



General Assembly

Distr.: General
18 May 2021

Original: English

Seventy-sixth session

Item 140 of the preliminary list*

Proposed programme budget for 2022

Proposed programme budget for 2022

Part V

Regional cooperation for development

Section 23

Regular programme of technical cooperation**

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Overview	2
Overall orientation	2
Overview of resources for the regular budget	7
I. Sectoral advisory services	9
1. Economic and social affairs	9
2. Trade and development	18
3. Human settlements	24
4. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	28
5. Human rights	32
6. Humanitarian assistance	36
II. Regional and subregional advisory services	41
7. Economic and social development in Africa	41
8. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	47
9. Economic development in Europe	56
10. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	64
11. Economic and social development in Western Asia	72

* A/76/50.

** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution 72/266 A, the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly.



Overview

Overall orientation

- 23.1 The regular programme of technical cooperation, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 58 (I) in 1946, serves to support developing countries, least developed countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict in their capacity development efforts. Currently, those efforts are geared towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, and the outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits. The programme's broad objective is to support and advance processes aimed at developing the capacity of Governments, through both individuals and institutions, to formulate and implement policies for sustainable economic and social development. The sharing of experiences across countries and regions, South-South cooperation, the use of national expertise from the beneficiary countries to the extent possible and the building of knowledge networks to facilitate continued exchange and assistance and promote sustainability are characteristic of the programme.
- 23.2 The programme enables the Secretariat to offer Member States access to the diverse global and regional specialized development expertise and knowledge readily available within the programme's implementing entities: the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the five regional commissions (the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
- 23.3 The capacity development activities of the implementing entities draw substantively from their normative and analytical work and respond to the policy guidance and programmes of action agreed by Member States through the intergovernmental mechanisms. This enables developing countries to benefit from both the knowledge acquired through that work and from the experiences of different geographic regions, allowing for the sharing and exchange of innovative and good practices. Of equal importance is the contribution that the capacity development work brings to the normative and analytical activities and, ultimately, to the support provided to the intergovernmental dialogue.
- 23.4 The defining feature of the programme is that it is demand-driven, responding to an expressed need by Member States for capacity development support. At the same time, in order to ensure that services complement and promote the overall strategic priorities of the implementing entities, they cannot be delivered solely on an ad hoc basis, but rather must be part of more complex programmatic approaches based on a thorough understanding and appreciation of national needs.
- 23.5 Member States have recognized that part of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is the adoption of new, transformative and innovative approaches to integrate sustainability into national development planning, policies, budgets, law, institutions and monitoring and accountability frameworks. Doing so will require considerable individual, institutional, analytical and statistical capacities to address the complexity and cross-cutting nature of the sustainable development challenges in a coherent and integrated fashion. While countries have made important strides in some of these areas, the challenges remain enormous. For this reason, capacity development is a central requirement to advancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.
- 23.6 The devastating effect of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic is a challenge to hard-won development gains and hamper progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The agile modality of the programme allows the implementing entities, when applicable, to support Member States in designing response measures to mitigate the adverse effects of the COVID-19 crisis for a sustainable and inclusive recovery. The programme will, inter alia, provide policy advice,

facilitate the exchange of information, scientific knowledge and best practices and provide capacity development while increasingly adopting new and innovative approaches, including virtual training sessions and meetings.

- 23.7 In its resolution [71/243](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, at the request of national Governments, to improve their support to the building, development and strengthening of national capacities, to support development results at the country level and to promote national ownership and leadership, in line with national development policies, plans and priorities, and to support countries in the implementation of, follow-up to and reporting on internationally agreed development goals, particularly by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, key functional areas for capacity development activities that the United Nations development system is best qualified to perform were identified through the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, including evidence-based, integrated policy advice; normative support; support for national institutional and statistical capacities; assisting Governments in leveraging partnerships; support for South-South, North-South, triangular and international cooperation; technical assistance; and direct programme support. The programme continues to be an important source of complementary technical assistance, enabling the Organization to respond to specific requests for capacity development on issues that United Nations entities are mandated to address, but that may fall outside the established priorities of the voluntarily financed programmes and the expertise of United Nations country teams. It therefore provides a vehicle through which countries can harness the expertise that exists within the United Nations development system, especially non-resident entities, in support of the wider set of challenges that they face in implementing the Goals. The ability of the programme to respond flexibly and on short notice to specific requests of developing countries for small-scale but urgent requirements, as defined by them, to enable countries to forge common responses and approaches to address issues affecting countries with geographically shared boundaries or facing similar situations and to exchange and transfer new knowledge, skills and technologies differentiates it from other technical cooperation support available within the United Nations system.
- 23.8 The strategic use of the resources of the programme is becoming more defined within the overall capacity-development strategy of the respective implementing agencies and is used complementarily to other development funds, including the United Nations Development Account and extrabudgetary resources, which optimizes its impact through strengthened linkages and follow-through. Some entities have developed integrated working plans for their capacity development activities to promote greater synergy across themes, as well as regional and in-country support.
- 23.9 Global and regional entities of the Secretariat implementing activities under the programme coordinate those activities through established internal mechanisms. The Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs, the main focus of which is the harmonization of its members' programmes, helps to achieve a rational division of labour and complementarity between the global and regional entities by promoting programmatic coordination and identifying synergies for operational work. At another level, the engagement of implementing entities within the United Nations Sustainable Development Group brings about greater awareness by a larger group of entities of the specific expertise and operational strengths available in the United Nations system, thereby increasing potential cooperation to implement projects and undertake operational work at the country level, and improving system-wide coherence in the context of relevant country processes and cooperation frameworks.
- 23.10 The implementing entities of the programme are all non-resident agencies. As such, they engage with the Resident Coordinator and resident agencies to maximize the impact of country-level development work. Such cooperation enables access to up-to-date information on national development priorities and better positioning in the broader development cooperation environment. For resident agencies, it enables access to the knowledge and expertise of non-resident agencies. This cooperation can include joint programming, including through the common country assessment,

the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the poverty reduction strategy paper process, as well as joint needs assessments and, where appropriate, joint fundraising.

- 23.11 Many non-resident agencies have entered into institutional cooperation agreements with resident agencies, often in the form of memorandums of understanding. Some Resident Coordinators have a dedicated liaison officer to engage with non-resident agencies. There has been improvement in non-resident agency/resident agency cooperation in terms of better communication and coordination, including through increased awareness of each other's mandates, participation in knowledge networking and better advance planning by the non-resident agencies when undertaking country missions by directly engaging with the resident coordination offices and resident agencies on country-level work. The development and adoption of the standard operating procedures for countries wishing to adopt the "Delivering as one" approach is an important milestone in providing concrete, flexible solutions for United Nations country teams that are in line with the reform agenda, as formulated in the resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review.
- 23.12 Cooperation with partners within the broader development assistance community, including the Bretton Woods institutions, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), regional development banks and other regional organizations will continue to be pursued as partners work together to align with and improve coherence of development priorities among country clusters (least developed countries/landlocked developing countries/small island developing States), within regional and subregional groupings, and at the country level for greater impact of the programme's activities in the field.
- 23.13 The overarching objective that guides the programming of the resources allocated to individual entities under the programme and the overall strategy and criteria followed for implementation are:
- (a) **Objective.** The objective to which each subprogramme of the entities of the regular programme for technical cooperation contributes can be found in the relevant fascicle of the proposed programme plan for 2022 (A/76/6), for each implementing entity;
 - (b) **Strategy.** The strategy to promote the above objective consists of:
 - (i) Responding to the requests of Governments for urgent advice on policy-related issues;
 - (ii) Providing Governments with specific advice on sectoral matters relevant to their development strategies and programmes;
 - (iii) Assisting Governments in the formulation or evaluation of programmes and projects leading to the enhancement of national programmes;
 - (iv) Developing networks of experts and practitioners in the respective sectoral areas to facilitate information-sharing, synergies and potential collaboration, especially through information and communications technology (ICT), workshops and seminars;
 - (c) **Criteria.** The following criteria are relevant to all implementing entities of the programme:
 - (i) Activities should be responsive primarily to the requests of developing countries and be of a short-term nature (i.e., conceived and implemented within less than two calendar years); longer-term initiatives that require a phased approach and that build on knowledge acquired through previous interventions may continue, pending the mobilization of external resources;
 - (ii) Activities should fall within one of the priority areas of the implementing entity as mandated by its governing body, and the entity should play a demonstrable leadership role in normative and analytical functions relating to the activities;
 - (iii) Activities should build capacity in developing countries, including for meeting treaty and related normative obligations and, through the sharing of experience gained at the country level, enrich the analytical functions of the implementing entity for the benefit of all Member States;

- (iv) Activities that aid in the preparation of specialized components of a country's development strategy or that help to prepare requests for larger-scale funding from other sources are encouraged.
- 23.14 Modalities used for the delivery of technical cooperation are intended to be flexible, utilizing those best suited to the specific objective being pursued, including but not limited to advisers, consultants, training, fellowships, distance learning, toolkits, knowledge networks and field projects.
- 23.15 In line with General Assembly resolution [2514 \(XXIV\)](#) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1434 (XLVII), activities financed under the present budget section will continue to focus on short-term advisory services, training and field projects, as outlined below. Activities will be based on needs expressed by Member States and by regional and subregional cooperation groups, either at the request of a State or as guided by the intergovernmental process, bearing in mind the criteria set forth for the purposes and uses of the programme.

Short-term advisory services

- 23.16 Advisory services ensure the provision of high-level technical expertise, the transfer of knowledge from global and regional entities to Governments on policy-related issues and development strategies and the formulation, assessment or evaluation of projects and programmes. The core of the programme is built around regional and interregional advisers who are specialists in both capacity development and in the substantive knowledge of the subprogramme. These advisers represent the critical interface between the countries and the implementing entities, facilitating country-level access to the expertise of the Organization. The services are often provided through the modality of advisory missions, which are planned, implemented and followed up through mechanisms utilizing ICT. Advisory missions often lead to the formulation of technical cooperation projects, implemented either by a Government or in partnership with a United Nations entity. Advisory missions also lead to United Nations Development Account projects, providing a natural platform to pursue longer-term and sustainable support to the countries. This serves to enhance the multiplier effect and the longer-term impact of the mission. Advisory missions also provide technical support, including monitoring and evaluation, to nationally executed programmes, thereby ensuring that programme implementation is consistent with the outcomes of United Nations conferences.
- 23.17 To ensure that the pool of interregional/regional advisers represents the highest calibre of technical skills and knowledge, all implementing entities of the programme have committed to updating their advisory capacities so as to be able to replace advisers as needed to ensure that they have the best skills and knowledge to respond to the changing needs of Member States. Extensions are reviewed on an annual basis by senior-level departmental panels, and include a review of the advisory services provided during the past period and an examination of a results-based workplan, which is fully integrated within the subprogramme's technical cooperation programme, for the forthcoming period. While there is an annual review of the advisory skills needed during the next period, the positions are automatically redefined at the five-year mark to better respond to the changing needs of countries and to address new and emerging concerns. Doing so may result in a total change of competencies and skills or the redefinition of the positions' sectoral focus to address a specific technical area, for example, global geospatial information management.
- 23.18 In line with past intergovernmental guidance, the implementing entities have taken steps to utilize complementary mechanisms for the provision of advisory services, including the recruitment of short-term advisers who respond to very specific, distinct assignments of a limited duration, as well as consultancy assignments, in which national and regional expertise are drawn upon, in particular when addressing issues that are country-specific and for which expert knowledge of national or regional issues is fundamental in ensuring the most relevant and targeted support. The entities also rely on national or regional institutions, in particular in the context of national workshops, which ensures the transfer of local knowledge and expertise and promotes local follow-up actions.

Field projects

- 23.19 Field projects provide a link between research and analysis that is based on implementation experiences and provide opportunities to test-drive policy or other normative recommendations on a small scale in which the impact can be quickly and closely gauged. The projects are designed in response to demands by Member States regarding a clearly articulated need, while simultaneously reflecting programmatic and subprogramme priorities. They are longer-term initiatives and are often supplemented by extrabudgetary resources or the United Nations Development Account in order to scale up their activities. Such projects may be country-based but can also be interregional or subregional.

Training

- 23.20 Training is aimed at building knowledge and skills that will contribute to strengthening national capacity for policy development and the effective implementation of national policies. Training is often conducted through seminars and workshops, as well as through the provision of short-term fellowships, which foster more in-depth reviews and opportunities for learning. The exchange of good practices and South-South cooperation are consistently fostered. The main consideration guiding the training conducted under the programme is that the topics should play a catalytic role in the development process and should contribute to linking local needs and conditions with the follow up of major conferences. Even where the organizing entity is a global one, the participation of the relevant regional commissions is encouraged in the interest of sustainability and continued regional support after the event.
- 23.21 Training is undertaken in response to an identified capacity gap in one or more countries and at the request of Member States. Interregional advisers, staff and/or consultants may lead and participate in seminars and workshops by developing training modules, facilitating discussions and providing hands-on training. Seminars and workshops are held at the subnational, national and regional levels.

Outreach to Member States

- 23.22 The implementing entities advocate their expertise in specific areas and topics through their normative and analytical work. Member States provide guidance through the intergovernmental processes on prioritization of such topics, including which areas require further analytical work and knowledge products, as well as capacity development to address their priority needs. On the basis of that guidance, the implementing entities develop their capacity development portfolio, including e-learning courses, training programmes, tools and other online platforms to help Member States to increase their institutional capacity and to advance knowledge-sharing, including through South-South cooperation.
- 23.23 The continuing dialogue between implementing entities and Member States, in particular in the context of legislative or other meetings, ensures awareness by the respective entities of the most pressing needs and by the Member States of the available expertise. The participation of the implementing entities in the common country assessment process and the formulation or review of United Nations sustainable development cooperation frameworks have further enhanced the understanding of the priority concerns of Member States and of how best the implementing entities can support Member States in building on the locally available expertise and knowledge of the United Nations country teams.
- 23.24 The implementing entities provide guidance on the capacity development products and services and on how Member States can request assistance through reports to their governing bodies, during substantive meetings as well as on their websites, which also provide guidance to them on how to request capacity development assistance. Requests for assistance are received either (a) through direct communication from the countries or from the resident coordinator; (b) by a demand expressed through workshops or seminars, where the need for future interventions, or follow-up activities are planned; or (c) by a demand expressed through the functional commissions, where the need to strengthen countries' knowledge in specific areas is articulated. The relevant entities analyse the

requests and determine how best to respond to them, including whether such requests for services are within their mandated area of expertise, whether the services can be carried out within the coming period and the relevant source of funding to support that action.

Alignment and complementarity of the regular programme of technical cooperation and the United Nations Development Account

- 23.25 Implementing entities have been increasingly working towards strengthening the linkages between the activities of the regular programme of technical cooperation and the United Nations Development Account, as well as extrabudgetary resources, to create multiplier effects that contribute to longer-term sustained development results. Some entities have developed integrated workplans for their capacity development activities to promote greater synergy across themes, as well as regional and in-country support, drawing on both funding sources. This strategic planning of the resources utilized in these important capacity development programmes optimizes its impact through strengthened linkages and ensures that duplication of work is avoided by the implementing entities.
- 23.26 Entities may link pilot activities supported by the regular programme of technical cooperation with the United Nations Development Account and extrabudgetary resources. For example, advisory missions undertaken under the regular programme of technical cooperation may lead to the establishment of United Nations Development Account projects that provide a natural platform to pursue longer-term and sustainable support to countries. This serves to enhance the multiplier effects that contribute to longer-term, sustained impact.

Overview of resources for the regular budget

- 23.27 As reflected in tables 23.1 and 23.2, the overall resources proposed for 2022 amount to \$36,535,400 before recosting, reflecting a net increase of \$828,700, or 2.3 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2021. Resource changes result from two factors, namely: (a) technical adjustments; and (b) other changes. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 23.1

Evolution of financial resources by component, programme and main category of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes					2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
I. Sectoral advisory services								
1. Economic and social affairs	7 989.6	8 364.4	–	–	581.5	581.5	7.0	8 945.9
2. Trade and development	1 455.2	1 437.1	–	–	100.0	100.0	7.0	1 537.1
3. Human settlements	1 147.6	1 028.9	–	–	71.5	71.5	6.9	1 100.4
4. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	968.2	933.9	–	–	65.0	65.0	7.0	998.9
5. Human rights	2 193.4	2 267.5	–	–	157.7	157.7	7.0	2 425.2
6. Humanitarian assistance	685.8	640.0	–	–	44.5	44.5	7.0	684.5
Subtotal I	14 439.8	14 671.8	–	–	1 020.2	1 020.2	7.0	15 692.0

Part V Regional cooperation for development

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes				2022 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
II. Regional and subregional advisory services								
1. Economic and social development in Africa	7 355.2	7 140.6	–	–	496.5	496.5	7.0	7 637.1
2. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	3 442.5	3 211.5	–	–	223.3	223.3	7.0	3 434.8
3. Economic development in Europe	2 059.3	2 103.3	–	–	146.2	146.2	7.0	2 249.5
4. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	4 215.4	3 720.8	–	–	258.7	258.7	7.0	3 979.5
5. Economic and social development in Western Asia	3 468.3	4 858.7	(1 546.5)	–	230.3	(1 316.2)	(27.1)	3 542.5
Subtotal II	20 540.7	21 034.9	(1 546.5)	–	1 355.0	(191.5)	(0.9)	20 843.4
Total	34 980.5	35 706.7	(1 546.5)	–	2 375.2	828.7	2.3	36 535.4

Table 23.2
Requirements by budget class
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Budget class	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes		2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	16 129.9	20 298.3	(85.6)	(0.4)	20 212.7
Consultants	8 602.3	3 000.6	2 067.6	68.9	5 068.2
Experts	328.3	–	–	–	–
Travel of representatives	0.5	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	611.1	2 100.1	(110.9)	5.3)	1 989.2
Contractual services	1 942.2	693.5	486.4	70.1	1 179.9
General operating expenses	1 111.2	538.1	(57.9)	10.8)	480.2
Supplies and materials	57.4	2.3	(1.7)	(73.9)	0.6
Furniture and equipment	446.6	1.0	12.5	1 250.0	13.5
Grants and contributions	5 752.8	9 072.8	(1 481.7)	(16.3)	7 591.1
Other	(1.8)	–	–	–	–
Total	34 980.5	35 706.7	828.7	2.3	36 535.4

Figure 23.I
Distribution of proposed resources for 2022 by implementing entity

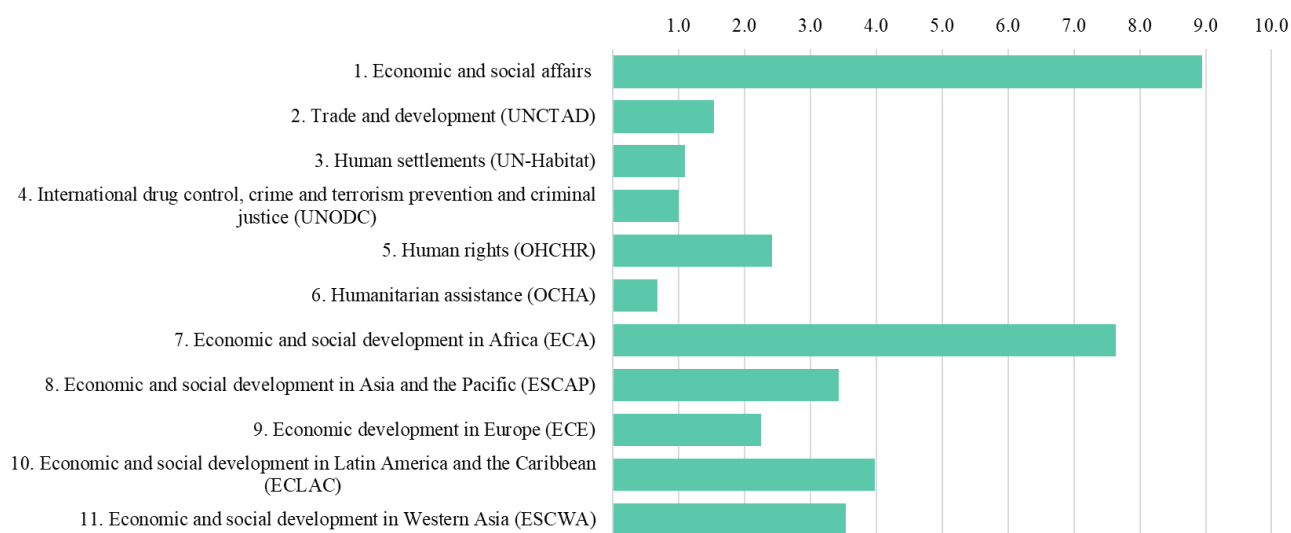


Figure 23.II
Distribution of proposed resources for 2022 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)



I. Sectoral advisory services

1. Economic and social affairs

A. Programmatic activities delivered through the regular programme of technical cooperation

23.28 The activities under economic and social affairs are implemented by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. More specifically, the Department’s activities under the regular programme of technical cooperation will provide support for formulating viable national strategies, policies and

programmes that integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other relevant policy frameworks, in particular in relation to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals. In 2022, the Department will focus in particular on assisting countries in recovering better from the COVID-19 pandemic: (a) by integrating national COVID-19 response plans into coherent, integrated, evidence-based policy and planning frameworks for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda; (b) by building effective and accountable institutions for inclusive and participatory decision-making processes to support sustainable development; and (c) by strengthening national technical capacities to mobilize the means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda. The Department will do so through capacity-development support focused on strengthening national capacities for policy analysis; mainstreaming sustainable development; data and statistics; integrated monitoring, evaluation and review; stakeholder engagement; service delivery; national and international resource mobilization; and partnerships. The Department will pursue its capacity-development goals and objectives by working closely with the five regional commissions and other partners, including the United Nations country teams and resident coordinators, building on complementarity. The Department will continue to give priority to the needs of the least developed countries, small island developing States, countries emerging from conflict and other countries with special needs, such as post-conflict and landlocked developing countries.

