subprogramme will work closely with the subregional offices of ECA to ensure that gender dimensions are well reflected in the work of ECA.

Subprogramme 7 Subregional activities for development

Component 1

Subregional activities in North Africa

Objective of the Organization: To achieve structural transformation and balanced development through implementation of a conducive environment for employment creation for women and young people in North Africa

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States in the North Africa subregion to design and implement national policies and strategies for sustainable employment creation	(a) Increased number of member States and regional economic communities using ECA policy recommendations to design and implement national policies and strategies for employment creation aligned with job market requirements and through public-private partnerships
(b) Strengthened capacity of member States in the North Africa subregion and regional economic communities to implement subregional development priorities in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 with due consideration for youth and gender perspectives	(b) (i) Increased number of subregional initiatives designed or implemented by North African member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations, with assistance from ECA, to promote regional integration, implement the data revolution and benefit from South-South cooperation, with due consideration for youth and gender perspective (ii) Increased number of North African member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations that initiate the process of adopting or implementing the African Continental Free Trade Area, using ECA support, tools, methodologies and advisory services related to normative work and policy orientation

Strategy

15.69 The overall strategy of the component falls under the global and regional agendas involving member States which have committed themselves to the agreed goals, objectives and action plans. The component will support seven North African countries (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia) in conceiving and implementing well-crafted policies and programmes that will support employment creation and balanced development to achieve structural transformation in line with the 2030 Agenda, in particular its Goals 2, 4, 8, 9 and 17, and aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063.

15.70 Unemployment, in particular that of young people and women, remains one of the main concerns in the North Africa subregion. The youth unemployment rate in North Africa was 29.3 per cent in 2016, compared with a global average of 13 per cent. The gap in unemployment rates between men and women remains high, for both adults and young people, with the rate for young women measuring 41 per cent.

15.71 The Subregional Office for North Africa has launched a skills, employment and balanced development initiative. This is aimed at providing the analytical work, policy advice and capacity-building services required to implement a participatory process to produce more focused and needs-oriented employment creation strategies at national and regional levels which have gender and youth dimensions. The strategies and action plan will help member countries align their training and educational programmes with the needs of the job market, taking into consideration fast evolving demands for skills, emerging future jobs and the need to absorb newcomers into the job market. Working with ECA substantive divisions, the Subregional Office will take an employment angle when dealing with issues in States of the subregion related to economic diversification, industrialization, private sector development, regional integration, green economy, women's empowerment, migration, education, poverty, inequality and social development.

15.72 The work programme will also focus on financing for development, as agreed in the framework of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, on improving macroeconomic policies and fiscal policies, and on combating illicit financial flows to ensure sustainable growth.

15.73 The strategy will focus on providing relevant technical assistance to member States and to regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations in building their capacities to sustain economic, social and political transformation, with a particular focus on employment, skills and balanced development, with the aim of ensuring inclusive growth, taking into consideration access to equal opportunities for women and young people.

15.74 In addition, assistance will be provided to the Arab Maghreb Union in implementing its road map for a more integrated Maghreb, taking into account new developments at the continental level relating to implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area and the Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade, with a focus on generating new jobs for young people and women. The involvement of North African countries in implementing trade facilitation measures and participation in the Arab Customs Union will also be supported by the Subregional Office for North Africa. This includes designing and implementing policies for more harmonized and transparent processes and procedures in support of trade within the subregion, setting in place innovative financing mechanisms and approaches, including domestic resource mobilization, and developing a new vision for the creation of jobs, including measures to manage migration flows both into and out of the subregion.

15.75 A special focus will be placed on building and maintaining knowledge and information networks for harnessing best practices and lessons learned elsewhere and within the region and disseminating them to member States and their organizations. Collaboration with the substantive divisions at ECA headquarters will continue in the provision of technical assistance to regional economic communities and member States in regional development issues, and in South-South cooperation. The Subregional Office for North Africa will work closely with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in organizing training workshops for member States.