Subprogrammes providing assistance to Member States through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.29 The above comprehensive programmatic activities are implemented under the following subprogrammes of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs: subprogramme 2: Inclusive social development; subprogramme 3: Sustainable development; subprogramme 4: Statistics; subprogramme 5: Population; subprogramme 6: Economic analysis and policy; subprogramme 7: Public institutions and digital government; subprogramme 8: Sustainable forest management; and subprogramme 9: Financing for sustainable development.
- 23.30 In implementing those activities, the regular programme of technical cooperation contributes to the objectives and expected results of the above subprogrammes and complements their respective strategies and deliverables, which can be found in the relevant paragraphs in the proposed budget report (A/76/6 (Sect. 9)).

Outreach and dissemination of guidelines to Member States on the opportunities for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.31 In line with the demand-driven nature of the regular programme of technical cooperation, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs raises awareness of the opportunities for developing countries to gain access to assistance from the regular programme of technical cooperation resources, by word of mouth or in face-to-face meetings with government officials (including permanent representatives) from developing countries in the context of intergovernmental meetings, conferences and departmental workshops. Those informal settings are better suited to make an initial assessment of a country's needs and to try to match them with in-house expertise.
- 23.32 The programme routinely briefs Member States on its capacity-development programme during the annual sessions of its functional commissions and seeks the views of Member States on the most pressing topics that require support. The views expressed by Member States in such legislative meetings inform the analytical work of the programme, which is then further developed into capacity-development support. The programme organizes global, regional and subregional workshops on emerging issues identified through those processes. For example, in 2020, the programme organized a workshop for a sub-Saharan African country on debt management to address the growing uncertainties regarding the debt distress in the region.
- 23.33 A new initiative that started in 2020 was a systematic engagement with the resident coordinator system, reaching out to the resident coordinators offices to support and complement the United Nations country teams in their capacity-development efforts.

Response provided to Member States' requests for support in 2020

- 23.34 In 2020, subprogramme 3: Sustainable development received a request to support the National Planning Commission of Namibia in building the capacity of key staff members for the formulation, review and monitoring of national sustainable development policies in alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The subprogramme consulted with the Resident Coordinator, in order to align its activities with the United Nations plans. It also engaged with subprogramme 7: Public institutions and digital government, and subprogramme 6: Economic analysis and policy, as well as with ECA and Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Namibia. A series of workshop sessions was developed, covering the following topics: policy development to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, institutional arrangements for policy coherence, innovation and ICT for public service delivery, integrated policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation of policy coherence. Those themes were delivered in a three-day workshop in Windhoek, with the virtual participation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and international resource persons, attended by the Director General of the National Planning Commission and the First Lady of Namibia. While the workshop, in its hybrid format, was successful, it was agreed with the Commission that follow-up activities, including an in-person workshop in Namibia and a study tour by government officials to experience the good practices of other countries, would be required.
- 23.35 The work contributed to increased integration of the Sustainable Development Goals into inclusive national planning processes, policies and strategies, by strengthening the technical skills of officials from the National Planning Commission in policy processes, an expected result of subprogramme 3 reflected in the section related to strategy in the proposed programme budget for 2022 ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 9\)](#)).

Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2022**Capacity-building for the design and implementation of national policies and programmes for the social inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups to enhance governance systems**

- 23.36 Subprogramme 2: Inclusive social development, will continue to support developing countries to enhance their capacity to develop and implement policy and programme frameworks aimed at improving the situation of vulnerable and marginalized social groups who suffer disproportionately from the COVID-19 pandemic, in order to leave no one behind. The subprogramme anticipates that there will be additional requests for country-level support for capacity-building in policy development in areas such as ageing, disability, family, indigenous peoples, young people, social protection, social cooperatives and sport for development, among others.
- 23.37 In response to that anticipated request in 2022, the subprogramme will implement capacity-building activities for developing countries on the design and implementation of national policies and programmes for the social inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as persons with disabilities, in the framework of the internationally agreed plans and programmes of action and conventions for sustainable development, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- 23.38 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to effective social protection systems through enhanced governance systems, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 9 and the related performance measure of increased usage of online platforms on governance and management of national social protection systems by government officials to expand knowledge exchange and sharing of good practices, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 9\)](#) and table 23.3 below).

Table 23.3
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) ^a	2022 (planned)
–	Increased capacity of 137 government officials in management of social protection	Increased capacity of 185 officials in management and governance of social protection	Increased capacity of an additional 170 officials in management and governance of social protection	Increased usage of online platforms on governance and management of national social protection systems by government officials to expand knowledge exchange and sharing of good practices

^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Joint capacity-building to assist the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda into national development plans, strategies and policies

- 23.39 Subprogramme 3: Sustainable development, will continue to respond to requests by developing countries for support in mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda into national development plans, strategies and policies. Those plans, strategies and policies could either be sectoral – for example, in the areas of sustainable energy, water, climate change, transport, ocean or micro-, small or medium-sized enterprises – or cross-cutting, for example, on stakeholder engagement, partnership building, or strengthening of the role of science, technology and innovation. The advisory services will be tailored to the specific needs of the country or group of countries. Priority will be given to countries in special situations, such as the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, countries in Africa, economies in transition and small island developing States. Responses to such requests will be analysed with respect to the expertise and resources available in the subprogramme. The analysis typically includes consultations with the respective resident coordinator, the United Nations Development Programme country team and other United Nations entities, including the regional commissions, so that a comprehensive and consolidated plan of action can be devised.
- 23.40 For example, the subprogramme has received requests from a country in Central Asia for development support for an urbanization strategy and from a country in Africa for the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda into the national development strategy. A request from a country in South Asia for support with the national implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6 was also received. Customized support will be developed for each of the requests in 2022. For the country from Central Asia, the subprogramme will, in coordination with UN-Habitat, the regional commissions and the Resident Coordinator, provide services through the recruitment of an international expert on urban strategies, to be located in the country. For the request from South Asia, the subprogramme will work with UN-Water, the interagency body on Goal 6, and the Resident Coordinator, to develop a response in line with the recently developed UN-Water offer for capacity-building to United Nations country teams and resident coordinators. It is also anticipated to further develop sectoral capacity-building programmes for government experts from the line ministries in the areas of water, oceans and energy to be implemented in 2022. Those three topics will be the focus of a number of global intergovernmental meetings in 2021, 2022 and 2023, and it is expected that this focus will generate momentum for country demand.
- 23.41 The expected responses in 2022 would contribute to an increased number of actions and initiatives taken by Member States and other stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

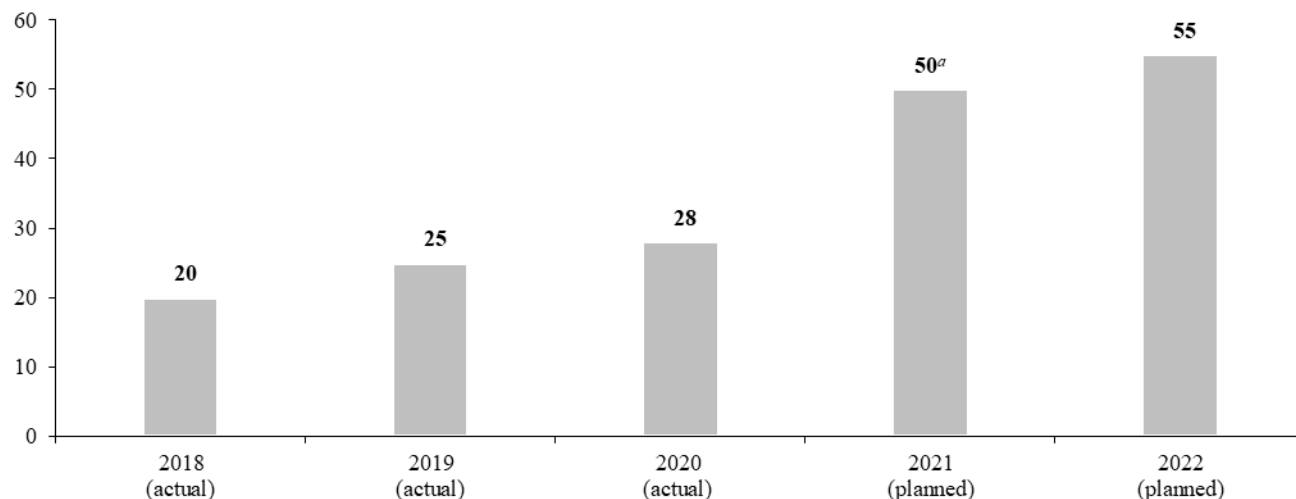
a result that is reflected under subprogramme 3 in the section related to strategy in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 9)).

Updated interactive platform and deployment of e-learning courses for data innovation and an integrated approach to environmental and economic policies

- 23.42 Subprogramme 4: Statistics, will continue to respond to requests by developing countries for support in strengthening their capacity to produce high-quality, timely, disaggregated national statistics and geospatial information and engage in respective capacity-building activities. These activities will span a wide array of statistical topics and domains and will take the form of capacity-building workshops, online training courses – including hybrid variants – and advisory services, including by interregional advisors.
- 23.43 One example is continuing support for the management of statistical systems, forming the basis for preparing statistical offices and systems to tackle new challenges such as those posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the post-COVID landscape. As Member States requested the Statistical Commission during its fifty-second session, this will be provided through a continuously updated interactive platform for the *Handbook on Management and Organization of National Statistical Systems* and a continuation of the series of regional thematic conferences to ensure that needs of all Member States are included in the materials being developed and updated. The need for timely updates of such information has been stressed by Member States and will be a main concern of the work. This includes for instance frequently updated information on technologies usable for the production of statistics, such as big-data sources or new techniques, such as those required in crisis situation, as observed during the COVID-19 crisis.
- 23.44 The development and deployment of e-learning courses will also be a response to requests by Member States, as raised in the Statistical Commission. The United Nations Statistics Division will increase the availability and applicability of online courses by developing courses on new topics, for example the use of big data sources for official statistics, such as earth observation data, scanner data and mobile telephone data, as well as by developing courses on traditional topics – such as energy statistics and demographic statistics – in a new format, and by updating existing courses to meet new requirements and reflect updated methodologies and practices. Making those e-learning courses available will greatly increase the number of national statistical offices – and the number of staff members in national statistical systems – that can benefit from and improve their technical and managerial capacity. The United Nations Global Platform will be a main vehicle for hosting e-learning courses, linking to and making use of other projects that will be developed under the United Nations Development Account and extrabudgetary sources.
- 23.45 The expected response from the above two activities, combined with specialized action in their respective domains, will contribute to data innovation to ensure that no one is left behind and an integrated approach to environmental and economic policies through the use of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, two expected results reflected in subprogramme 4 in results 1 and 2, respectively, as well as the related performance measures, namely, the total number of Member States that use non-traditional and/or new data sources for compiling Sustainable Development Goals indicators and disseminate them through national reporting platforms, and the total number of countries implementing the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 9) and figures 23.III and 23.IV below).

Figure 23.III

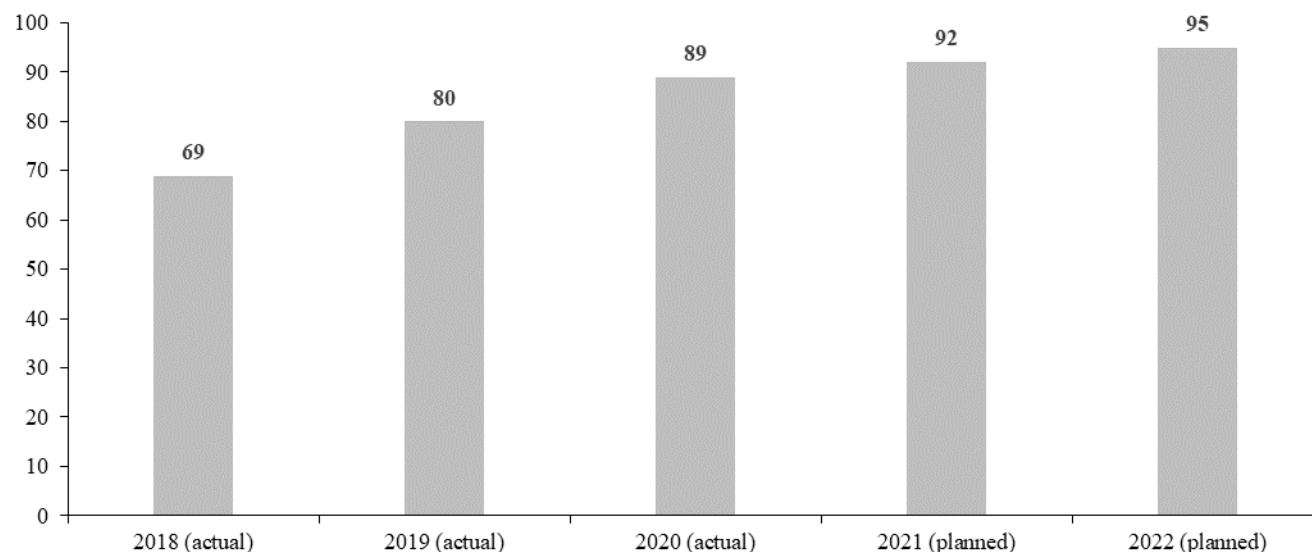
Performance measure: total number of Member States that use non-traditional and/or new data sources for compiling Sustainable Development Goals indicators and disseminate them through national reporting platforms



^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Figure 23.IV

Performance measure: total number of countries implementing the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (cumulative)



Example 4: integrated policy approach towards the Sustainable Development Goals

23.46 Subprogramme 6: Economic analysis and policy, will continue to contribute to strengthening national capacities and international policy coordination for identifying and managing short-term macroeconomic risks, to shape medium and long-term socioeconomic policies for development, and to accelerate sustainable development, especially of the least developed countries, small island developing States and other countries in special situations. The subprogramme anticipates requests

for country-level support on recovering from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerating progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, among others.

- 23.47 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to recovering from COVID-19 through policy guidance and recommendations for the recovery phase, building on country-level capacity development assistance, policy advice and briefs produced in the emergency response phase, as well as other analytical work, including inputs from the Committee for Development Policy. For example, there is a high demand from 17 Member States that are least developed countries for support from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, through the regular programme of technical cooperation funding, on building national capacity on preparing the smooth transition strategy when graduating from the least developed country category. The subprogramme will also provide support from the regular programme of technical cooperation to Governments and collaborate with resident coordinator offices in preparing the common country assessments and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, through analytical inputs and capacity development activities on macroeconomic and least developed country graduation issues.
- 23.48 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to an integrated policy approach towards the Sustainable Development Goals and strengthened economic analysis of macroeconomic and sustainable development impacts, results that are reflected in subprogramme 6 in results 2 and 3, respectively, and the related performance measures of an increase in the number of least developed countries utilizing an integrated policy approach in the preparation of their smooth transition strategy from the least developed country category, and the total number of countries incorporating macroeconomic analysis and/or recommendations on graduation into their common country analyses and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (annual), in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 9) and table 23.4 and figure 23.V below).

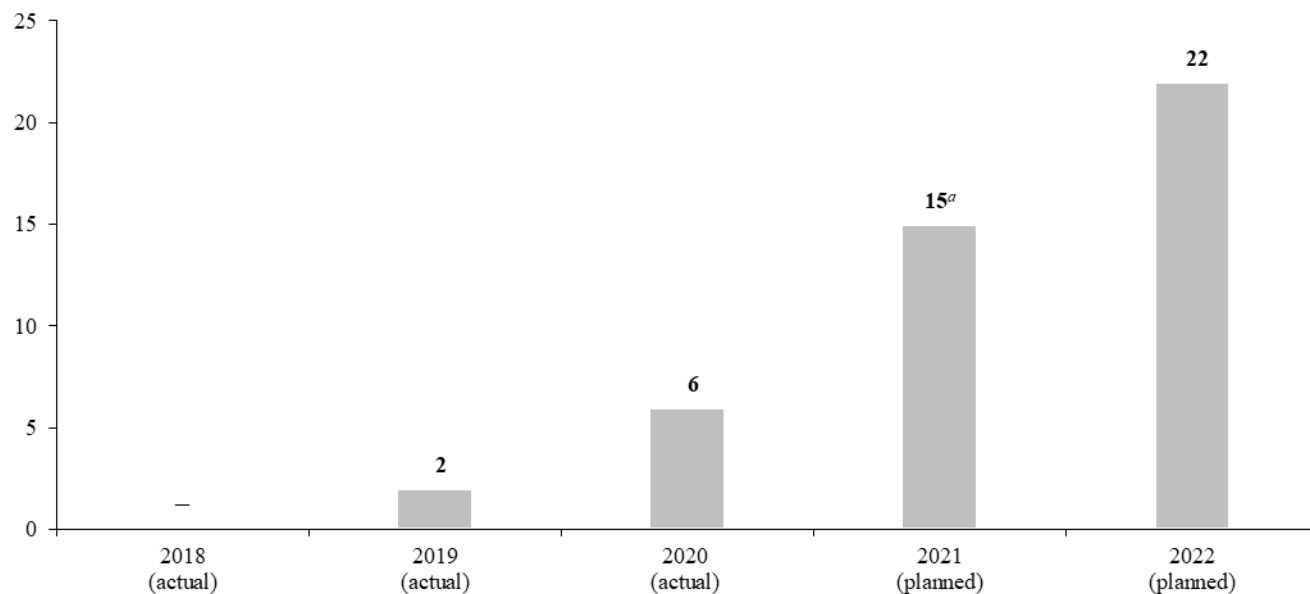
Table 23.4
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) ^a	2022 (planned)
The review of voluntary national reviews by the high-level political forum reveals the lack of an integrated policy approach	A new indicator, based on the documents of the high-level political forum in 2018 and 2019, is developed to measure the adoption of an integrated policy approach	40 of the 47 voluntary national reviews submitted to the high-level political forum indicate the adoption of an integrated policy approach	Increase in support, with modelling tools and policy research, for integrated policy approaches in the common country analysis and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework to accelerate national sustainable development efforts	An increase in the number of least developed countries utilizing an integrated policy approach in the preparation of their smooth transition strategy from the least developed country category

^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Figure 23.V

Performance measure: total number of countries incorporating macroeconomic analysis and/or recommendations on graduation into their common country analyses and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (annual)



^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Capacity-building to promote integrated national financial frameworks

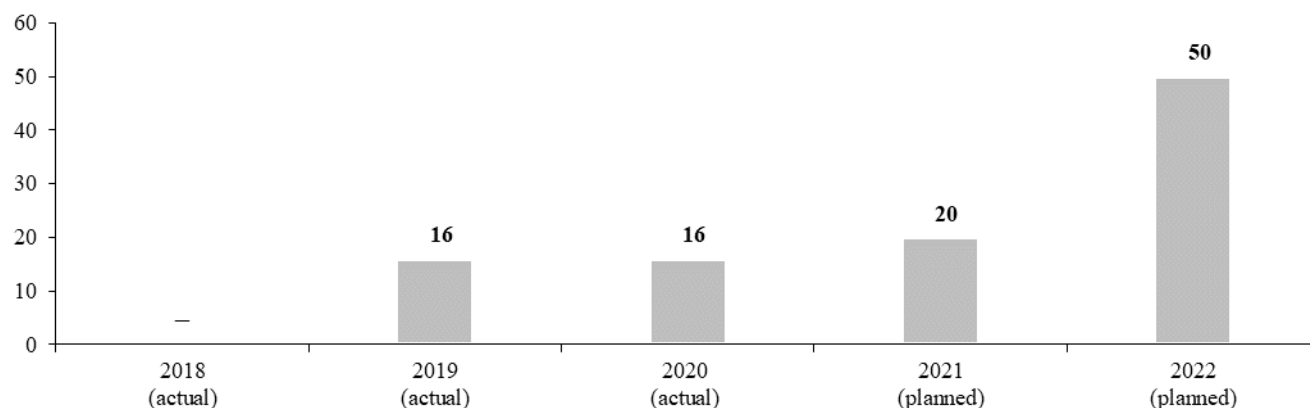
- 23.49 Subprogramme 9, Financing for sustainable development, will continue to help Member States close the financing gap for sustainable development through timely, evidence-based, policy advice and well-targeted capacity-building efforts.
- 23.50 Many countries have implemented large-scale support measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has further narrowed the financial space within which many developing countries are operating. Insufficient financing remains one of the greatest bottlenecks that prevents many countries from achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 23.51 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will broaden the scope of capacity-building activities aimed at promoting positive patterns towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals: (a) by developing and refining a methodology and guidance material on integrated national financing frameworks, providing specific guidance on the integrated financing of selected investment areas related to the Sustainable Development Goals, such as climate action, health, education and other social priorities, and on integrated financing approaches in specific country-contexts, for example, countries in special situations, such as small island developing States, to support their efforts to mobilize financing despite a narrow resource base and high per capita financing needs by diversifying and broadening their financing strategies, based on lessons learned from pioneer countries, and to carry out additional capacity-building activities; (b) by implementing further capacity-building activities for developing countries on mobilizing private investment for sustainable development and connecting the work with relevant initiatives, such as the Global Investors for Sustainable Development Alliance; and (c) by developing and implementing programmes in fiscal policy and international tax cooperation for national tax authorities and ministries of finance in developing countries to develop more effective and efficient tax systems.

Section 23 Regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.52 The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 9, such as its analytical work on the methodology and implementation of integrated national financing frameworks.
- 23.53 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to integrated national financial frameworks, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 9 and the related performance measure of the total number of countries developing integrated national financial frameworks (cumulative), in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 9) and figure 23.VI below).

Figure 23.VI

Performance measure: total number of countries developing integrated national financial frameworks (cumulative)



B. Deliverables

23.54 Table 23.5 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 23.5

Department of Economic and Social Affairs: expected deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

	2020 <i>planned</i>	2020 <i>actual</i>	2021 <i>planned</i>	2022 <i>planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	329	149	307	268
C. Advisory services				

C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.6
Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes		2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	3 930.8	5 765.7	619.7	10.7	6 385.4
Consultants	1 699.8	283.9	155.8	54.9	439.7
Travel of representatives	0.5	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	107.1	434.3	(220.0)	(50.7)	214.3
Contractual services	449.2	83.7	–	–	83.7
General operating expenses	151.5	164.8	–	–	164.8
Furniture and equipment	21.4	–	10.0	100.0	10.0
Grants and contributions	1 627.9	1 632.0	16.0	1.0	1 648.0
Other	1.5	–	–	–	–
Total	7 989.6	8 364.4	581.5	7.0	8 945.9

23.55 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$8,945,900 and reflect a resource increase of \$581,500, or 7.0 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed increase under other staff costs (\$619,700) is to strengthen the staff capacity of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to meet the demands of Member States in the context of COVID-19 recovery. In response to the anticipated increased requests in 2022, the Department will provide advisory services and capacity-development support at the national level in developing countries to design and implement sustainable development strategies and policy responses for COVID-19 recovery efforts. The proposed increase under consultants (\$155,800) is to assist the Department in designing and implementing new delivery modalities using information technologies and e-learning, blended with traditional training modalities, to help realize the transformative change that the regular programme of technical cooperation interventions set out to achieve. This applies to capacity development activities as well as the delivery of high-level meetings and consultations, which benefit from virtual technology to achieve objectives, offset in part by a proposed decrease under travel of staff (\$220,000) reflecting the continued practice of virtual interactions to support the recovery instead of in-person travel in 2022.

2. Trade and development

A. Programmatic activities delivered through the regular programme of technical cooperation

23.56 The activities under trade and development are implemented by UNCTAD. More specifically, UNCTAD activities under the regular programme of technical cooperation will provide support for formulating policies that are cross-sectoral, that contribute to national strategies towards sustainable development and that integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other relevant policy frameworks, in particular in relation to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, focusing on integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, and on addressing those issues in a mutually complementary fashion. In 2022, UNCTAD will focus on assisting countries: (a) in the provision of technical advice on policy options and their implications, as well as opportunities for technical assistance in trade, investment

and related areas, drawing mainly on mandates and policy issues provided in the Nairobi Maafikiano and other relevant mandates; (b) in the provision of training for government officials and policy practitioners on key issues on the international economic agenda, with a view to increasing their capacity to build more effective and integrated policy responses to a changing global economy, as mandated in paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action and subsequently reconfirmed by the Sao Paulo consensus and the Doha Mandate; and (c) in policy advice, technical support and policy coordination of the trade-related technical assistance to the least developed countries, in particular in the context of the Enhanced Integrated Framework provided by the six relevant agencies (UNCTAD, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund). UNCTAD will pursue its capacity-development goals and objectives by working closely with the five economic regional commissions and other partners, including the country teams and resident coordinators, building on complementarity. UNCTAD will continue to give priority to the needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as other structurally weak and vulnerable small economies and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Subprogrammes providing assistance to Member States through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.57 The above comprehensive programmatic activities are implemented under the following subprogrammes of UNCTAD: subprogramme 1: Globalization, interdependence and development; subprogramme 2: Investment and enterprise; subprogramme 3: International trade and commodities; subprogramme 4: Technology and logistics; and subprogramme 5: Africa, least developed countries and special programmes.
- 23.58 In implementing those activities, the regular programme of technical cooperation contributes to the objectives and expected results of the above subprogrammes and complements their respective strategies and deliverables, which can be found in the relevant paragraphs in the proposed budget report (A/76/6 (Sect. 12)).

Outreach and dissemination of guidelines to Member States on the opportunities for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.59 In line with the demand-driven nature of the regular programme of technical cooperation, UNCTAD raises awareness of the opportunities for developing countries to gain access to assistance from the programme resources through outreach and UNCTAD notifications on various training offerings, in addition to face-to-face meetings with government officials, including permanent representatives, from developing countries in the context of intergovernmental meetings, conferences and various capacity-building events organized by the entity. Those formal and informal settings pave the way for assessments of country needs and to match them with subject-matter experts. On the provision of training for government officials and policy practitioners on key issues on the international economic agenda (the “paragraph 166” course), UNCTAD coordinates its delivery to ensure all subprogrammes are engaged in the assessments, regional economic commissions and the host countries. UNCTAD also works closely with the permanent missions to the United Nations based in Geneva with respect to the processes involved in the nominations of capital-based policymakers for regional courses, on the one hand, and the selection of topics for short courses, on the other hand. For instance, both the UNCTAD notifications for regional and short courses are channelled via the permanent missions in Geneva, with the former geared toward capitals and the latter toward Geneva-based delegates. In addition, UNCTAD works extensively with the host countries on the coordination and substance, including national and regional economic trajectory experiences, to relay and enhance knowledge among policymakers from across developing regions. This ensures the delivery of comprehensive training. Selected participants – policymakers – are the main beneficiaries of this capacity-building programme.

Response provided to Member States' requests for support in 2020

- 23.60 Subprogramme 4: Technology and logistics, contributes to harnessing innovation and technology, including e-commerce and the digital economy, improving trade logistics and increasing human capacities for inclusive and sustainable trade and development in developing countries and economies in transition. The digitalization of economic activities is a reality in today's global economy and has been accelerated owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. All countries face challenges in adapting to the fast-evolving technological environment and adopting smart, forward-looking policies to participate fully in e-commerce, moving from offline to online commerce. There is a growing interest from developing countries – especially from the least developed countries – in assessing their readiness to engage in e-commerce. To respond to that need, the subprogramme has created a thorough overview of the current e-commerce situation in those countries, through Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments. While the pandemic has boosted e-commerce, with more people shopping online all over the world, the least developed countries remain inadequately prepared to tap into the ensuing opportunities. The UNCTAD Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments have demonstrated that the countries assessed need far-reaching reforms to seize the benefits of online commerce. They provide useful policy recommendations for more inclusive e-commerce and help them launch their national e-commerce development strategies in support of their e-commerce sector and digital economy, a critical lever for economic growth and recovery from the COVID-19 crisis.
- 23.61 In 2020, the subprogramme continued to respond to a rapidly growing number of requests for capacity-building and technical assistance in the field of e-commerce and the digital economy from developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and worked towards enhancing the capacities of developing countries to harness the evolving digital economy, taking into consideration different levels of preparedness across countries. With 7 new Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments in 2020 (in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, Malawi, Mali, the Niger and the United Republic of Tanzania), the programme has now completed a total of 27 Assessments. These Assessments provide up-to-date diagnostics of how the least developed countries and other developing countries can harness the potential of the digital revolution for e-commerce, trade and development. Moreover, Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments, supported with regular programme of technical cooperation funding, were presented publicly together with the relevant Governments and key stakeholders, including during the UNCTAD eCommerce Week 2020, organized virtually from 27 April to 1 May 2020, to promote multi-stakeholder dialogue on how to achieve inclusive development from e-commerce.
- 23.62 The regular programme of technical cooperation support complemented the work undertaken through the regular budget for section 12, which emphasizes the specific needs and critical weaknesses of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, of the national e-commerce ecosystems with the aim of proposing concrete action for Governments to improve the situation.
- 23.63 This work contributed to boosting digital readiness in developing countries, a result reflected under subprogramme 4 in result 1 and the related performance measure of 12 countries used the Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments as a basis for elaborating e-commerce strategies and policies, reforming the legal and regulatory framework for e-commerce and improving their inter-ministerial coordination and multi-stakeholder dialogues, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 12\)](#) and table 23.7 below).

Table 23.7

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)^a</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Divides between and within countries in terms of readiness to participate in and	Availability of information and tools through a multitrack approach	Twelve countries used the Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments as a	Increased implementation of recommendations by member States	Increased awareness of the role of e-commerce and the digital economy in

Section 23 Regular programme of technical cooperation

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)^a</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
benefit from e-commerce and the digital economy	of research and analysis, policy dialogue and technical cooperation, including the launch of new network of women in e-commerce	basis for elaborating e-commerce strategies and policies, reforming the legal and regulatory framework for e-commerce and improving their inter-ministerial coordination and multi-stakeholder dialogues	of UNCTAD Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments and a growing community of women digital entrepreneurs trained under the UNCTAD Rapid eTrade for Women initiative.	at least three regional economic communities; enhanced involvement of women digital entrepreneurs in 15 national and regional policy dialogues in 5 regions; and new initiatives by 4 Governments to collect statistics on e-commerce and the digital economy for improved availability of statistics through UNCTAD assistance.

^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Expected response to anticipated requests for support in 2022

Holistic approach to effective and integrated policy responses in a changing global economy – the “paragraph 166” programme

- 23.64 In 2022, subprogramme 1: Globalization, interdependence and development; subprogramme 2: Investment and enterprise; subprogramme 3: International trade and commodities; subprogramme 4: Technology and logistics; and subprogramme 5: Africa, least developed countries and special programmes, will continue to support government officials and policy practitioners from developing countries on key issues on the international economic agenda, with a view to increasing their capacity to build more effective and integrated policy responses to a changing global economy, as mandated in paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action and subsequently reconfirmed by the Sao Paulo Consensus, the Doha Mandate and by Nairobi Maaфикiano in 2016. Following the positive feedback from Member States and on-site evaluations showing that policymakers have deepened their understanding of the interrelated areas of trade, finance, investment and technology on development, UNCTAD is planning to continue the provision of its flagship course on key issues on the international economic agenda, known as the “paragraph 166” course, for policymakers, Geneva-based delegates and other stakeholders from developing and transition economies. The course will continue to be based on the development perspective of UNCTAD and will focus on the linkages among trade, finance, investment, technology, logistics and macroeconomic policies in the context of major economic trends and debates in multilateral forums. It will also emphasize the various approaches that countries have taken to derive maximum development gains.
- 23.65 More recently, and in recognition of the economic ramifications COVID-19 pandemic generated for the global economy in general and for developing economies in particular, the “paragraph 166” programme updated the curricula for regional courses to reflect this appropriately. For regional courses, the three modules are now updated to reflect resilience in responding to multiple economic

shocks, including pandemics, and how developing economies manoeuvre in their policy space to contain and to formulate economic policies that are coordinated to offset such an impact. In particular, host countries of the regional courses will shed light on their trajectory in undertaking policies for economic resilience and containing the pandemic. The subprogrammes anticipate that, following informal and formal outreach discussions, there will be consensus among host countries and UNCTAD that all regional courses held during and post COVID-19 will take on a holistic approach in incorporating resilience.

- 23.66 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogrammes will: (a) address in the curriculum the challenges that developing economies face, from coping with the economic pandemic outcomes, multilateral contributions to loans with concessional components and debt relief, among other matters, such as building resilience; (b) further develop the modules of the capacity-building programme focusing on (i) development, development policies and the role of international trade and finance in a globalized world; (ii) harnessing benefits from trade and the changing dynamics in the multilateral trading system, as well as trade logistics, regional trade agreements and the digital economy; and (iii) enhancing the productive capacities of developing countries through foreign direct investment, enterprise development and science, technology and innovation; (c) roll out three regional courses to three of the five developing regions, covering African, Latin American and Caribbean, and Asia-Pacific economies, and tailor those courses to the specific requirements of each region; and (d) further continue to implement capacity-building activities for developing countries towards investing in human capital for sustainable development and achieving the sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030. The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 12 to further enhance the capacities of policymakers for the formulation of policies and provision of advisory services in the context of major economic trends and debates in multilateral forums, emphasizing various approaches that countries have taken to derive maximum development gains.
- 23.67 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to results under all five subprogrammes, including, for example, subprogramme 3, an increased capacity in member States to formulate national oceans economy and trade strategies, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 3 and the related performance measure of Member States identifying actions and realigning efforts for progress and compliance with trade-related targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 12\)](#) and table 23.8 below).

Table 23.8

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)^a</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Member States have an increased understanding of the importance of national oceans economy and trade strategies, including as a result of the second Oceans Forum on Trade-related Aspects of Sustainable Development Goal 14	Member States have increased interest and are better supported in formulating national oceans economy and trade strategies, including as a result of the United Nations Trade Forum	Member States have increased their capacities to formulate national oceans economy and trade strategies, as a result of the subprogramme's activities, including two member States (Belize and Costa Rica) which formulated such a strategy	At least two member States adopt national oceans economy and trade strategies	Member States identify actions and realign efforts for progress and compliance with trade-related targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14 as a result of the Fourth Oceans Forum and at least two blue biotrade value chain assessments for selected species and a regional action

Section 23 Regular programme of technical cooperation

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) ^a	2022 (planned)
				plan are developed by the subprogramme

^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

B. Deliverables

23.68 Table 23.9 contains all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 23.9

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: expected deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

	2020 planned ^a	2020 actual	2021 planned ^a	2022 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	46	28	46	46
C. Advisory services				

^a In A/75/6 (Sect. 23) the planned deliverables under “Seminars, workshops and training events” reflected the number of participants in the training and amounted to 253 in the planned figures for 2020 and 2021. Those numbers have been converted to measure the “number of days”, to adhere to the methodology.

C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.10

Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes		2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	1 082.1	878.6	100.0	11.4	978.6
Consultants	311.8	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	3.7	155.4	–	–	155.4
Contractual services	31.1	–	–	–	–
General operating expenses	27.3	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	(1.1)	403.1	–	–	403.1
Other	0.2	–	–	–	–
Total	1 455.2	1 437.1	100.0	7.0	1 537.1

23.69 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$1,537,100 and reflect a resource increase of \$100,000, or 7.0 per cent compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed increase under Other staff costs (\$100,000) is to enhance the work of regional advisors in providing effective and timely technical advice on policy options and their implications, as well as providing technical assistance in trade, investment, e-commerce and other related areas.