15.76 The Subregional Office will continue to work in close partnership with the ECA divisions, with United Nations agencies at national levels, through the United Nations country teams, and at regional levels and with relevant development partners that are active in the subregion. With the subregional coordination mechanism, the Subregional Office will have at its disposal an effective platform for the continuous exchange of information and the promotion of collaboration among national institutions and development stakeholders, with a view to providing cohesive and effective support for achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals with a focus on subregional priorities and to facilitating subregional integration. The Subregional Office

will also work closely with other stakeholders, such as the private sector, universities and civil society organizations, and will strengthen its linkages with the various think tanks in the subregion to develop relations and build networks across the continent, as in the past, through innovative dialogue within the framework of the North Africa Development Forum.

15.77 Quality assurance and evaluation systems will be integrated throughout the work under the subprogramme, in order to monitor quality and impact and to be able to adjust the strategy accordingly.

Component 2

Subregional activities in West Africa

Objective of the Organization: To achieve structural transformation for inclusive and sustainable development in West Africa

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States in the Western Africa subregion to integrate demographic dynamics challenges in policy and planning processes	(a) Increased number of member States and regional economic communities assisted by ECA that have integrated demographic dynamics challenges in their respective development plans and policies
(b) Strengthened capacity of member States in the Western Africa subregion, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union to implement subregional development priorities, with due consideration to gender perspectives	(b) (i) Increased number of subregional initiatives designed or implemented by member States, ECOWAS, the West African Economic and Monetary Union and other subregional and intergovernmental organizations, with assistance from ECA, to promote subregional cooperation and integration, with due consideration for gender perspectives (ii) Increased number of policy dialogues and platforms in support of structural transformation in Western Africa, with due consideration to gender perspectives

Strategy

15.78 Responsibility for the implementation of the component rests with the ECA Subregional Office for West Africa, which covers 15 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. The component will work in close coordination with other ECA divisions and offices, and also with institutions working on demographic issues with due consideration for the ongoing work by ECA and the African Union on the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. The subprogramme aims at advancing Goal 8 and 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals and aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063.

15.79 Its strategy will focus on the provision of relevant support to member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations in their quest to report and achieve the goals and targets set out in the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, including the West African integration agenda (the ECOWAS Community Development Programme and the regional economic programme of the West African Economic and Monetary Union), and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

15.80 The component's strategy will promote continued efforts to strengthen the capacities of member States and regional economic communities in the formulation of integrated national policies for development, considering demographic trends and factors. In this regard, a particular focus will be placed on:

(a) Reinforcing country, subregional and regional progress towards addressing demographic issues with an impact on the development prospects of member States;

(b) Engaging member States, regional economic communities and the West African Economic and Monetary Union in High-level policy dialogues and debates related to demographic dynamics for development;

(c) Providing capacity-building in the form of development planning and project monitoring and evaluation tools.

15.81 The component will also build partnerships with key stakeholders, including United Nations agencies and other partners, such as the African Development Bank, the Institute of Demographic Training and Research, the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the Group of Five for the Sahel and relevant West African intergovernmental organizations. The strategy will be focused on policy dialogues, the production and dissemination of evidence-based policy papers and capacity-building initiatives in thematic areas pertaining to demographic dynamics.

15.82 Work under the component will be carried out in cooperation with the Poverty, Gender and Social Policy Division, the African Centre for Statistics and other substantive divisions through the provision of support to member States and regional economic communities in their efforts to enhance social development for inclusive and equitable growth and transformation.

15.83 The establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area, the implementation of the ECOWAS common external tariff and the ECOWAS single currency road map will call for specific analytical work to support the preparedness and actions of West African countries. Issues related to demographic processes, urbanization, social development, gender equality and the empowerment of women, industrialization and agricultural value chains, along with political and security risks, will continue to pose challenges for West Africa's development during the biennium. Those issues and challenges will continue to receive the due attention of the subprogramme through its subregional activities component.

15.84 Work under the component will also tackle other emerging issues, such as climate change, international migration, political and security risks, through the innovative regional development of strategic partnerships and collaboration with member States, knowledge and research institutions and other pertinent development stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society organizations. The United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel will play a driving role in the implementation of the subprogramme.

15.85 While strengthening its relationship with ECOWAS, the West African Economic and Monetary Union and the Mano River Union, the Subregional Office will continue to work closely with other United Nations agencies and programmes in the framework of a reinforced subregional coordination mechanism.