3. Human settlements

A. Programmatic activities delivered through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.70 The activities under this programme are implemented by UN-Habitat. More specifically, UN-Habitat activities under the regular programme of technical cooperation will offer technical services to requesting Governments and other New Urban Agenda partners, through: (a) short-term advisory services on strategically selected, high-priority issues; (b) the identification, development and launch of innovative and illustrative cooperation programmes; and (c) specialized support to the implementation, monitoring and replication of such cooperation programmes. The aim is to support Governments and partners in their efforts to meet their commitments and make their contributions to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, which was the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016, and which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/256](#); the human settlements dimension of other multilateral agreements, such as the Sustainable Development Goals contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a focus on Goal 11, to promote an integrated, holistic and universal approach to urbanization.
- 23.71 Within the context of its new strategic plan for the period 2020–2023, UN-Habitat aims to reposition itself as a major global entity and a centre of excellence and innovation on sustainable urban development. It supports Member States in the development of sustainable cities and human settlements through its normative and operational work at the global, regional, national and local levels and technical cooperation and will continue to provide the crucial means for leading the global urban agenda, generating specialized and cutting-edge knowledge, shaping technical norms, principles and standards, acting as a multiplier in the exchange of knowledge, experience and best practice and providing catalytic support to Member States in building a better urban future for all. In that connection, the strategic focus of the work of UN-Habitat for the coming years will be organized around four mutually reinforcing “domains of change” or subprogrammes, namely: (a) reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum; (b) enhanced shared prosperity of cities and regions; (c) strengthened climate action and improved urban environment; and (d) effective urban crisis prevention and response. Over the period of the strategic plan, UN-Habitat endeavours by means of its technical cooperation to achieve transformational change through the above-mentioned pillars.

Subprogrammes of providing assistance to Member States through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.72 The above comprehensive programmatic activities are implemented under UN-Habitat subprogramme 1: Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum; subprogramme 2: Enhanced shared prosperity of cities and regions; subprogramme 3: Strengthened climate action and improved urban environment; and subprogramme 4: Effective urban crisis prevention and response.
- 23.73 In implementing those activities, the regular programme of technical cooperation contributes to the objectives and expected results of the above subprogrammes and complements their respective strategies and deliverables, which can be found in the relevant paragraphs in the proposed budget report ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 15\)](#)).

Outreach and dissemination of guidelines to Member States on the opportunities for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.74 In line with the demand-driven nature of the regular programme of technical cooperation, UN-Habitat raises awareness of technical advisory services and opportunities for countries to gain access to assistance from the programme resources through meetings with government officials (including permanent representatives) in addition to New Urban Agenda partners in the context of intergovernmental meetings and conferences. Moreover, during frequent missions to countries and remote follow-up, an initial assessment is conducted of country needs, together with an attempt to match them with in-house expertise. As part of the United Nations system-wide strategy for sustainable urbanization, UN-Habitat closely cooperates with the resident coordinator offices at the country level and United Nations country teams on mainstreaming housing and urban development issues into common country assessments and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, among other sector policies.
- 23.75 The UN-Habitat has supported the production of a catalogue of services that extends a substantive base for technical advisory services to countries, and has embarked on digitalizing a set of diagnostic tools for cities in the areas of urban planning, governance, municipal finance and urban basic services delivery. It is expected that digitalization will greatly increase the dissemination of UN-Habitat technical support to Member States and cities. Digital tools form the backbone of the Sustainable Development Goal cities and other flagship initiatives. UN-Habitat has also supported the High-level Panel on Internal Displacement by providing a formal submission to the Panel on cities and displacement and by preparing mayoral dialogues that will take place in 2021. In 2022, UN-Habitat plans to produce the Sustainable Development Goals cities manual, which provides cities with guidelines on data collection and analysis; diagnose key local systems and capacities that drive sustainable development; and prepare city strategic plans and Sustainable Development Goals impact projects to enable blended finance. Complementing this, UN-Habitat will support the preparation of the 2022 edition of the Shanghai Manual, which will provide comprehensive global best practices related to the implementation of the Goals to support the hosting of the Sustainable Development Goals cities mayors forum, aimed at widely engaging local governments to promote the implementation of the Goals at the local level. Moreover, workshops on sustainable urbanization are planned at the Chengdu high-level forum on sustainable urbanization and the eleventh session of the World Urban Forum.

Response provided to Member States' request for support in 2020

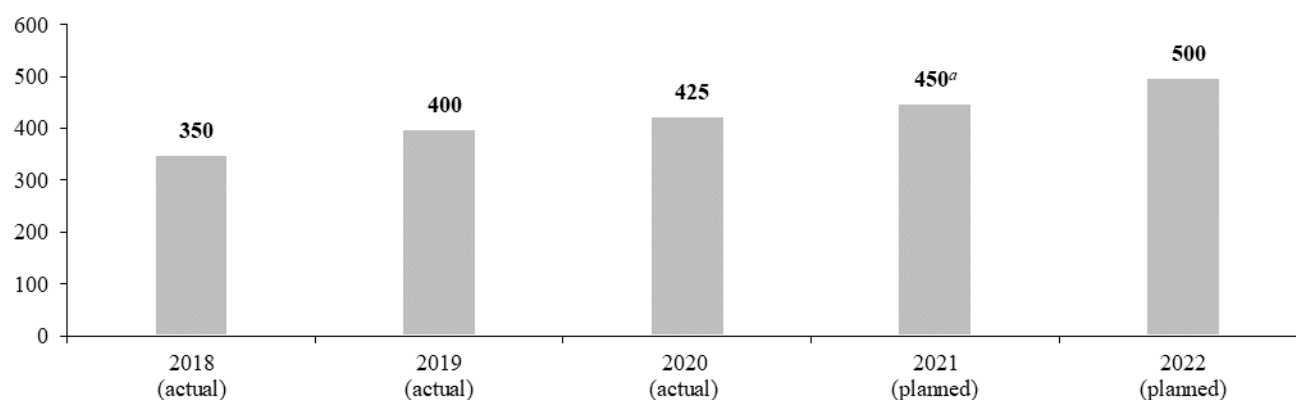
- 23.76 More than half of the global population living in urban areas has been particularly exposed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of which were worse in developing, least developed and fragile countries. All of the subprogrammes, and in particular subprogramme 1 and subprogramme 4, contribute to the effective implementation of sustainable urbanization in the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic.
- 23.77 In 2020, subprogramme 2 received requests for support from seven countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Serbia, Somalia and Uzbekistan) and two regions (Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and Africa) in mobilizing technical advisory services for sustainable urban development. The subprogramme provided technical advisory services and support, both face-to-face as well as through remote collaboration measures, and organized capacity-building and validation workshops providing the evidence base for adequate policies and their respective implementation.
- 23.78 In 2020, owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, activities were mainly held virtually, including support for the International Forum on Healthy Cities, a seminar on belt and road sustainable cities that facilitated knowledge exchange on sustainable urban development and tackling the challenges of COVID-19 in urban areas. Despite COVID-19 restrictions, the 2020 edition of the Shanghai Manual, the Global Urban Competitiveness Report for the period 2020–2021 and 2020 edition of World Cities Day, all supported by subprogramme 2, enabled the continued dissemination of global best practices, innovation knowledge, successful experience and lessons learned on the implementation of the

Sustainable Development Goals in urban areas, and promoted action to localize the Goals. Over 100 cities from over 30 countries worldwide participated.

- 23.79 This work contributed to the result, among others, of strengthened capacities of cities to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by linking evidence-based policies to investments, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 2 and the related performance measure of 425 cities using the Sustainable Development Goal Cities initiative urban indicator and monitoring platform in 2020, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 15) and figure 23.VII below).

Figure 23.VII

Performance measure: total number of cities using the Sustainable Development Goal Cities initiative urban indicator and monitoring platform (cumulative)



^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Expected response to anticipated requests for support in 2022

Technical and advisory services to assist digital transformation for smart cities and sustainable urbanization

- 23.80 In 2022, subprogramme 2: Enhanced shared prosperity of cities and regions, and subprogramme 3: Strengthened climate action and improved urban environment, will continue to support developing countries to strengthen their capacity to develop and implement policy frameworks. This will enhance sustainable urbanization practices, thereby focusing not only on promoting inclusive societies and cities but also long-term recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, UN-Habitat will promote the people-centred dimension of smart cities in order for countries and cities to overcome the digital divide alongside the promotion of circular economy and nature-based solutions for urban development.
- 23.81 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, UN-Habitat will: (a) broaden the scope of technical advisory services and capacity-building activities to cover digital transformation towards accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in target countries; (b) develop and digitalize all normative tools relevant to the implementation of the five UN-Habitat flagship programmes, which are designed to support member States that are developing countries accelerate the achievement of urban Sustainable Development Goals at scale; (c) further develop and refine methodology and guidance material on integrated national and local urban development frameworks, based on the lessons learned from pilot initiatives, and carry out additional capacity-building activities as required; and (d) promote technical cooperation and knowledge exchange between regions including deploying the Shanghai awards, the Shanghai adapted index and the Shanghai Manual 2022. This will complement the planned work of the UN-Habitat subprogrammes to be

Section 23 Regular programme of technical cooperation

undertaken through the regular budget of section 15, Human settlements, to further develop and implement integrated national urban policies.

- 23.82 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to a people-centred approach to urban innovation, digital technologies, smart cities and urbanization processes adopted by cities, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 2 and the related performance measure of total number of 20 local authorities implementing digital transformation and smart cities strategies and benefit from innovations addressing the digital divide, with support from the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 15\)](#) and table 23.11 below).

Table 23.11
Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Rwanda implements a smart cities masterplan	Member States at the UN-Habitat Assembly note the potential of frontier technologies and innovation for sustainable urban development	10 cities benefit from a flagship programme on people-centred smart cities	10 local governments adopt people-centred digital transformation and smart city strategies that address the digital divide 10 countries implement urban innovation challenges	20 local authorities implement digital transformation and smart city strategies and benefit from innovations addressing the digital divide

B. Deliverables

- 23.83 Table 23.12 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 23.12
United Nations Human Settlements Programme: expected deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

	<i>2020 planned^a</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned^a</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	25	23	26	26
C. Advisory services				

^a In [A/75/6 \(Sect. 23\)](#), the planned deliverables under “Seminars, workshops and training events” reflected the number of training events and amounted to 5 in the planned figures for 2020 and 2021. Those numbers have been converted to measure the “number of days”, to adhere to the methodology.

C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.13
Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes		2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	749.9	850.9	–	–	850.9
Consultants	70.6	2.4	110.8	4 616.7	113.2
Travel of staff	12.3	48.7	1.3	2.7	50.0
Contractual services	59.2	107.1	(47.1)	(44.0)	60.0
General operating expenses	27.6	16.5	5.7	34.5	22.2
Supplies and materials	0.1	2.3	(1.7)	(73.9)	0.6
Furniture and Equipment	4.4	1.0	2.5	250.0	3.5
Grants and contributions	223.6	–	–	–	–
Total	1 147.6	1 028.9	71.5	6.9	1 100.4

23.84 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$1,100,400 and reflect a resource net increase of \$71,500, or 6.9 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed net increase is due mainly to an increase of \$110,800 under consultants to provide additional technical expertise in new focus areas highlighted in the strategic plan for the period 2020–2023 and technical advisory services in regions and countries where UN-Habitat does not have either regional or country presence. The increase is offset mainly by a decrease under contractual services (\$47,100) due to the discontinuation in 2022 of particular contractual services.

4. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

A. Programmatic activities delivered through the regular programme of technical cooperation

23.85 The activities under this sector are implemented by UNODC. The programme provides advisory services and technical support to developing countries, countries in transition and post-conflict countries in: (a) acceding to and implementing international instruments on drug and crime control; (b) strengthening and reforming their criminal justice systems; and (c) developing new national and regional action plans against drugs and crime, as well as innovative national responses and programmatic action to combat the threat of organized crime.

23.86 The programme is designed to respond rapidly to requests for assistance from Member States, with a specific focus on least developed countries, post-conflict countries and countries in transition, and provides such assistance through the provision of advisory services; the training of criminal justice policymakers and professionals in specialized areas; and the holding of expert workshops and meetings, as well as of strategic missions and assessments on specific country needs with the aim to engage in the subsequent design of longer-term technical assistance programmes.

Subprogrammes providing assistance to Member States through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.87 The above comprehensive programmatic activities are implemented under UNODC subprogramme 5: Justice, and subprogramme 8: Technical cooperation and field support.
- 23.88 In implementing those activities, the regular programme of technical cooperation contributes to the objectives and expected results of the above subprogrammes and complements their respective strategies and deliverables, which can be found in the relevant paragraphs in the proposed budget report (A/76/6 (Sect. 16)).

Outreach and dissemination of guidelines to Member States on the opportunities for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.89 In the light of the severe impact of COVID-19 on criminal justice systems worldwide, UNODC has developed important policy guidelines and provided emergency assistance to Member States geared at mitigating the risk of the pandemic and at enhancing infection and prevention control measures for criminal justice officials and persons in contact with the justice system. The demand from Member States in this area, including adjusted modus operandi to ensure the continued operation of criminal justice entities, continues to be immense.
- 23.90 In addition, targeted informal outreach efforts were made to the least developed countries, most notably in the Pacific and the Caribbean – both of which received support in 2020. Efforts were focused on developing strategic approaches through consultative processes with Member States to prioritize future outreach to countries in need of technical assistance towards countering drugs, crime and terrorism, with a focus on preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice capacities.
- 23.91 Particular focus will be put on prison systems, which, owing to persistent overcrowding, poor conditions and systemic neglect, have been hit particularly hard by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, a more formal outreach and dissemination of guidelines on the opportunities available for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation is planned for 2022.

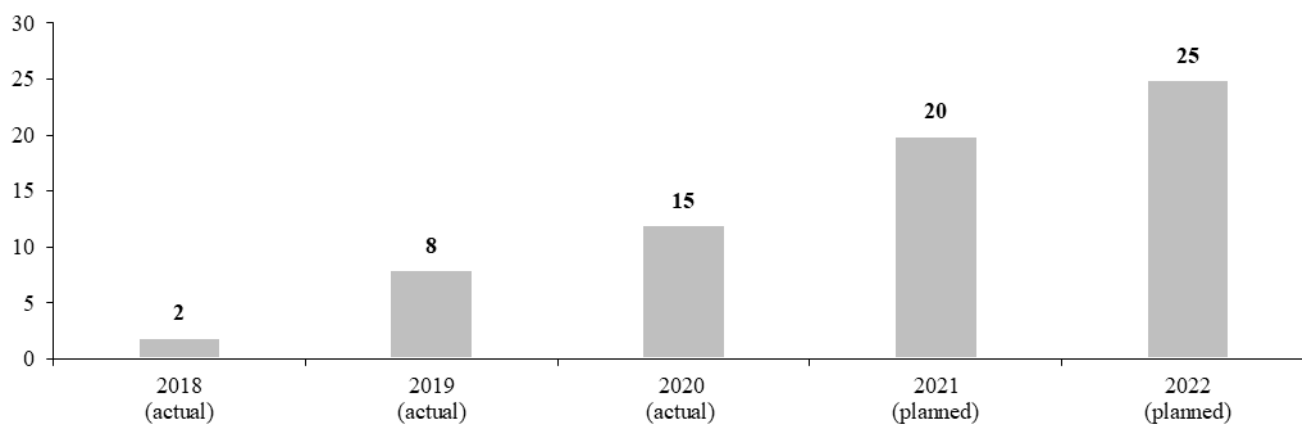
Response provided to Member States' request for support in 2020

- 23.92 Subprogramme 5: Justice, supported the provision of technical assistance to Member States in response to key priorities, leading to enhanced criminal justice responses to drugs, crime and terrorism, in particular in the least developed countries and countries undergoing transition. The subprogramme, upon request by Member States, provided advisory services to strengthen criminal justice systems and promote the rule of law as an underlying basis for sustainable development. Particular focus was put on strengthening field-based technical assistance and improving prison management in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Support was also requested for increasing capacity to organize online meetings, in the context of the pandemic. Finally, efforts were made to invest in the development of strategic plans aiming at identifying the priorities of Member States for future assistance that goes beyond short-term needs.
- 23.93 In response to a request from Ghana, which was channelled to UNODC through the United Nations country team, UNODC provided technical assistance to the Ghana prisons service in revising its national prisons service bill in line with international minimum standards, in particular the Nelson Mandela Rules. Substantive input and drafting support were provided through a combination of remote support and the assistance of a national consultant. Following a series of consultations, a revised version of the bill was submitted to the prisons service with a view to its formal adoption in 2021. UNODC legislative assistance was complemented by tangible support to enhance the service's preparedness and response to COVID-19 in its prisons. More specifically, UNODC procured and handed over a significant amount of personal protective equipment and sanitary items in order to mitigate the risk of amplified transmissions in prison – an environment that has proven particularly vulnerable to the pandemic.

- 23.94 On the basis of requests by Member States, the subprogramme supported the organization of and participation of relevant officials and practitioners in workshops and training events, as well as the provision of expert advice, to more than 30 countries, including Pacific Island countries and countries in Africa and Central Asia. Key successes included the validation of the Southern African Development Community regional corrections/prisons strategic plan, a joint vision and basis for enhanced regional cooperation on prison management in Southern Africa, as well as capacity-building and equipment support to various countries for improving prison management and preventing the spread of COVID-19, and support through training and equipment provided to Pacific Island countries to continue their engagement and involvement in maritime law enforcement activities. In most cases, the support provided complemented ongoing programme activities.
- 23.95 This work contributed to people in contact with the criminal justice system having increased access to justice services, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 5 and the related performance measure of 15 Member States implementing activities to increase equal access to justice for all (cumulative) in 2020, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 16) and figure 23.VIII below).

Figure 23.VIII

Performance measure: number of Member States implementing activities to increase equal access to justice for all (cumulative)



Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2022

Tailored responsive support in crime prevention and criminal justice reform in the COVID-19 recovery phase

- 23.96 Subprogramme 8: Technical cooperation and field support, plans to continue supporting Member States in the development of regional strategies and operational programmes promoting the joint pursuit of justice, public security and development through policy dialogue and coordination, as well as serving as a common platform for joint efforts with United Nations partners, international financial institutions, other multilateral bodies and civil society. Crime prevention and criminal justice reform will remain a key pillar of these efforts, supporting the emphasis on promoting the rule of law as an underlying basis for sustainable development.
- 23.97 Following the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to traditional technical assistance delivery approaches, the subprogramme will apply the lessons learned in support of UNODC regional and country offices and, in 2022, in cooperation with various teams at Headquarters and in coordination with respective country teams, will pursue the continuation of the innovative approaches to technical assistance delivery options tested during 2020. The subprogramme will support field operations to make programmatic and operational adjustments in order to respond rapidly to Member States' needs, in coordination with the respective country teams. It is expected that the subprogramme will be instrumental, particularly through its field office network and

presence, in scaling up capacity-building programmes, including by deploying hybrid forms of training with local in-person expertise and virtual contributions from international experts, as well as through the development or adaptation of e-learning modules.

- 23.98 The expected responses in 2022 would be aligned with the attainment of field-based, impact-focused advisory services and capacity-building, in response to the priority needs identified by Member States and regional organizations, with an increasing focus on providing responses in field contexts defined as wider United Nations priorities, including post-conflict, transition and peace-building contexts.
- 23.99 In particular, for example, in response to Member States' requests, the subprogramme will support Latin America and the Caribbean countries to increase their capacity to address crime, drugs and terrorism threats through regional strategic dialogues, capacity-building workshops, and the provision of specialized expertise to tailor national programmes. Another anticipated response is the development of activities to foster South-South cooperation among countries facing similar emerging threats originated or further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 23.100 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to improved UNODC support to Member States through a field offices network that is fit for purpose to achieve results and impact on the ground, a result which is reflected under subprogramme 8 in the paragraph related to strategy, in the proposed programme budget (A/76/6 (Sect. 16)). In particular, selected countries through field expertise will receive tailored programmes in priority areas for UNODC mandates; joint initiatives and programmes will be launched within multi-partner trust funds, with a particular focus on Latin America and the Caribbean to achieve results and an impact on the ground; and in a number of countries activities will enhance equal access to justice for all people in contact with the criminal justice system.

B. Deliverables

- 23.101 Table 23.14 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 23.14

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: expected deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	16	16	15	20
C. Advisory services				

C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.15

Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>2020 expenditure</i>	<i>2021 appropriation</i>	<i>Changes</i>		<i>2022 estimate (before recosting)</i>
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
Other staff costs	507.2	640.5	–	–	640.5
Consultants	149.7	34.4	32.5	94.5	66.9

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes		2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Travel of staff	3.2	54.8	–	–	54.8
Contractual services	125.6	85.2	–	–	85.2
General operating expenses	54.5	3.6	–	–	3.6
Supplies and materials	51.2	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	76.3	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	(0.2)	115.4	32.5	28.2	147.9
Other	0.7	–	–	–	–
Total	968.2	933.9	65.0	7.0	998.9

23.102 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$998,900 and reflect a resource increase of \$65,000, or 7.0 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed increase under grants and contributions (\$32,500) and consultants (\$32,500) is to provide additional resources to implementing partners, to enlarge the scope of the support actions by covering more beneficiary countries, as well as to provide additional specialized expertise on ground.

5. Human rights

A. Programmatic activities delivered through the regular programme of technical cooperation

23.103 The activities under human rights are implemented by OHCHR. More specifically, the Department’s activities under the regular programme of technical cooperation will contribute to building and strengthening national, subregional and regional capacity and structures to address implementation gaps for the protection and promotion of all human rights. In 2022, OHCHR will focus on providing technical assistance to Member States, at their request, in: (a) adopting laws that establish new national human rights institutions or strengthen the capacity of existing institutions; (b) enhancing cooperation among Governments, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) within their respective regions to address human rights issues that require a regional approach and initiative; (c) enhancing awareness, knowledge and skills of policymakers and public officials and of regional and subregional organizations on international human rights standards and mechanisms and on the human rights implications of their work; and (d) advancing the integration of human rights, including the right to development, in development processes, with a focus on supporting Member States in their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and the contribution to be made by the United Nations in the field. OHCHR will do so through advisory services; global, regional and national technical cooperation projects; conferences, seminars, workshops and group training; fellowships; partnerships; and documentation and information as they relate to advisory services and technical cooperation. OHCHR will pursue its technical assistance goals and objectives by working closely with the national and regional human rights structures, civil society and other stakeholders and the United Nations country teams and other partners for effective coordination, building on complementarity. OHCHR will continue to give priority to the needs of the least developed countries, small island developing States, countries emerging from conflict and other countries with special needs, such as post-conflict and landlocked developing countries. The principles of equality, non-discrimination and participation will be at the centre of OHCHR activities, with a commitment to leave no one behind, special attention to marginalized groups and on combatting discrimination and inequalities.

Subprogrammes of providing assistance to Member States through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.104 The above comprehensive programmatic activities are implemented under subprogramme 1: Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis, and subprogramme 3: Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities.
- 23.105 In implementing those activities, the regular programme of technical cooperation contributes to the objectives and expected results of the above subprogrammes and complements their respective strategies and deliverables, which can be found in the relevant paragraphs in the proposed budget report (A/76/6 (Sect. 24)).

Outreach and dissemination of guidelines to Member States on the opportunities for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.106 In line with the demand-driven nature of the regular programme of technical cooperation, OHCHR raises awareness of the opportunities for developing countries to gain access to technical assistance from the programme resources, by word of mouth or in face-to-face meetings with government officials (including permanent representatives) from Member States in the context of intergovernmental meetings, meetings in countries where OHCHR has a field presence (e.g. the regional, country or human rights adviser within the resident coordinator offices), with government officials, national human rights institutions and civil society, conferences and workshops. Those informal settings are better suited to make an initial assessment of a country's needs and to try to match them with in-house expertise.

Response provided to Member States' request for support in 2020

- 23.107 Subprogramme 1: Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis contributed to the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda, leaving no one behind, based on full respect of human rights, including the right to development, through the integration of a human rights-based approach into the different areas of work of the United Nations system. OHCHR provided tools and approaches to integrate existing human rights information and analysis. Those tools effectively guide national progress monitoring and identify relevant acceleration points. Human rights analysis enables reporting on those Sustainable Development Goals that have corresponding rights (e.g. water, health and housing). It can also assist in identifying groups at risk of being left behind, those furthest behind and ways of effectively addressing their situation. Systematically linking the 2030 Agenda and human rights follow-up processes also reduces reporting burdens. To reach as many policymakers as possible, OHCHR facilitated the sharing of good practices, discussions about lessons learned and the presentation of useful tools, methodologies and approaches at the global and regional levels, bringing together Member States and practitioners, with a focus on events and initiatives surrounding the annual high-level political forum on sustainable development, as well as its regional components. OHCHR supported the United Nations country teams in the development of common country analyses, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and, in 2020, the COVID-19 socioeconomic response plans and socioeconomic impact assessments, assisting Member States in their use of the 2030 Agenda as a blueprint for building back better, including leveraging the synergies between the human rights and sustainable development agendas to accelerate implementation.
- 23.108 In 2020, the subprogramme supported 20 countries that are least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States that presented their voluntary national reviews in 2020,¹ including through the preparation and dispatch of country-specific documents aiming to support the integration of human rights data, analysis and approaches in the reviews.² With

¹ The 20 countries were Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Liberia, Malawi, Micronesia (federated States of), Mozambique, Nepal, the Niger, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zambia.

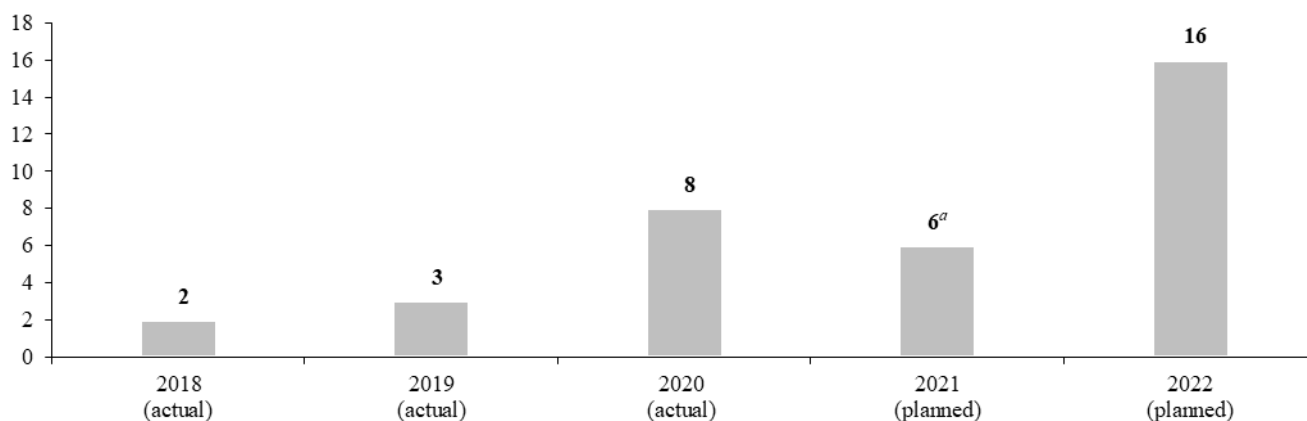
² See www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/SDGS/Pages/2020VoluntaryNationalReviews.aspx.

the overall aim of facilitating peer learning and the exchange of experiences related to reporting on the reviews, including in response to the capacity-strengthening needs identified by Member States and the secretariat of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, the subprogramme led the organization of an official event on the margins of the 2020 high-level political forum, focused on the central pledge of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and on the important ways in which aligning the various reporting processes Member States are contributing to can enhance reporting on (and subsequently implementation of) that pledge, strengthen the analytical quality of the reports submitted and ease Member States' reporting burdens. The event, brought together over 100 participants and resulted in practical exchanges of relevant experience from several countries, including Austria, Costa Rica, Samoa and Ukraine, aiming to inform and share lessons learned on the preparation of voluntary national reviews from this specific point of view. In addition, the subprogramme contributed to capacity-building workshops for countries that submitted reviews in 2020 at the regional level in Asia-Pacific (ESCAP) and Africa (ECA) and is featured in the compilation of useful review tools and approaches.³

- 23.109 This work contributed to the inclusion of the right to development, an expected result reflected under subprogramme 1b in result 1 and the related performance measure of the total national voluntary reports on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, which include references to the right to development (cumulative), in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 24) and figure 23.IX below).

Figure 23.IX

Performance measure: total voluntary national reports on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, that include references to the right to development (cumulative)



^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2022

Fellowships and capacity-building to increase the effectiveness of human rights institutions

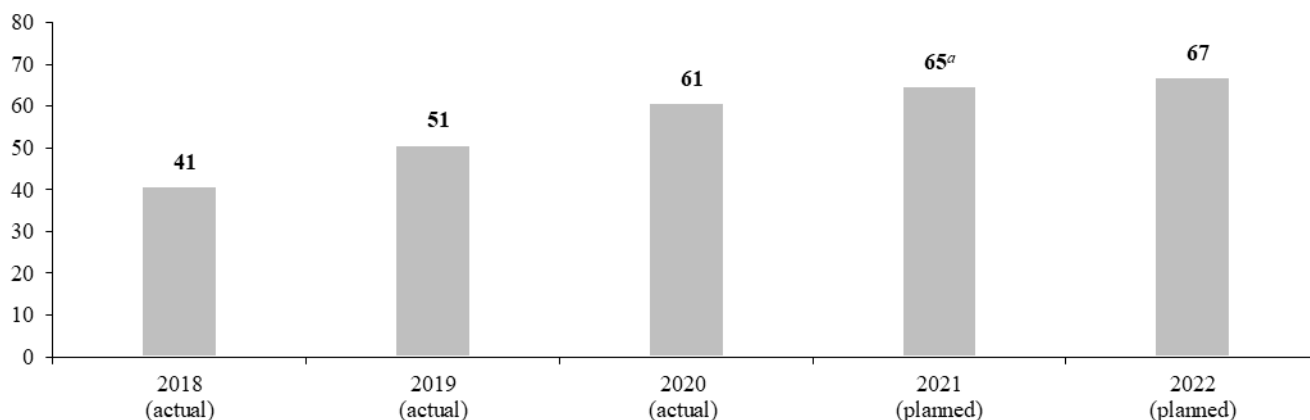
- 23.110 In 2022, subprogramme 3: Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities will continue to support countries in strengthening their national human rights institutions and civil society through two distinct but comprehensive fellowship programmes: (a) for staff members of national human rights institutions worldwide; and (b) for indigenous representatives and representatives belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. The subprogramme anticipates that, following informal outreach discussions, there will be additional requests for OHCHR to host fellows at headquarters in Geneva (if COVID-19-related travel restrictions ease) or virtually or at

³ See https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/25361Knowledge_Exchange_Booklet_for_2020_VNR_Countries.pdf.

OHCHR country and regional offices to enhance their knowledge of the United Nations human rights machinery and reinforce their capacities to support Member States’ efforts to address human rights challenges, as well as their advocacy skills.

- 23.111 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, subprogramme 3 will: (a) broaden the scope of the two fellowship programmes to include the deployment of former indigenous fellows to OHCHR country or regional offices, United Nations country teams or United Nations peacekeeping missions; (b) further develop and refine methodology and guidance material on the two fellowship programmes to facilitate an increased number of virtual participation by fellows in the programmes; and (c) implement further capacity-building activities for indigenous and national human rights institution fellows to engage constructively in United Nations meetings, human rights mechanisms and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 24 to support the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 45/22 on national human rights institutions, including with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic, taking note of the aide-memoire from the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to national human rights institutions on 21 April 2020, and to facilitate the exchange of good practices and implementation of Goal 16 target 16.a.1, on the existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).
- 23.112 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to strengthened effectiveness of national human rights institutions in line with the Paris Principles, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 3 and the related performance measure of the annual number of national human rights institutions established or strengthened, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 24) and figure 23.X below).

Figure 23.X
Performance measure: number of national human rights institutions established or strengthened (annual)



^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

B. Deliverables

- 23.113 Table 23.16 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 23.16

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: expected deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	216	223	220	242
C. Advisory services				

C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.17

Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>2020 expenditure</i>	<i>2021 appropriation</i>	<i>Changes</i>		<i>2022 estimate (before recosting)</i>
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
Other staff costs	959.8	1 059.6	–	–	1 059.6
Consultants	266.6	12.3	157.7	1 282.1	170.0
Travel of staff	19.8	82.0	–	–	82.0
Contractual services	65.7	38.9	–	–	38.9
General operating expenses	91.9	113.5	–	–	113.5
Supplies and materials	0.5	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	33.5	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	754.8	961.2	–	–	961.2
Other	0.8	–	–	–	–
Total	2 193.4	2 267.5	157.7	7.0	2 425.2

23.114 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$2,425,200 and reflect a resource increase of \$157,700, or 7.0 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed increase under consultants (\$157,700) is to provide increased engagement with peer support groups in the Africa and Middle East and North Africa regions under the Regional Collaborative Platform and additional technical support for meetings that will now take place virtually.

6. Humanitarian assistance

A. Programmatic activities delivered through the regular programme of technical cooperation

23.115 The activities under humanitarian assistance are implemented by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The activities will focus mainly on developing the capacities of Member States to coordinate disaster preparedness and response, as well as mobilizing resources for emergency response. This will be achieved through technical support and training of Member States on how to gain access to international tools and services for emergency preparedness and response, in particular countries from outside the Western European and Others Group. The Office will contribute to strengthening national capacities by supporting the standardization of humanitarian

information systems in disaster-prone and emergency-affected countries, as well as supporting humanitarian policy development. The Office will support the dissemination of best practices in that regard. Advisory services and policy dialogues both at high-level forums and at workshops at the local level will focus on contextualizing approaches that bridge humanitarian-development divides.

- 23.116 The Office will implement capacity interventions to support and strengthen national capacities for effective and timely humanitarian response and building the resilience of communities, humanitarian policy development and implementation, strengthening partnerships for resource mobilization and emergency response, as well as effective information management systems, covering various aspects from data collection, to analysis and dissemination. The Office will continue to work closely with other humanitarian and development partners to ensure a seamless transition from humanitarian to development work and promoting resilience in the face of the increasing magnitude and impact of disasters.

Subprogrammes providing assistance to Member States through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.117 The above comprehensive programmatic activities are implemented under subprogramme 1: Policy and analysis, subprogramme 2: Coordination of humanitarian action and emergency response, subprogramme 4: Emergency support services, and subprogramme 5: Humanitarian emergency information and advocacy.
- 23.118 In implementing those activities, the regular programme of technical cooperation contributes to the objectives and expected results of the above subprogrammes and complements their respective strategies and deliverables, which can be found in the relevant paragraphs of the proposed budget report (A/76/6 (Sect. 27)).

Outreach and dissemination of guidelines to Member States on the opportunities for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.119 The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs will organize training, including online training, conferences and partnership events, to raise awareness and provide platforms for Member States and other partners to share experiences, information about new initiatives and good practices, such as through the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week. It will continue to reach out to and raise awareness of opportunities for collaboration and partnership with countries from outside the Western European and Other States Group and build the capacities of Member States on how to gain access to international humanitarian assistance and international disaster response services, such as via the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination system and the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group. The Office will support Governments on humanitarian information management, response planning and humanitarian policy development. This will involve both face-to-face and online meetings with disaster management officials, mostly from countries at high risk of natural disasters that have limited preparedness and response capacities.

Response provided to Member States' request for support in 2020

- 23.120 The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs supported Member States and other partners in countries such as Fiji and the Sudan to enhance humanitarian planning and response to crises, with a particular focus on strengthening preparedness and the timeliness of emergency response, as well as building the resilience of people and communities affected by crises and shocks. This included support to Member States, in collaboration with development and other humanitarian actors, to strengthen information platforms, networks and systems that enable such actors to better prepare for and scale up recovery and resilience in the aftermath of natural disasters.
- 23.121 The Office also convened the annual Global Humanitarian Policy Forum with members of the humanitarian community to anticipate future trends, consider policy issues and explore the practical challenges for and opportunities of technology in humanitarian response coordination. Diverse participants in the Forum engaged actively with each other to identify common experiences, examples of programmatic and organizational change, and suggestions for systemic adjustments to

further optimize the ways in which the humanitarian system works and collaborates. Given the difficulty of holding an in-person forum due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the forum was held virtually and entirely open to the public. As a result, over 1,200 people from more than 80 countries participated through web-based social media platforms. Participants included Member States, multilateral organizations, local and international NGOs, academic and research institutions and students and the private sector.

- 23.122 The Office, through partnership with the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, developed a COVID-19 pandemic model. The model provides projections and insights on the scale of the crisis, the duration of the crisis in a specific location and how different response interventions are expected to have an impact on the epidemic curve. The model has been used for estimating COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations and deaths for six crisis contexts in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan and the Sudan.
- 23.123 This work contributed to policy recommendations linked with analysis of trends, research and inclusive consultations with partners stronger engagement with a diverse range of non-humanitarian actors, a result from 2020 reflected under subprogramme 1 in the programme performance result and the related performance measure of recommendations for action emerging from the Global Humanitarian Policy Forum that reflect trends analysis, research and wide consultation within and beyond the humanitarian community: preparing for the unknown; investing in local solutions; leading with equity; delivering on the digital promise; and building coalitions for success, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 27) and table 23.18 below).

Table 23.18
Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>
–	Recommendations emerging from the Global Humanitarian Policy Forum that reflect trends analysis, research and wide consultation within and beyond the humanitarian community: rising nationalism and the retreat from multilateralism; increased conflicts and the fracture of global norms; the rise of political, social and economic inequality; the accelerating impacts of climate change; new and emerging technologies; and the spread of infectious diseases	Recommendations for action emerging from the Global Humanitarian Policy Forum that reflect trends analysis, research and wide consultation within and beyond the humanitarian community: preparing for the unknown; investing in local solutions; leading with equity; delivering on the digital promise; and building coalitions for success

Expected response to anticipated requests for support in 2022

Model insights for health crisis planning

- 23.124 In 2022, the Office will continue to strengthen timely, coherent and coordinated humanitarian analysis and response planning, in particular by strengthening the capacity of Member states in various information management systems, including data gathering and analysis, information sharing and online tabletop simulation exercises. This will be achieved through increased collaboration with development entities and by ensuring diversity of humanitarian actors, in particular from the global South, in international humanitarian training and policy dialogue events that the Office will organize.

Section 23 Regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.125 Building on the COVID modelling work in 2020, in 2022 the Office will model the secondary impacts of COVID-19 and its mitigation strategies on the prevalence of and capacity to treat other infectious diseases, such as measles, malaria and cholera, to support planning across humanitarian operations. The model will project the path of infectious diseases from 3 to 12 months to inform Member States and humanitarian partners in resource planning and allocation.
- 23.126 The Office will continue to provide advice and technical support to Member states and humanitarian partners, in particular from disaster high-risk countries, on development and the sharing of information on common operational datasets. Such datasets are authoritative references needed to support operations and decision-making for all actors in humanitarian response, and are essential for effective risk analysis, needs assessment, decision-making and reporting on all aspects of a response. The data is provided by Governments. The Office will continue to work with partners, such as the United Nations Population Fund and Member States, to update and improve existing datasets, as well as add new datasets as they become available and ensure they meet high standards required for such critical datasets.
- 23.127 The Office will carry out various face-to-face and online response training courses and simulation exercises. Specifically, it will undertake training on civil military coordination in Africa, in particular North, East and West Africa. This will involve the development of a series of online seminars for domestic military forces of countries from outside the Western European and Other States Group, focusing on humanitarian civil-military coordination and the humanitarian-development-peace and security “triple” nexus. In addition, the Office will develop a global statistical platform that will enable Member States to monitor, analyse and evaluate their disaster response capacity. This will assist in the prioritization of Member States for targeted capacity development support. The Office will also develop and refine methodology and guidance material on rapid response mechanisms, such as disaster coordination and assessment, search and rescue, and environmental emergencies, on the basis of lessons learned from past capacity-building events and responses. The materials and refined methodology will be used to develop the capacities of Member States in emergency preparedness and response, in particular those countries at a high risk of natural disasters in Africa and the Middle East.
- 23.128 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to improved humanitarian response planning for the secondary impacts of COVID-19 on other infectious diseases, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 5 and the related performance measure of humanitarian planning supported by model insights in six humanitarian health crises situations, of the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 27) and table 23.19 below).