Component 3

Subregional activities in Central Africa

Objective of the Organization: To achieve economic diversification and structural transformation for inclusive and sustainable development in an integrated Central Africa subregion

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States in the Central Africa subregion to design and implement economic diversification policies and reforms that contribute to social inclusion and broad-based and sustainable development

(a) Increased number of member States that have designed and implemented economic diversification and industrialization strategies as a result of ECA technical and advisory services

(b) Strengthened capacity of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community and the Economic Community of Central African States to implement subregional development priorities and to promote subregional cooperation and integration, with due consideration for gender perspectives

(b) (i) Increased number of subregional initiatives designed or implemented by member States, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, the Economic Community of Central African States and other subregional and intergovernmental organizations, with assistance from ECA, to promote subregional cooperation and integration, with due consideration for gender perspectives

(ii) Increased number of policy and dialogue platforms in support of economic diversification and structural transformation in Central Africa, through subregional cooperation and integration, with due consideration for gender perspectives

Strategy

15.86 Responsibility for the implementation of the component rests with the Subregional Office for Central Africa, which covers the following seven countries: Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe. The area of specialization of the Office will be economic diversification. It will implement its programme of work in close cooperation with member States, regional economic communities, various divisions of ECA and other stakeholders. The implementation strategy will focus on providing policy analysis, growth diagnostic studies and advisory services to member States and other stakeholders, with a view to advancing their economic diversification agenda. In addition, the Office will provide support to member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations in mainstreaming regional and international initiatives, such as the 2030 Agenda, the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (2014–2023) of Agenda 2063, the African Continental Free Trade Area, the Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade and the Douala Consensus on economic diversification in Central Africa, into their development strategies, with a gender perspective. In respect of the 2030 Agenda, the Central Africa component of the subprogramme will contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 8, 9, 12 and 17.

15.87 Through the production of relevant non-recurrent publications and specialized studies and macroeconomic models, the component will provide member States with policy advice in support of their development agendas, with a focus on economic diversification and structural transformation. The publications and studies will include research, analysis, forecasts, indicators and trends with regard to a variety of statistics on output, trade, productivity, sectoral development, macroeconomics, monetary and financial variables, remittances and other key socioeconomic and environmental variables. Opportunities for economic diversification and structural transformation will be identified and appropriate recommendations will be provided accordingly.

15.88 The contribution of the Subregional Office for Central Africa will reflect the priorities defined by the regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations in their efforts to advance post-conflict

recovery, regional integration and economic, social and environmental development. Of relevance will be the support for the implementation of the Douala Consensus and the consensual transport master plan for Central Africa and to the steering committee for the harmonization of regional economic communities in Central Africa. Moreover, the Office will assist member States in aligning the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 with national development frameworks and contribute to the operationalization of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

15.89 In addition to national statistics offices, partnerships and close collaboration will be pursued with United Nations agencies, through participation in the activities of the United Nations country teams, the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and the subregional coordination mechanism, and with the African Development Bank, the Bank of Central African States and the Central African States Development Bank.

Component 4

Subregional activities in East Africa

Objective of the Organization: To achieve structural transformation for inclusive and sustainable development in the East Africa subregion

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations in the East Africa subregion to develop national African Continental Free Trade Area strategies and implement policies conducive to the completion of the Area's goals of creating a single market for goods, services and the movement of persons in order to deepen the economic integration of the African continent, in accordance with the pan-African vision of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, enshrined in Agenda 2063

(a) Increased number of member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations that have adopted Area strategies and implemented policies conducive to the completion of the Area as a result of ECA technical support and advisory services

(b) Strengthened capacity of member States in the East Africa subregion, the regional economic communities and intergovernmental bodies to develop and implement development frameworks, including on the blue economy

(b) (i) Increased number of subregional initiatives designed or implemented by member States, the regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations
(ii) Increased number of policy and dialogue platforms in support of subregional development priorities in East Africa

Strategy

15.90 The responsibility for implementing the component lies with the Subregional Office for East Africa, which serves the following 14 countries: Burundi, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The Office also covers the East African Community, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, the Indian Ocean Commission and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.

15.91 The area of specialization of the Subregional Office for East Africa will be the deepening of regional integration in East Africa in the context of the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area, taking into account

other subregional mandates and priorities. The Office will implement its programme of work in close cooperation with member States, regional economic communities, intergovernmental organizations, various divisions of ECA and other stakeholders at all levels. Subregional initiatives, advisory services and tailored capacity-building interventions will be the vehicles through which the needs for assistance of member States and regional economic communities will be addressed. The diagnostic process will include dedicated high-level policy dialogues at both the national and subregional levels.

15.92 The implementation strategy will focus on, first, the use and application of methodologies, tools and guidelines developed by ECA in support of the African Continental Free Trade Area at the national and subregional levels; second, technical studies in support of the Area and regional integration agendas; third, the country profiles addressing structural transformation, employment, productivity and society (STEPS country profiles), policy analysis, specialized studies and advisory services aimed at promoting structural transformation and growth in the East Africa subregion; and, fourth, the use of tools developed by ECA such as its publication *Africa's Blue Economy: A Policy Handbook*. The contributions of the Subregional Office for East Africa will assist in the operationalization of key global, continental, subregional and national frameworks, including the Area, the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. In respect of the latter, the Office intends to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 8, 9, 14 and 17.

15.93 The Subregional Office for East Africa will carry out its work with a diversified array of stakeholder institutions, with a view to maximizing the influence and impact of the work of ECA at the national and subregional levels.

Component 5

Subregional activities in Southern Africa

Objective of the Organization: To achieve structural transformation through inclusive industrialization aimed at sustainable economic growth, and reducing poverty and inequality in the Southern Africa subregion

<i>Expected accomplishments of the secretariat</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
(a) Enhanced capacity of member States and regional economic communities in the Southern Africa subregion to promote and develop inclusive industrialization policies, national and regional plans and appropriate institutional frameworks in achieving economic development	(a) (i) Increased number of member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations that have initiated policies, strategies, programmes, activities and reforms on inclusive industrialization and reducing poverty and inequality in the Southern Africa subregion as a result of ECA support (ii) Increased policy discourse and consensus-building among key stakeholders, including member States and non-State institutions, with ECA technical support and advisory services on industrialization, and reduced poverty and inequality and overall sustainable development in Southern Africa
(b) Strengthened capacity of member States in the Southern Africa subregion, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to implement subregional development priorities, with due consideration to gender perspectives	(b) (i) Number of subregional initiatives designed or implemented by member States, COMESA, SADC and other subregional and intergovernmental organizations, with assistance from ECA, to promote subregional cooperation and integration, with due consideration to gender perspectives (ii) Number of policy dialogues and platforms in support of structural transformation in Southern Africa, with due consideration to gender perspectives

Strategy

15.94 The Subregional Office for Southern Africa, based in Lusaka, is responsible for the implementation of the component. The Office covers the following 11 member States: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. To enhance the capacity of member States and regional economic communities to promote industrialization, reduce poverty and inequality, it will work closely with the Macroeconomics and Governance Division, the Gender, Poverty, and Social Policy Division and other relevant ECA divisions in providing technical and advisory services to member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations in the areas of industrialization, poverty and inequality to ensure inclusive development in the subregion. Such initiatives will include generating key knowledge products, articulating key policy options and building policy consensus on inclusive development issues that would support member States in the economic transformation process. Furthermore, the Office will strengthen its ties and collaboration with regional economic communities in the subregion, namely, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), in support of their industrialization initiatives and strategies based on their key development priorities and programmes. It will also work with non-State actors such as the private sector, civil society, research institutions and universities to provide a deeper and informed understanding of the key issues, challenges and prospects of and opportunities for facilitating industrialization, closing the poverty and inequality gaps and enhancing economic transformation in Southern Africa.