Table 23.19
Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
–	–	COVID-19 model for humanitarian contexts, forecasting the number of cases, hospitalizations and deaths over two or four weeks	Secondary impacts of COVID-19 on other infectious diseases defined by use of the model	Humanitarian planning is supported by model insights in six humanitarian health crises situations

B. Deliverables

- 23.129 Table 23.20 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 23.20

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs: expected deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	92	16	24	28
C. Advisory services				

C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.21

Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>2020 expenditure</i>	<i>2021 appropriation</i>	<i>Changes</i>		<i>2022 estimate (before recosting)</i>
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
Other staff costs	282.5	383.5	19.0	5.0	402.5
Consultants	81.7	72.8	–	–	72.8
Travel of staff	11.6	52.5	19.0	36.6	71.5
Contractual services	50.8	44.9	6.5	14.5	51.4
General operating expenses	108.8	3.7	–	–	3.7
Furniture and equipment	19.6	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	130.7	82.6	–	–	82.6
Other	0.2	–	–	–	–
Total	685.8	640.0	44.5	7.0	684.5

23.130 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$684,500 and reflect an increase of \$44,500, or 7.0 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed increase under other staff costs (\$19,000) is to further strengthen and expand the capacity of the Office to provide technical support to Governments and key stakeholders, including resident and humanitarian coordinators mostly in Africa and the Middle East. The proposed increase under travel of staff (\$19,000) is to provide for civil-military coordination missions for technical advice and for assessing the United Nations-civil-military coordination environment to determine the scope of humanitarian civil-military relations in natural disasters and complex emergencies, in order to establish a target audience with the aim of facilitating future capacity-building events. The proposed increase under contractual services (\$6,500) is to support the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination team to set up emergency platforms for the 200 standby partners to share information.

II. Regional and subregional advisory services

7. Economic and social development in Africa

A. Programmatic activities delivered through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.131 The activities under economic and social development in Africa are implemented by ECA and are used to support African countries in their capacity-development efforts. Those efforts are geared towards achieving inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in support of accelerating structural transformation in Africa, in line with the priorities and vision articulated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the New Partnership for Africa's Development and other internationally agreed development agendas. In 2022, ECA will work on enhancing the capacity of Member States in aligning continental and global development agendas into their national development plans, focusing on the work on integrated national financing frameworks to strengthen the capacities of Member States to optimize the use of existing resources and to mobilize additional resources based on demonstrated results. In the area of private sector development, ECA will support Member States to increase the share of private sector finance in the African economy by improving the enabling environment for business, harmonizing regulation and advocating for the African private sector at the national, regional and global levels. ECA will work to strengthen the nationally integrated geospatial information capabilities of Member States towards the production, dissemination and application of geospatial information for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Capacity-building and training activities around key emerging development issues will also be held to foster the identification of additional post-COVID-19 recovery pathways and the conceptualization of strategic policy frameworks.
- 23.132 As an example, given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on national statistical systems, the transformation and modernization of official statistics in Africa has become an urgent task to support, in order to enable the tracking of progress made in respect of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 and national development plans. As a result, technical assistance will be provided to Member States in strengthening their systems, and efforts will be made to tap the potential of big data and non-traditional sources to ensure near-real-time availability of data. ECA will work to strengthen the capacity of Member States, through the provision of tailored technical support, advisory services and hands-on training, in gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls, inclusiveness and economic diversification, women's entrepreneurship, and the integration of a gender perspective into national policies and programmes. On climate and natural resources, ECA will continue to support the revision process for nationally determined contributions and nature-based solutions, which thus far have resulted in increased policy coherence, national capacities, awareness and contributions to resilient economies and ecosystems. The focus in 2022 will be to strengthen the capacities for implementing revised nationally determined contributions through coherent economy-wide climate actions, upscaling interventions on nature-based solutions and consolidating private sector investments in climate change.
- 23.133 Activities will be implemented to complement programme 15, Economic and social development in Africa. ECA will therefore deliver its capacity-development services to promote system-wide synergies, strategic initiatives, policy dialogue, policy advisory services, skills development and knowledge facilitation and management.

Subprogrammes providing assistance to Member States through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.134 The above comprehensive programmatic activities are implemented through all ECA subprogrammes. In that regard, the work of the nine subprogrammes of ECA are clustered along five thematic areas: (a) macroeconomic policy and governance and economic development and planning; (b) regional integration and trade and private sector development and finance; (c) data and statistics;

(d) climate change, environment and natural resources management; and (e) gender equality and women's empowerment and poverty inequality and social policy.

- 23.135 In implementing those activities, the regular programme of technical cooperation contributes to the objectives and expected results of the subprogrammes and complements their respective strategies and deliverables, which can be found in the relevant paragraphs in the proposed budget report (A/76/6 (Sect. 18)).

Outreach and dissemination of guidelines to Member States on the opportunities for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.136 In line with the demand-driven nature of the regular programme of technical cooperation, ECA raises awareness of the opportunities for Member States to gain access to assistance from the programme resources, through online and face-to-face meetings with government officials in the context of intergovernmental meetings, conferences and departmental workshops. Those informal settings are better suited to make an initial assessment of a country's needs and to try to match them with in-house expertise.

Response provided to Member States' request for support in 2020

- 23.137 In response to a request from national and local governments for support in strengthening knowledge and skills for the design of urbanization strategies for national development, aimed specifically at eradicating poverty, combating inequality and monitoring progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 at the local level, in 2020, subprogramme 9: Poverty, inequality and social policy, provided support for six local and national governments, namely, Ethiopia, Yaoundé (Cameroon), Accra (Ghana), Ngora District (Uganda), Harare (Zimbabwe) and Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe).
- 23.138 In Ethiopia, the subprogramme used regular programme of technical cooperation resources to support the Planning and Development Commission in the integration of spatial and regional planning issues in the new 10-year prospective plan, through knowledge generation. The subprogramme provided expert assistance and advice through the drafting of a national regional development framework and the organization of technical consultations between relevant ministries, departments and agencies. Drawing on the framework, "balanced regional and spatial development" was incorporated as a priority implementation pillar of the new national 10-year development plan. The work complemented that undertaken under subprogramme 9 on strengthening Member States' policy capacities to integrate urbanization into national development planning.
- 23.139 In Yaoundé, Accra, Ngora District, Harare and Victoria Falls, the subprogramme supported the respective local governments in conducting voluntary local reviews of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063, through technical guidance, as well as learning and dialogue with other policymakers in the region and globally. The latter was supported by United Nations Development Account resources. Through these interventions, the subprogramme strengthened the knowledge and skills of national and local experts and policymakers in designing urban strategies for well-planned and managed cities that are able to accelerate urban job creation in the context of national development planning.
- 23.140 This work contributed to the adoption of frameworks for urban job creation in Africa, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 9 and the related performance measure of strengthened capacities of national and local governments in the design, implementation and monitoring of urban strategies for national development planning and attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 18) and table 23.22 below).

Table 23.22
Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Countries formulate African priorities for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda including job creation and economic transformation	Countries adopt African priorities for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda through the Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development, and Decentralization	Strengthened capacities of six national and local governments in the design, implementation, and monitoring of urban strategies for national development planning and attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals	Formulation of an urban strategy and investment framework for national development planning	Strengthened capacities of five member States to design strategies for accelerated urban job creation in the context of national development planning

Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2022**Integration of assistance within a United Nations Development Account project for public-private partnerships capacity-building**

- 23.141 Innovative financing models involving the private sector will be vital to close the infrastructure financing gap in Africa, estimated at between \$130 billion and \$170 billion annually. The COVID-19 pandemic has also highlighted the need for African countries to modernize their transport infrastructure and services. For instance, digitalizing transport and logistics services could reduce the spread of pandemics, such as COVID-19, by minimizing human interactions. This work has already started and will continue in 2022, as more Member States are expected to seek this assistance.
- 23.142 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, subprogramme 3: Private sector development and finance, will link with the United Nations Development Account project on public-private partnerships initiated in 2021 and run through 2024. That project aims to strengthen stakeholders' capacities to utilize public-private partnerships as the means for innovative financing and infrastructure development in support of industrialization in selected African countries in the post-COVID-19 era. It is expected to be implemented in six African countries, namely, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia. The subprogramme will link with the United Nations Development Account project's outcomes of (a) strengthened capacity of policymakers to formulate public-private partnership frameworks in line with the laws governing such partnerships; (b) enhanced technical capacities of public-private partnership units to identify and structure projects that conform to innovative people-first partnership models. In that regard, through the regular programme of technical cooperation, the subprogramme will support the training of policymakers and public-private partnership institutions on the application of new models of such partnerships in their respective countries. Overall, the outcomes will support the subprogramme's result area, strengthening the business environment for private sector investments in energy and infrastructure development in the post-COVID-19 era.
- 23.143 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to achieving increased access to financing for infrastructure development through public-private partnerships, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 3 and the related performance measure of at least three countries adopting international tools and standards in public-private partnerships, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 18\)](#) and table 23.23).

Table 23.23
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned)	2022 (planned)
North-South and South-South public-private partnership cooperation agreements for project development and technology transfer in place in six Member States (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia)	North-South and South-South public-private partnership cooperation agreements for project development and technology transfer in place in six Member States (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia)	North-South and South-South public-private partnership cooperation agreements for project development and technology transfer in place in six Member States (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public-private partnership frameworks in six countries are harmonized in line with countries' laws regarding such partnerships At least three countries implement North-South and South-South public-private partnership in infrastructure projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least three countries adopt international tools and standards in public-private partnerships North-South and South-South cooperation agreements for project development and technology transfer in six target countries

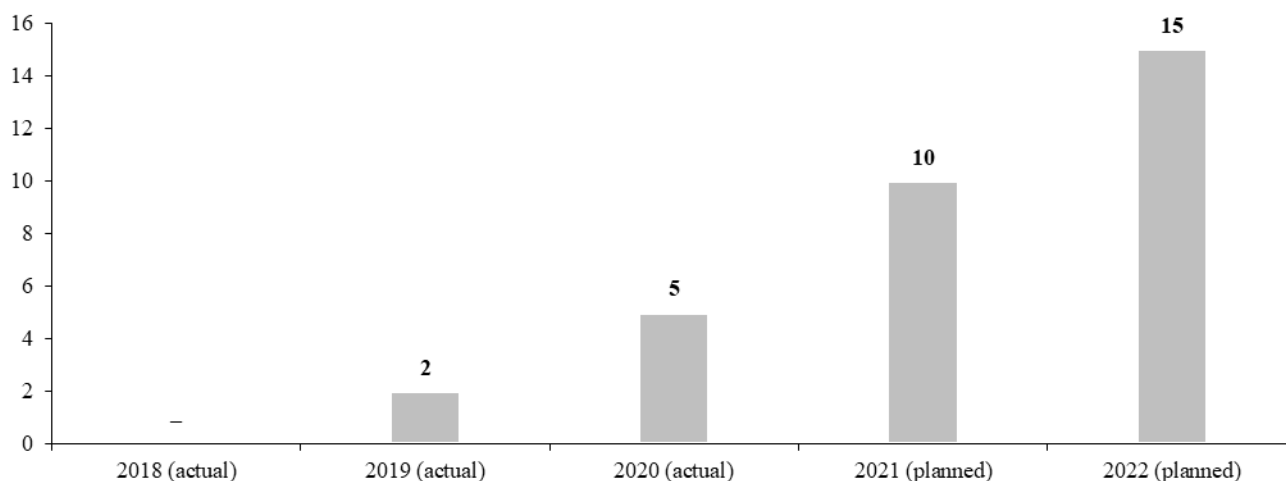
Training and technical services for increased capacity for integrated geospatial information

- 23.144 The COVID-19 pandemic has had an adverse effect on national statistical systems and national mapping agencies activities in the continent, with, in most instances, disruption and a cessation of statistical and geospatial activities. There are several overarching areas where countries will need the following additional support as a result of those effects: (a) technical assistance and capacity-building. National statistics offices will need to adjust their skills and methods rapidly to adapt to new challenges, such as new data collection methods, higher non-response rates and maintaining time series data; (b) financial support –increased demands, the halting of activities, disruptions to planned activities and planned government budget reallocations to address COVID-19 responses mean that national statistics offices expect significant budget pressures; (c) strengthening geospatial data governance with appropriate frameworks and institutional arrangements, and increased national capacities to build additional key data and visualization tools, such as geo-enabled statistical public and internal government dashboards.
- 23.145 An assessment carried out by the African Centre for Statistics showed that countries are not well prepared for the utilization of geospatial datasets for combatting the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, countries are witnessing an increase in spatial data demand from Governments and other national stakeholders. Subprogramme 4: Data and statistics anticipates an increased number of demands to build applications that can help track the status of the COVID-19 pandemic and monitor the post-COVID recovery measures.
- 23.146 The subprogramme will respond to the anticipated requests from countries for assistance in enhancing their capacity, gaining efficiency in the collection of comparable and harmonized statistics at various levels of disaggregation and improving statistical operations, including censuses, surveys and the compilation of administrative statistics. Training and direct technical advisory services will be provided to staff of national statistical systems.
- 23.147 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to enhancing the capacities of Member States to develop and implement integrated geospatial information frameworks, which is reflected under

result 3 of subprogramme 4 and the related performance measure of 15 countries developing and implementing national action plans on integrated geospatial information framework (cumulative), in the proposed programme budget for the year 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 18) and figure 23.XI below).

Figure 23.XI

Performance measure: total number of countries developing and implementing national action plans on an integrated geospatial information framework (cumulative)

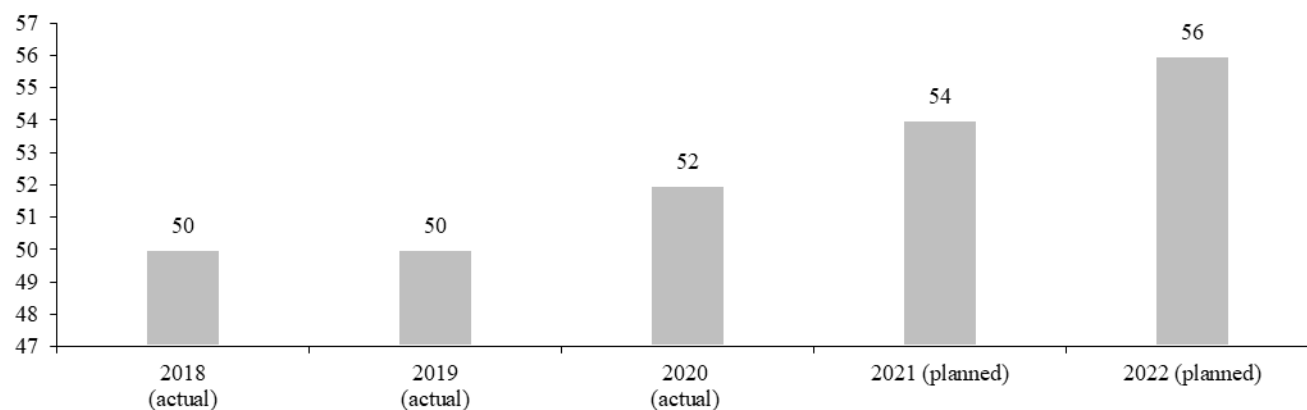


Assisting national African Gender and Development Index assessments to strengthen capacity for reporting on gender equality and women’s empowerment

- 23.148 In subprogramme 6, the ECA Gender, Poverty and Social Policy Division anticipates requests in 2022 to enhance the capacity of Member States to mainstream gender into national and sectoral policies and plans, and to report on their international and regional commitments on gender equality.
- 23.149 The subprogramme will respond by complementing the planned work of the Gender, Poverty and Social Policy Division that will be undertaken through the regular budget of 2022. The Division has received requests from Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia and Seychelles for technical advisory services to support the mainstreaming of gender into their national policies, including extending the ECA African Gender and Development Index.
- 23.150 The Division will provide support by drawing upon its ongoing normative work to strengthen national capacities in designing and implementing policies that integrate gender equality and women’s empowerment into national development plans, with a special emphasis on rapid recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. In that regard, the subprogramme will deploy consultants to perform national African Gender and Development Index assessments in two countries to identify gender gaps in the planning and monitoring processes. In addition, consultants will be recruited to develop the capacities of 20 policymakers, including national development planners, people from national gender machinery and ministries of planning, and to develop a guidance note to help policymakers integrate the outcomes from the African Gender and Development Index into national development policies.
- 23.151 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to the strengthened capacity of Member States to monitor and report on their international and regional commitments on gender equality and women’s empowerment, which is reflected under subprogramme 6: Gender equality and women’s empowerment, and the related performance measure of 56 countries that have employed the African Gender and Development Index to monitor and review their commitments on gender equality (cumulative), in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 18) and figure 23.XII below).

Figure 23.XII

Performance measure: total number of countries that have employed the African Gender and Development Index to monitor and review their commitments on gender equality (cumulative)



B. Deliverables

23.152 Table 23.24 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 23.24

Economic Commission for Africa: expected deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	337	337	381	406
C. Advisory services				

C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.25

Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes		2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	1 788.2	3 103.2	–	–	3 103.2
Consultants	1 694.7	1 162.2	238.4	20.5	1 400.6
Experts	314.8	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	327.3	321.2	0.1	–	321.3
Contractual services	401.4	238.2	93.0	39.0	331.2
General operating expenses	311.6	–	–	–	–
Supplies and materials	4.6	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	152.2	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	2 360.4	2 315.8	165.0	7.1	2 480.8
Total	7 355.2	7 140.6	496.5	7.0	7 637.1

- 23.153 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$7,637,100 and reflect a resource increase of \$496,500, or 7.0 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed increases under consultants (\$238,400), travel of staff (\$100), contractual services (\$93,000) and grants and contributions (\$165,000) are to provide additional advisory services and capacity-building tailored to specific country needs along the five thematic areas: (a) macroeconomic policy and governance and economic development and planning; (b) regional integration and trade and private sector development and finance; (c) data and statistics; (d) climate change, environment and natural resources management; and (e) gender equality and women's empowerment and poverty inequality and social policy, all geared towards assisting Member States in their recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

8. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific

A. Programmatic activities delivered through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.154 Activities under economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific are implemented by ESCAP.
- 23.155 In 2022, ESCAP will focus on supporting Member States in developing their capacities to formulate and implement policies for sustainable development, ensuring sustained progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, while building back better from the COVID-19 pandemic and effectively addressing the challenge of climate change. Technical cooperation activities will target the building of technical, managerial and organizational capacities in the developing countries to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including through the ESCAP rapid response facility, focusing on the preparation of voluntary national reviews, assessing progress towards achieving the Goals and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, calculating the investment needs related to the Goals, identifying those left behind and addressing inequality of opportunity, as well as determining the interlinkages of the Goals.
- 23.156 The focus will be on issues that are of interest and benefit to Member States across the region in the cross-cutting areas of (a) population dynamics, poverty and inequality; (b) sustainable economy and financing for development; (c) sustainable connectivity; and (d) environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction. Tailored support will be provided to the least developed countries for their graduation and post-graduation adjustments and in identifying new priorities for policymaking. Guided by the priorities identified in global and regional frameworks and by the needs and requests for support in implementing those frameworks at the national level, technical assistance will be provided to Member States, especially those in special situations comprising the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other countries in special situations. ESCAP will further strive to ensure that those priorities lead to concrete subregional and regional outcomes and that regional outcomes feed into national sustainable development efforts. In that endeavour, it will coordinate closely with resident coordinators and United Nations country teams. Capacity development activities will cover organizational transformation; policy-level impact and sustainability; the creation and management of space and platforms for dialogues, relationships and partnerships; and the creation and strengthening of knowledge networks, including through South-South cooperation.