15.95 The component will convene expert group meetings and policy dialogues and provide technical support and advisory services to member States, COMESA, SADC and other intergovernmental organizations and key stakeholders aimed at enhancing their capacity to design and implement key priority subregionally agreed initiatives and engage on strategic development and emerging issues relevant to the economic transformation of the subregion. This will include supporting programmes and interventions carried out under the subregional initiatives cluster, such as undertaking analytical work aimed at supporting the implementation of the social and economic development priorities of regional economic communities in the context of the subregional coordination mechanism, functional support for the work of United Nations country teams, member States and other key stakeholders, and the achievement of regionally and internationally agreed development goals, including Agenda 2063. The Subregional Office for Southern Africa will utilize forums such as sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts, policy dialogues and special events as platforms for raising awareness of and promoting these regional and global development commitments among member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations. In addition, the Office will engage Governments, regional economic communities, intergovernmental organizations and other key stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, in ensuring that national and regional development plans, priorities, agendas and initiatives are aligned with the goals contained in Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda. In respect of the latter, the Office aims to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 8, 9 and 17.

15.96 To enhance the effectiveness and impact of ECA interventions and activities in the subregion, the Subregional Office for Southern Africa will further strengthen existing partnerships and forge new ones with United Nations agencies, development partners, civil society, the private sector, universities, research organizations and think tanks operating in Southern Africa. An important element of the strategy is the focus on building and maintaining knowledge and information networks to harness information and disseminate it

to member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations. In this regard, the Office will continue to build and maintain an active presence in knowledge networks, such as the ECA knowledge4africa platform, as a strategy for disseminating knowledge to the wider policy audience. It will also continue to pursue close links with the thematic workspaces of key communities of practice as an effective way to engage with partner institutions and policy experts for continuous learning and the sharing of best practices.

Subprogramme 8 Economic development and planning

Objective of the Organization: To improve public sector management and development planning in support of member States' structural transformation

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States for better participatory development planning, including long-term visioning, sectoral policy design and planning and urban and regional planning

(a) (i) Increased number of member States adopting and applying appropriate planning approaches, policies and tools for the attainment of their strategic goals and objectives as a result of guidelines and recommendations emanating from the interventions of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

(ii) Increased number of participants who have responded to surveys acknowledging that they have significantly benefited from the training at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning on development planning, public administration and results-based management

(b) Strengthened capacity of member States to develop and adopt better approaches to economic policy formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation

(b) (i) Increased number of member States adopting new or better tools and approaches to economic policy formulation and management as a result of the recommendations of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

(ii) Increased number of participants acknowledging that they have benefited from the training activities at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning aimed at improving their work in economic policy formulation, implementation and evaluation, with a strong focus on gender

Strategy

15.97 The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, a subsidiary and training arm of ECA based in Dakar, is responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme. In the context of Africa's structural transformation agenda anchored to key development frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which member States are integrating into their development plans, the Institute's role in strengthening institutional and human capacities in African countries towards an accelerated continental transformation retains its importance and relevance and sets the tone for its direction. Strategically, the Institute seeks to contribute to the expansion of the capacity of African countries autonomously to deploy development planning tools to achieve their core goal of the structural transformation of their economies and societies. In particular, the Institute aims to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 17 and the realization of the aspirations set out in Agenda 2063.

15.98 To this end, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning will continue to invest heavily in the expansion of its capacity-development, advisory and policy dialogue programmes and activities targeted

at the mid-career and senior officials of African Governments, with special attention given to the next generation of younger professionals and women officials, together with other development agents. It will also pay close attention to the emerging demands of member States and, in particular, the priorities set out in the key development frameworks mentioned above, which are guiding development in Africa for the medium and long terms. The Institute's activities during the biennium will include comprehensive training and technical cooperation services for Governments and other relevant stakeholders, applied pedagogical research and the development of knowledge networks among stakeholders, in particular those relating to public sector performance in the region. It will continue its quest to become the premier African training centre in the areas of planning and public management through the creation and deployment of new initiatives addressing specific needs of member States.

15.99 In order to bridge the gap between policy research and knowledge delivery, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning will collaborate closely with the divisions and subregional offices of ECA and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system. It will continue to expand its global partnerships, including collaboration with African universities and think tanks, with a view to enhancing its capacity to deliver decentralized courses and master's degree programmes throughout Africa. Furthermore, online e-learning opportunities will be provided to member States in order to enhance programme scale, reach, presence and impact and to promote a culture of continuous learning and retooling. Opportunities for tailor-made capacity renewal and enhancement interventions will be explored, and efforts will be made to enhance collaboration among public sector managers and leaders and relevant stakeholders from private sector and civil society organizations. In all its offerings, the Institute will ensure that it reaches more women officials through the wider dissemination of its annual programme of training events, strongly encouraging member States to designate women officials to participate in those events, and also encouraging positive discrimination where necessary.

Subprogramme 9 Poverty, inequality and social policy

Objective of the Organization: To achieve inclusive and equitable sustainable human and social development in Africa

Expected accomplishments of the secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Enhanced capacity of member States to design, implement and monitor policies and strategies that address poverty and inequality

(a) Increased number of member States adopting ECA-advocated gender-sensitive policies, approaches and tools for reducing poverty and inequality

(b) Enhanced capacity of member States to develop, implement and monitor human and social development policies

(b) Increased number of member States adopting ECA-supported gender-sensitive policies, approaches and tools for human and social development

(c) Enhanced capacity of member States to design, implement and monitor urbanization policies, programmes and strategies

(c) Increased number of member States applying knowledge and information generated by ECA to design, implement and monitor urbanization policies in support of national development planning, with a focus on gender equality

Strategy

15.100 The responsibility for implementing this subprogramme rests with the Gender, Poverty and Social Policy Division. A strategic focus of the subprogramme will be placed on supporting and accelerating the achievement of the global vision for sustainable development as set out in the 2030 Agenda,

Agenda 2063 and its first ten-year implementation plan and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

15.101 A core objective of the subprogramme will be to support the design and implementation of appropriate national and subregional policies, programmes and strategies to achieve inclusive and equitable sustainable human and social development. More specifically, it will generate knowledge, tools and approaches as a think tank to enhance the capacity of member States to develop, implement and monitor policies to reduce poverty and inequality, promote social development and harness urbanization for inclusive and equitable growth. In doing so, it will establish and strengthen partnerships, synergies and collaboration within ECA and with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, international organizations, regional economic communities, think tanks, academic institutions, civil society and the private sector.

15.102 As an important element of the strategy of the Gender, Poverty and Social Policy Division to reduce poverty and address inequality on the continent, the research and analytical work based on empirical data will support the design of appropriate national and subregional policies on, among other things, employment, with specific reference to young people and women, adequate social protection and investment. In addition, the subprogramme will develop monitoring tools to support informed policy decisions by member States. This will be complemented by a strategic focus on inequality in all its facets and its link to inclusive and sustainable growth, and further support member States in implementing the related goals, targets and indicators.

15.103 The subprogramme will also focus on issues relating to human and social development, including population dynamics, strategically guided by regional and global commitments. Policy research, the documentation of best practices and knowledge-sharing will be undertaken to support member States in designing, implementing and reviewing human and social policies and strategies. The convening role of ECA will be emphasized, in particular with regard to promoting regional cooperation and consensus-building with respect to accelerating the implementation of international and regional commitments.

15.104 The subprogramme will focus on strengthening the capacity of member States to mainstream urbanization into their national development planning as an interconnected megatrend with implications throughout the various elements of development and structural transformation. To that end, it will develop evidence, knowledge and consensus on the role of urbanization as a driving force of inclusive growth. This will include the development of policy knowledge, tools and guidelines to analyse the role of sustainable urbanization in national and regional growth and development, mainstream it into national development planning, and ensure its accurate monitoring through robust data and statistics. This work will take into account the new global urban agenda that emerged during the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016. The subprogramme will also focus on strengthening urbanization for informed decision-making and improved planning by working with relevant national stakeholders. In particular, it will support member States in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 11 and its related targets and indicators.