Subprogrammes providing assistance to Member States through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.157 The above comprehensive programmatic activities are implemented under subprogramme 1: Macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development; subprogramme 2: Trade, investment and innovation; subprogramme 3: Transport; subprogramme 4: Environment and development; subprogramme 5: Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction and management; subprogramme 6: Social development; subprogramme 7: Statistics;

subprogramme 8: Subregional activities for development (components 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) and; subprogramme 9: Energy.

- 23.158 In providing this assistance, the regular programme of technical cooperation contributes to the objectives and expected results of the above subprogrammes and complements their respective strategies and deliverables, which can be found in the relevant paragraphs of the proposed programme budget for 2022 report ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 19\)](#)).

Outreach and dissemination of guidelines to Member States on the opportunities for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.159 In line with the demand-driven nature of the regular programme of technical cooperation, ESCAP raises awareness of the opportunities for developing countries to gain access to assistance through: (a) inter-governmental meetings, conferences and other events and forums and related information; (b) meetings of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission; (c) bilateral meetings of the ESCAP Executive Secretary with senior officials and permanent representatives of ESCAP member States; (d) official missions of the ESCAP senior management and other staff to gauge the needs of the member States for technical cooperation; (e) official letters addressed to the seats of Governments related to advisory and other services available to the member States upon request; and (f) letters addressed to and meetings with the resident coordinators and United Nations country teams.

Response provided to Member States' request for support in 2020

- 23.160 In 2020, subprogramme 1: Macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development, received requests for support from one developing country (Sri Lanka) and three least developed countries (Bhutan, Nepal and Timor-Leste) in Asia and the Pacific to strengthen their national technical capacities to mobilize the financial means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda, in particular by issuing sovereign green or Sustainable Development Goals-related bonds for sustainable development. Owing to travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the subprogramme organized capacity-building workshops virtually and provided technical and advisory services on issuing sovereign green or Sustainable Development Goals-related bonds for sustainable development. The beneficiary entities in the target countries were the national ministries of finance, central banks, stock exchanges and other key financial institutions. In Bhutan, ESCAP support contributed to the result of: (a) enforcing new rules and regulations for the issuance of government bonds in June 2020; and (b) issuing the first sovereign bond (a “green bond”) to support the economy’s recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic while diversifying the country’s financial resources.⁴ In Nepal, the subprogramme, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, issued a policy guidance note entitled “A background policy paper on green financing in Nepal” for the country to issue green bonds in the future. In Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste, ESCAP provided advisory services to initiate work on green bonds. This regular programme of technical cooperation work complemented that of the subprogramme under sections 19 and 35.
- 23.161 This work contributed to better informed policymaking by Member States in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a result from 2020 reflected under subprogramme 1 and the related performance measure of policymakers from 10 countries reporting that they would use the COVID-19 impact and assessment tool and/or knowledge products to inform their policymaking in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 ([A/76/6 Sect. 19](#)). The work also contributed to enhanced understanding of financing needs and strategies for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, which is reflected under result 1 of subprogramme 2 and the related performance measure of new initiatives by seven Member States for designing and implementing financing strategies to bridge financing gaps for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (*ibid.*, and tables 23.26 and 23.27 below).

⁴ See www.unescap.org/news/bhutan-issues-first-sovereign-bond-meet-increasing-fiscal-financing-needs-fighting-covid-19#.

Table 23.26
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)
–	–	Policymakers from 10 countries reported that they would use the COVID-19 impact and assessment tool and/or knowledge products to inform their policymaking in response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Table 23.27
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) ^a	2022 (planned)
Large financing gaps, especially in countries with special needs, to implement the Sustainable Development Goals	Enhanced understanding of financing needs and strategies among policymakers in member States to effectively pursue the Sustainable Development Goals	New initiatives by seven member States for designing and implementing financing strategies to bridge financing gaps for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda	New initiatives by at least five member States for transforming their economies according to the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda, including but not limited to financing strategies	At least three new initiatives by member States for transforming their economies according to the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda, including but not limited to financing strategies

^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2022

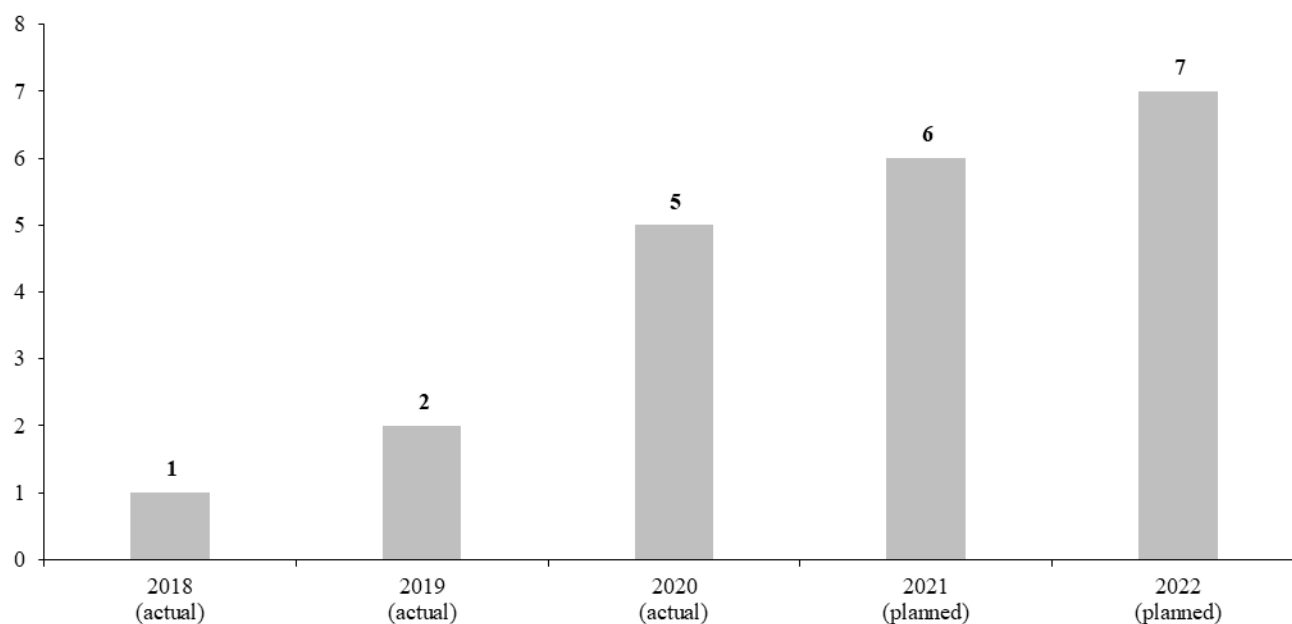
Online tools and e-learning to assist in accession to the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific

- 23.162 In 2022, subprogramme 2: Trade, investment and innovation will continue to support ESCAP developing countries, in particular the least developed and landlocked developing countries, to strengthen their capacity to implement policies and programmes that more effectively harness the potential of trade, investment, innovation, technology and enterprise development for sustainable development and regional integration in Asia and the Pacific. This is expected to include support on digital and paperless trade, innovation policies, foreign direct investment policies and enterprise development.
- 23.163 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will assist member States in implementing digital trade facilitation policies, including through accession to the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific. The subprogramme will provide such assistance in particular through: (a) the development of online tools and platforms; (b) the creation of e-learning; and (c) live or virtual training workshops. Those training activities and tools will target policymakers and other stakeholders. The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 19)) in relation to digital and paperless trade, innovation and investment.

- 23.164 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to making trade processes more efficient, transparent and safer through paperless and contactless trade, thus helping to reduce trade costs and increasing the participation and competitiveness of small companies in international trade, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 2 and the related performance measure of the number of countries having acceded to or ratified the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (cumulative), in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 19) and figure 23.XIII below).

Figure 23.XIII

Performance measure: number of countries having acceded to or ratified the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (cumulative)



Capacity-building workshops, consultancy services and technical advice for transformative action in transport for the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals

- 23.165 In 2022, subprogramme 3: Transport will continue to support member States in achieving sustainable transport connectivity, logistics and mobility in the Asia-Pacific region. In doing so, it will support member States in building capacity to reconsider transport and mobility priorities and formulate and implement relevant policies and programmes that accelerate impactful change towards resiliency and sustainability in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The subprogramme will also take into consideration the outcomes of the fourth session of the Ministerial Conference on Transport, to be held at the end of 2021, including the new Regional Action Programme for Sustainable Transport Connectivity in Asia and the Pacific (2022–2026), identify opportunities for transport systems to transition to economic, social and environmental sustainability and provide further capacity-building assistances to member States.
- 23.166 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will assist member States in the implementation of the new Regional Action Programme for Sustainable Transport Connectivity in Asia and the Pacific (2022–2026). The subprogramme will assist member States in formulating and implementing inclusive and sustainable transport and mobility policies and measures to build back better from COVID-19. This will be done through capacity-building workshops, consultancy services and technical advice to transport policymakers on selected key transport issues, such as: (a) connecting better to global supply chains; (b) adopting environmentally sustainable transport approaches; and (c) designing safe and inclusive transport policies.

- 23.167 The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget (section 19) in relation to sustainable transport connectivity and mobility, and the United Nations Development Account (section 35) project on promoting a shift towards sustainable freight transport in the Asia-Pacific region. It will also support the outcomes of the fourth session of the Ministerial Conference on Transport.
- 23.168 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to accelerating transformative action in transport for the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 3 and the related performance measure of eight new policies and measures that intensify support for the efficiency and resilience of supply chains, for the environmental dimensions of transport systems and for improving transport safety to accelerate the progress towards transport-related Sustainable Development Goals targets taken by member States, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 19) and table 23.28 below).

Table 23.28
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned)	2022 (planned)
The Committee on Transport noted with satisfaction the progress in implementing the Regional Action Programme for Sustainable Transport Connectivity in Asia and the Pacific, phase I (2017–2021) and its numerous policy, institutional and technical complementarities with a number of national programmes and development principles	ESCAP member States continued to formulate and implement transport policies and measures in priority areas, as indicated in phase I of the Regional Action Programme	ESCAP member States discussed priority areas that would balance economic, social and environmental dimensions of transport and support the decade of action for Sustainable Development Goals by 2030	ESCAP member States reconsider and adopt the agreed regional transport priorities in the Asia-Pacific region that accelerate impactful change toward sustainability while recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic	At least eight new policies and measures by member States that intensify support for the efficiency and resilience of supply chains, the environmental dimensions of transport systems and improvements in transport safety to accelerate the progress towards achieving the transport-related Sustainable Development Goals targets

Multi-module training of city mayors for strengthened regional cooperation on natural resource management

- 23.169 In 2022, subprogramme 4: Environment and development will continue to support member States in building capacity for ambitious environmental policy development, including action for climate empowerment and participation, for the vertical integration of climate action and sustainable resource use at the regional, national, subnational and local levels, including with non-State actors, and for the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources. The subprogramme anticipates additional requests for capacity-building support on strengthening ambitious environmental policy in the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, building on the successful implementation in 2020 and 2021 of virtual executive training on environment and development. Furthermore, the subprogramme anticipates continued requests for the ASEAN Resources Panel to provide policy guidance to member States in the South-East Asian subregion on sustainable resource use, as outlined under the ASEAN-United Nations Plan of Action.

- 23.170 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will continue to increase the number of national and local senior executives who will be trained to develop and adopt integrated policies to address the key environment and development challenges of Asia and the Pacific. The subprogramme will provide that support through the delivery of the annual executive training on environment and development, comprising live and virtual learning modules developed on climate ambition, air pollution and ecosystem health, including the ocean and sustainable cities. This will be done through capacity-building modalities that will include: (a) intensive training sessions for national Governments; (b) an extended multi-module training of city mayors through the Asia-Pacific Mayors Academy (launched in 2019); and (c) self-paced e-learning courses on specific environmental solutions.
- 23.171 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to Member States strengthening regional cooperation on natural resource management, adopting sustainable urban development pathways and developing climate and air pollution mitigation actions, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 4 and the related performance measure of enhanced access by Member States to technical expertise and capacity-building activities to accelerate environmental and sustainable development action, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 19) and table 23.29 below).

Table 23.29
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) ^a	2022 (planned)
Member States call for expanding partnerships for sustainable development at the regional level, including in the area of climate change, at the Fifth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development	Asia-Pacific Climate Week 2019 identifies pathways for climate action in the region, and its outcome contributes to the 2019 Climate Action Summit	The Committee on Environment decided to establish the technical expert group on environment and development to enhance regional exchange and to mobilize technical expertise to accelerate environmental and sustainable development action	The technical expert group on environment and development is operational with full membership and a workplan	Member States have enhanced access to technical expertise and capacity-building activities to accelerate environmental and sustainable development action

^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

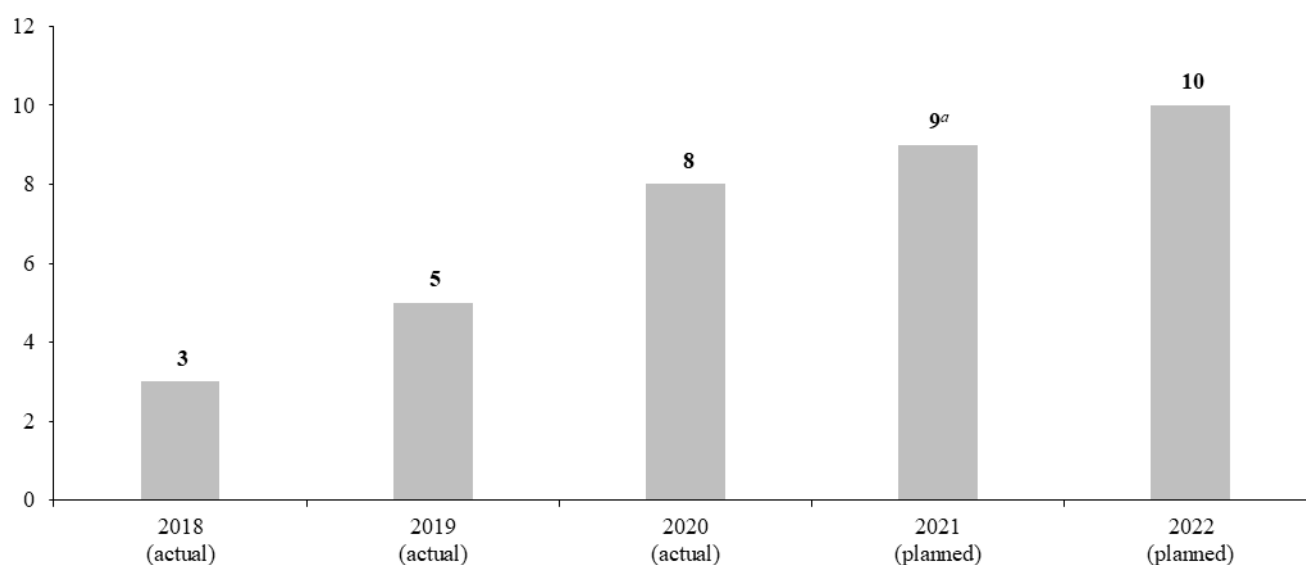
Subregional training workshops for accelerating regional cooperation mechanisms for risk-informed and climate-resilient development

- 23.172 In 2022, subprogramme 5: Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction and management anticipates additional requests from countries in the Pacific region for country-level technical support on operationalization of the Pacific Internet Exchange Points.
- 23.173 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will continue to support member States, with a focus on the Pacific island countries, to improve Internet traffic management. Guidelines on the operation and management of Internet Exchange Points and a dedicated training programme will be developed and delivered through subregional training workshops for government officials responsible for ICT. Using the guidelines, tailored advisory services will be provided to

individual Pacific island countries to assist them with the development and implementation of national strategies and action plans for improving Internet traffic management in the Pacific subregion.

- 23.174 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to advanced subregional implementation of the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway initiative, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 5 and the related performance measure of the number of broadband network initiatives developed and implemented within subregional implementation plans for the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 19) and figure 23.XIV below). The expected response in 2022 would further contribute to accelerating regional cooperation mechanisms for risk-informed and climate-resilient development, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 5 and the related performance measure on number of initiatives improving disaster resilience, in the proposed programme budget 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 19)).

Figure 23.XIV
Performance measure: number of broadband network initiatives developed and implemented within subregional implementation plans for the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway



^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Virtual and in-person training workshops for inclusive national policies to protect and empower vulnerable and marginalized groups

- 23.175 In 2022, subprogramme 6: Social development will continue to support ESCAP member States, with a focus on countries with special needs, in strengthening their capacities to develop, implement and monitor national policies that empower and protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, persons with disabilities and older persons. In particular, the subprogramme will support countries in assessing progress made towards creating regional and global frameworks in social development, including the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing.
- 23.176 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will strengthen the capacity of policymakers and technical officers in focal and line ministries responsible for portfolios related to disability inclusion and older persons, so as to accelerate and better assess progress towards creating the abovementioned frameworks. The subprogramme will provide this support through the organization of virtual and in-person training workshops, as well as the development of tools and

knowledge products. The objective of the training will be to equip policymakers and technical officers with the requisite skills and knowledge to design and implement policies that promote disability-inclusive development and active ageing, and to track progress to that end.

- 23.177 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to inclusive national policies to protect and empower vulnerable and marginalized groups, which is reflected under result 1 of subprogramme 6 and the related performance measure of three additional ESCAP member States adopting and implementing policies that realize inclusive and equitable societies that protect, empower and leave no one behind, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 19) and table 23.30 below).