Annex

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

S-21/2	Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and 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
58/220	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries
58/269	Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change
59/228	Activities undertaken during the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, preparations for the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/222	United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development
61/234	Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa
64/215	Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty
64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
64/237	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
65/214	Human rights and extreme poverty
65/240	Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of the follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
65/274	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
65/280	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020
66/130	Women and political participation
66/137	United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training
66/224	People's empowerment and development

- 67/226 Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
- 68/145 Strengthening collaboration on child protection within the United Nations system
- 68/225 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
- 68/238 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
- 69/232 Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
- 69/313 Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development
- 70/1 Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- 70/153 Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
- 70/155 The right to development
- 70/159 Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
- 70/184 Information and communications technologies for development
- 70/187 International trade and development
- 70/192 Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
- 70/198 Agricultural technology for sustainable development
- 70/201 Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
- 70/211 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
- 70/215 Development cooperation with middle-income countries
- 70/218 Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017)
- 71/220 Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea
- 70/224 Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners
- 71/242 Industrial development cooperation

- 71/244 South-South cooperation
- 71/289 Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie
- 71/315 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
- 72/169 Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
- 72/231 Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
- 72/234 Women in development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2017/9 Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
- 2017/28 Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

- 748 (XXVIII) Population, family and sustainable development
- 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
- 928 (XLVIII) Implementing Agenda 2063: planning, mobilizing and financing for development
- 929 (XLVIII) Third International Conference on Financing for Development
- 937 (XLIX) Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 into national strategic frameworks, action plans and programmes
- 938 (XLIX) Integrated reporting and follow-up on sustainable development
- 939 (XLIX) Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development
- 941 (XLIX) Organization of an annual African regional review of progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on Information Society

Subprogramme 1

Macroeconomics and governance

General Assembly resolutions

- 48/180 Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development
- 51/191 United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions
- 54/128 Action against corruption
- 54/197 Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries

58/4	United Nations Convention against Corruption
60/34	Public administration and development
64/116	The rule of law at the national and international levels
65/123	Cooperation between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union
65/146	Innovative mechanisms of financing for development
65/169	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the sources of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
65/286	Implementing the smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries
65/313	Follow-up to the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development
65/314	Modalities for the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development
66/209	Promoting the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions
66/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
66/256	The United Nations in global governance
70/188	International financial system and development
70/190	
71/36	Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities
71/216	External debt sustainability and development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2005/3	Public administration and development
2008/18	Promoting full employment and decent work for all
2009/25	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime
2014/11	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

862 (XLII)	Enhancing domestic resource mobilization
865 (XLII)	Global financial and economic crisis
876 (XLIII)	Establishment of African financial institutions
879 (XLIV)	Governing development in Africa: the role of the State in economic transformation
896 (XLV)	Illicit financial flows from Africa

- 916 (XLVII) Illicit financial flows
- 935 (XLVIII) Least developed countries in Africa

Subprogramme 2
Regional integration and trade

General Assembly resolutions

- 64/198 Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Life”, 2005–2015
- 65/151 International Year of Sustainable Energy for All
- 70/115 Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-eighth session
- 70/293 Third industrial development decade for Africa (2016–2025)
- 71/320 New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support
- 70/204 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- 72/205 Commodities

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2011/12 Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar
- 2017/11 Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

- 819 (XXXI) Promotion of energy resources development and utilization in Africa
- 847 (XL) Aid for trade
- 867 (XLIII) Assessment of progress on regional integration in Africa
- 891 (XLV) Accelerating regional integration and boosting intra-African trade
- 907 (XLVI) Industrialization for an emerging Africa
- 913 (XLVII) Role of renewable energy in Africa’s industrialization and economic transformation
- 914 (XLVII) African regional integration index
- 922 (XLVII) Industrialization for inclusive and transformative development in Africa
- 934 (XLVIII) Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014 – 2024
- [2018 resolution on the African Continental Free Trade Area to be added]*

Subprogramme 3 **Private sector development and finance**

General Assembly resolutions

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 64/193 | Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development) |
| 65/146 | Innovative mechanisms of financing for development |
| 65/314 | Modalities for the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development |
| 66/195 | Agricultural technology for development |
| 67/215 | Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy |
| 70/192 | Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development |
| 70/198 | Agricultural technology for sustainable development |
| 72/224 | Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all |
| 72/238 | Agriculture development, food security and nutrition |
| 72/271 | Improving global road safety |

Economic and Social Council resolutions

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| 2004/64 | International Conference on Financing for Development |
| 2014/10 | Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development |

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

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|-------------|---|
| 819 (XXXI) | Promotion of energy resources development and utilization in Africa |
| 877 (XLIII) | Towards realizing a food-secure Africa |
| 921 (XLVII) | Agricultural transformation for an industrialized Africa |

Subprogramme 4 **Data and statistics**

General Assembly resolutions

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|--------|---|
| 68/261 | Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics |
| 69/266 | A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development |
| 69/282 | World Statistics Day |
| 70/1 | Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development |

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2013/21 Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
 2015/10 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

- 849 (XL) Statistics and statistical capacity-building in Africa
 882 (XLIV) Implementation of the African Charter on Statistics and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
 911 (XLVI) Statistics and statistical development
 931 (XLVIII) Data revolution and statistical development

Subprogramme 5**Climate change, environment and natural resources management***General Assembly resolutions*

- 62/8 Overview of United Nations activities relating to climate change
 64/201 United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020)
 64/206 Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
 64/211 Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures
 65/158 International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
 69/288 Comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States
 72/217 Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
 72/219 Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
 72/220 Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
 72/228 Science, technology and innovation for development

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change decisions

- 1/CP.21 Adoption of the Paris Agreement

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2017/21 Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
 2017/22 Science, technology and innovation for development

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

- 758 (XXVIII) The role of cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems 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
- 800 (XXX) Strategy and Action Plan for Water Resources Assessment, Development and Management in Africa
- 812 (XXXI) Implementation of the African Information Society Initiative
- 817 (XXXI) African Regional Conference on Science and Technology
- 818 (XXXI) Promotion of mineral resources development and utilization in Africa
- 884 (XLIV) Climate change and sustainable development in Africa
- 887 (XLIV) Enhancing science and technology for development in Africa
- 901 (XLV) Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development Promoting an innovation society for Africa's social and economic transformation
- 919 (XLVII) Green economy and structural transformation in Africa
- 930 (XLVIII) Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

Subprogramme 6

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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
- 65/187 Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women
- 65/189 International Widows' Day
- 65/190 Trafficking in women and girls
- 66/130 Women and political participation
- 70/130 Violence against women migrant workers
- 70/131 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- 70/133 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

- 70/176 Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
- 72/148 Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas
- 72/154 The girl child

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
- 2009/13 Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
- 2011/5 The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women
- 2017/9 Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

- 915 (XLVII) New continent-wide initiative on gender equality and women's empowerment

Subprogramme 7
Subregional activities for development

General Assembly resolutions

- 61/51 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community
- 61/234 Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2011/7 Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
- 2011/43 Support to the Republic of South Sudan

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 adopted by the Ministerial Follow-up Committee at its first meeting)
- 874 (XLIII) Strengthening the subregional offices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
- 849 (XL) Statistics and statistical capacity-building in Africa
- 922 (XLVII) Industrialization for inclusive and transformative development in Africa
- 917 (XLVII) Country profiles
- [2018 resolution on the African Continental Free Trade Area to be added]*

Subprogramme 8
Economic development and planning

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2011/13 African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

- 799 (XXX) Promoting human development in Africa
- 851 (XL) African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- 875 (XLIII) Repositioning of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- 908 (XLVI) Refocusing and recalibrating the Economic Commission for Africa to support Africa's structural transformation
- 942 (XLIX) African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Subprogramme 9
Poverty, inequality and social policy

General Assembly resolutions

- 64/134 Proclamation of 2010 as the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding
- 65/234 Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014
- 65/267 Organization of the High-level Meeting on Youth
- 65/312 Outcome document of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding
- 68/3 Outcome document of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond
- 70/126 Promoting social integration through social inclusion

70/210	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)
70/218	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017)
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
71/237	International migration and development
71/162	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
71/256	New Urban Agenda
72/233	Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017)
72/144	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
72/143	Cooperatives in social development
72/146	Policies and programmes involving youth
72/179	Protection of migrants

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2001/42	Global campaign for poverty eradication
2004/58	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
2007/27	Supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond
2014/5	Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all
2017/11	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

748 (XXVIII)	Population, family and sustainable development
909 (XLVI)	Realizing and harnessing the demographic dividend in Africa
940 (XLIX)	International migration in Africa