Table 23.30
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) ^a	2022 (planned)
ESCAP member States with limited capacity to address inequality and marginalized groups through policies	ESCAP member States identify priority areas for country-specific policies for population groups that are left behind, including by developing solid evidence bases	ESCAP member States developed and implemented an increased number of evidence-informed socially inclusive policies to ensure that no one is left behind	At least 6 ESCAP member States adopt and implement policies that realize inclusive and equitable societies that protect, empower and leave no one behind	At least 3 additional ESCAP member States adopt and implement policies that realize inclusive and equitable societies that protect, empower and leave no one behind

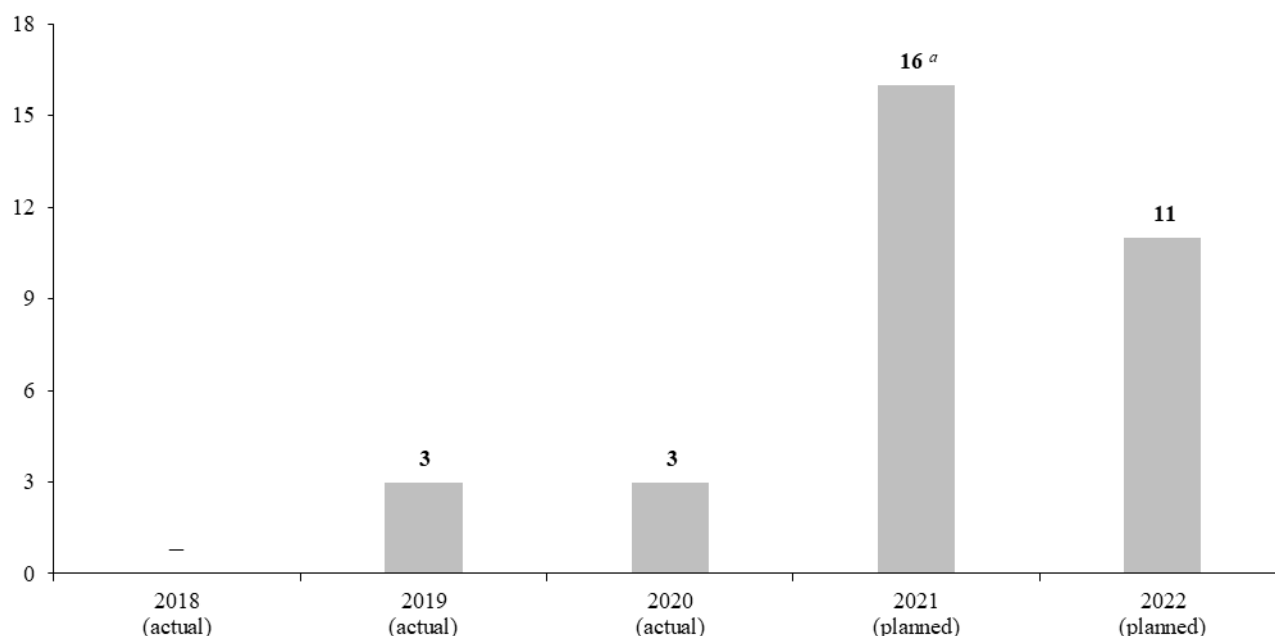
^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Applying the national expert Sustainable Development Goals tool for energy planning for changing course: Goal 7 national road maps to set Asia and the Pacific on track for sustainable energy by 2030

- 23.178 In 2022, subprogramme 9: Energy will continue to support countries to strengthen their capacity to develop national strategies for attaining Sustainable Development Goal 7 targets through energy connectivity in the context of the Pacific. In response to a request made by the Committee on Energy at its third session, the subprogramme will organize an expert working group on energy connectivity in June 2021 that will provide expert input and advise into applying connectivity strategies in the context of the Pacific. The subprogramme anticipates additional requests from the Pacific subregion for country-level support for developing national strategies on the enhanced utilization of renewable energy for power generation, including through the implementation of relevant connectivity strategies.
- 23.179 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will build upon ongoing support provided in the Pacific towards the development of national strategies to attain Goal 7, including the work of ESCAP on the national expert Sustainable Development Goals tool for energy planning, funded through the regular programme of technical cooperation. The subprogramme will apply the tool in training workshops and advisory services to increase the capacity of national policymakers and other stakeholders in the energy sector: (a) to collect quality energy data and information; and (b) develop national road maps for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7. The focus will be on the countries with special needs.
- 23.180 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to the creation of national road maps on Sustainable Development Goal 7 to set Asia and the Pacific on track for sustainable energy by 2030, which is reflected under result 1 of subprogramme 9 and the related performance measure of the total number

of such road maps in the Asia-Pacific region, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 19) and figure 23.XV below). The work would also contribute to lowering the cost of deploying renewable energy technologies in the Pacific, which would also enable the increased engagement of trading partners among Pacific island countries to improve energy security, especially among the small island developing States, and to the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (see General Assembly resolution 69/15).

Figure 23.XV
Performance measure: number of national road maps on Sustainable Development Goal 7 in the Asia-Pacific region



^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

B. Deliverables

23.181 Table 23.31 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 23.31
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: expected deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	130	71	142	134
C. Advisory services				

C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.32

Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes		2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	272.1	556.1	(211.5)	(38.0)	344.6
Consultants	1 752.8	585.9	1 137.4	194.1	1 723.3
Experts	13.5	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	24.7	289.3	55.3	19.1	344.6
Contractual services	560.7	59.0	446.3	756.4	505.3
General operating expenses	189.0	236.0	(63.6)	(26.9)	172.4
Supplies and materials	1.0	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	61.6	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	567.0	1 485.2	(1 140.6)	(76.8)	344.6
Total	3 442.5	3 211.5	223.3	7.0	3 434.8

23.182 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$3,434,800 and reflect a resource increase of \$223,300, or 7.0 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed increase under consultants (\$1,137,400) and contractual services (\$446,300) is to provide resources to address cross-cutting issues and emerging priority areas in Asia and the Pacific, such as: (a) support to countries with special needs; (b) support to the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, including through the preparation of and follow-up to voluntary national reviews; and (c) support for the alignment of national development plans and sustainable development cooperation frameworks with regional, subregional and transboundary priorities of the member States, including COVID-19 response and recovery. The proposed increase under travel of staff (\$55,300) is due to some anticipated additional travel in 2022 to support the COVID-19 recovery. This is partially offset by proposed decreases under other staff costs (\$211,500), general operating expenses (\$63,600) and grants and contributions (\$1,140,600) to give the secretariat more flexible arrangements to respond rapidly to the specific capacity development and technical cooperation needs of member States and to mitigate the persisting conditions that restrict the full deployment of the in-person technical cooperation activities.

9. Economic development in Europe

A. Programmatic activities delivered through the regular programme of technical cooperation

23.183 The activities under economic development in Europe will be carried out by the secretariat of ECE. Technical cooperation activities will be focused on 17 United Nations programme countries in the ECE region, with a view to strengthening their national capacities to accede to and implement ECE and international legal instruments, norms and standards. The activities will promote regional integration and cooperation, in particular on transboundary issues, and will support national efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals.

Subprogrammes providing assistance to Member States through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.184 The above comprehensive programmatic activities are implemented under ECE subprogramme 1: Environment; subprogramme 2: Transport; subprogramme 3: Statistics; subprogramme 4: Economic cooperation and integration; subprogramme 5: Sustainable energy; subprogramme 6: Trade; subprogramme 7: Forests and the forest industry; and subprogramme 8: Housing, land management and population.
- 23.185 In implementing those activities, the regular programme of technical cooperation contributes to the objectives and expected results of the above subprogrammes and complements their respective strategies and deliverables, which can be found in the relevant paragraphs in the proposed budget report (A/76/6 (Sect. 20)).

Outreach and dissemination of guidelines to Member States on the opportunities for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.186 In line with the demand-driven nature of the regular programme of technical cooperation, ECE raises awareness on opportunities for the United Nations programme countries in the ECE region through meetings with government officials in the context of intergovernmental meetings, workshops and bilateral consultations. Some examples include: (a) an availability for assistance through the programme was offered directly to the countries that had conducted the third cycle Environmental Performance Reviews; (b) in February 2020, at its eighty-second session, the Inland Transport Committee, with participation of representatives of ECE member States, presented its capacity development action plan, including the possibilities and modalities for using the regular programme of technical cooperation; (c) a regional coordination group on data and statistics for Europe and Central Asia – established as a result of the United Nations development system reform response and co-chaired by ECE – promoted opportunities for collaboration in the context of the programme, including through resident coordinator offices and the United Nations country teams; (d) a regional adviser on energy approached the Kyrgyzstan State Committee for Industry, Energy and Subsoil Use with information on the opportunities available for assistance through the programme in the area of natural resource management; in response, the Committee requested assistance in a study on the topic of women entrepreneurship in the natural resource management; (e) subprogramme 1 approached the Ukraine Ministry of Energy and the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving with information on the opportunities available for assistance through the programme in the area of sustainable energy; in response, the Ministry and Agency requested assistance in developing a draft road map for hydrogen infrastructure development in Ukraine; this led to the development of a project on improving the capacity of the Government of Ukraine to develop infrastructure for the production and use of hydrogen to support green post-Covid-19 recovery; (f) through informal contacts, ECE explains the scope of support of the regular programme of technical cooperation, to be used as seed money to help develop larger projects, with funding from the United Nations Development Account and extrabudgetary sources.

Response provided to Member States' request for support in 2020

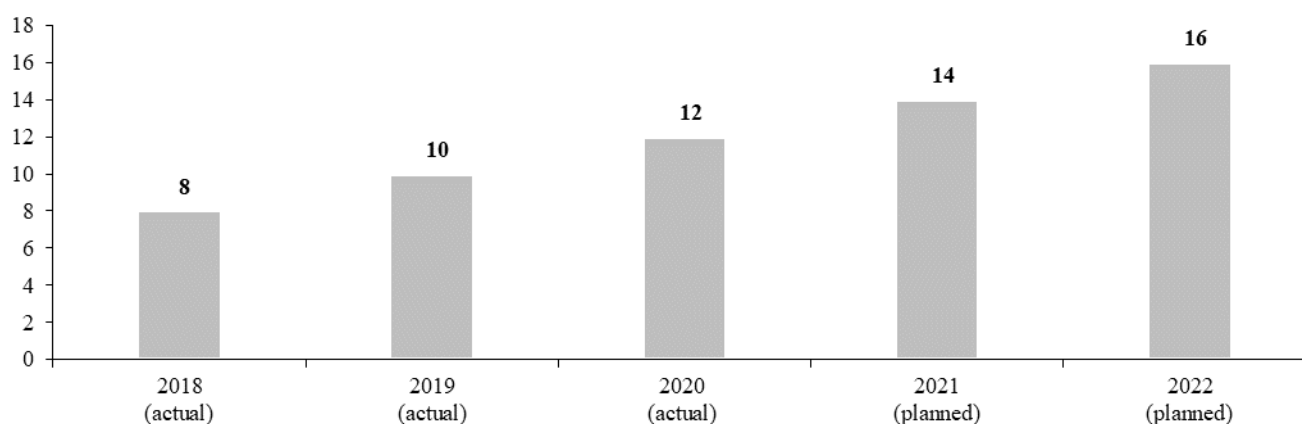
- 23.187 In 2020, subprogramme 5: Sustainable energy, in cooperation with other ECE subprogrammes, contributed to improving the capacity of the Government of Ukraine to develop infrastructure for the production and use of hydrogen to support green post-COVID-19 recovery. At the request of the Government, the subprogramme implemented a field project on improving the Government's capacity to develop such infrastructure, which will facilitate its economic recovery in an environmentally friendly manner, increase its energy security and efficiency, improve the economic climate and create new employment opportunities. In the framework of the project, ECE assisted the country in developing a draft road map for the production and use of hydrogen and in preparing a scoping report, including facilitating a scoping consultation with stakeholders (including the public) under the Strategic Environmental Assessment procedure of the road map, in line with the ECE Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment. The scoping report determined the relevant

information to be considered in the Assessment procedure and covered the following topics/issues with regard to the draft road map: human health; climate change; resilience of infrastructure to produce and use hydrogen to the impacts of more extreme weather; ambient air; soil; water resources; biodiversity; livelihood; waste management; interlinkages with other plans/programmes; and potential transboundary aspects.

- 23.188 The work contributed to developing guidance for managing gases to achieve the 2030 Agenda, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 5 and the related performance measure of the number of member States applying ECE guidance to manage gases, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 20) and figure 23.XVI below).

Figure 23.XVI

Performance measure: number of Member States applying Economic Commission for Europe guidance to manage gases (CH₄, H₂, and CO₂)



Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2022

Follow-up workshop in Central Asia for enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe

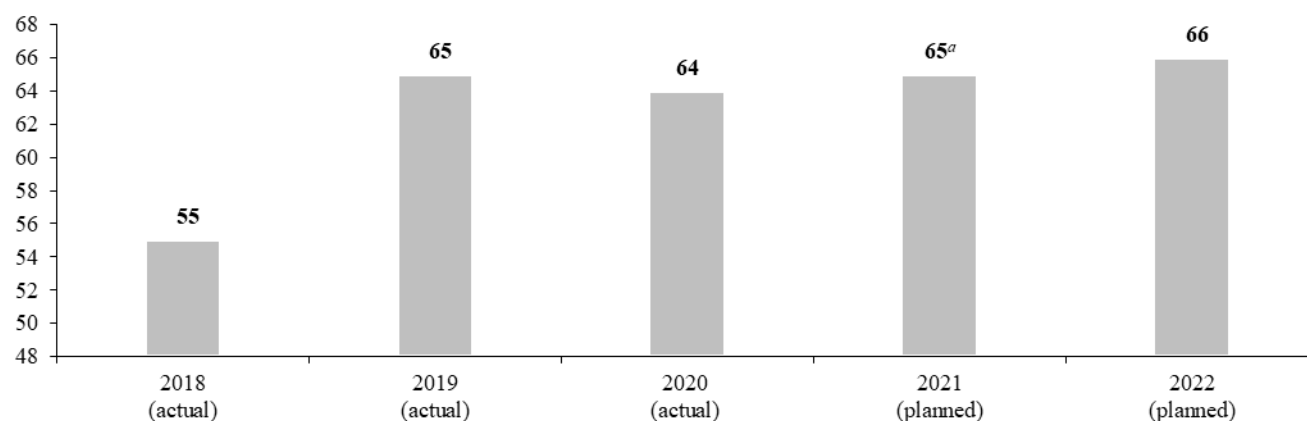
- 23.189 In 2022, subprogramme 1: Environment will continue to support the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe in strengthening their capacity to implement multilateral ECE environmental agreements, including the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. In particular, it will support the needs of the countries in Central Asia to enhance their understanding of policies and good practices in coordinating their land-use planning and industrial safety procedures, and improve cooperation between the relevant experts for industrial accident prevention, including in a transboundary context. Such needs have been raised by the beneficiary countries, including at the subregional workshop held in Chisinau from 22 to 24 May 2019 on land-use planning and industrial safety for Eastern Europe and the Caucasus.
- 23.190 In response to the anticipated needs following the planned subregional workshop for South-Eastern Europe in 2021, it is envisaged to follow up with a workshop for Central Asia in 2022. The subprogramme will work to enhance the understanding and capacities of the Central Asian countries on land-use planning, the siting of hazardous activities and related safety aspects, and to address the challenges and opportunities for improved coordination and cooperation among land-use planners and industrial safety experts within and across borders. The subprogramme will continue to work on the effective development and implementation of environmental legislation and policies, developed under the Industrial Accidents Convention, the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment, the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, and others. The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 20 to enhance environmental

performance in the ECE region by undertaking environmental performance reviews of requesting countries and strengthening implementation of the recommendations from the Environmental Performance Reviews.

- 23.191 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to the attainment of enhanced environmental performance in the ECE region, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 1 and the related performance measure the total number of targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development covered by Environmental Performance Reviews in a year, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 20) and figure 23.XVII below).

Figure 23.XVII

Performance measure: total number of targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development covered by Environmental Performance Reviews in a year



^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Capacity development activities based on the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia transport connectivity strategy, for strengthened regulatory support in road safety contributing to fewer worldwide road accident fatalities and injuries

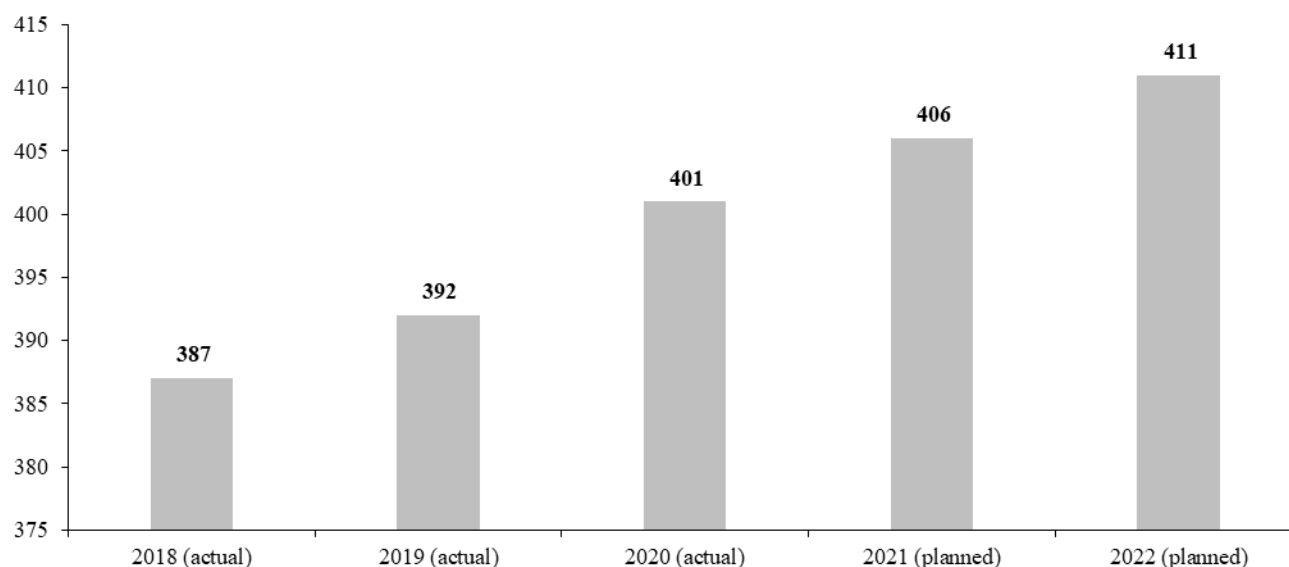
- 23.192 In 2022, subprogramme 2: Transport will continue to assist South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in strengthening capacities for the development of national policies on transport connectivity and to implement efficiently United Nations transport-related legal instruments, including the development and implementation of a new generation of legal instruments supporting the digitalization/computerization of transport and border-crossing procedures, as well as the deployment of existing mechanisms, in order to accelerate the post-COVID-19 economic recovery. The subprogramme anticipates that, following informal outreach discussions, there will be an additional request from member States on the ways to connect efficiently to and to utilize new tools, such as the eTIR international system.
- 23.193 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will assist countries of Central Asia, the Caucasus and South-Eastern Europe to improve national transport policies, making transport systems safer, cleaner and more efficient and to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 transport connectivity. The subprogramme will focus its efforts on the development of the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia transport connectivity strategy as a basis for capacity development activities in Central Asia for more efficient inland transport systems; continue and carry out capacity development activities and technical assistance on connecting to the eTIR international system in the 17 United Nations programme countries in the ECE region, including dissemination of the results of the United Nations Development Account project on transport and trade connectivity in the age of COVID-19 to South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. It will continue capacity development activities on connectivity and road safety to support long-term cooperation in the efficient

implementation of transport-related legal instruments. The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget of the Sustainable Transport Division to enhance intergovernmental cooperation in emergency situations and minimize disruptions in the continued implementation and updating of United Nations inland transport conventions.

- 23.194 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to strengthened regulatory support in road safety contributing to fewer worldwide road accident fatalities and injuries, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 2 and the related performance measure total number of contracting parties to core United Nations road safety conventions, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 20) and figure 23.XVIII below).

Figure 23.XVIII

Performance measure: total number of contracting parties to core United Nations road safety conventions (cumulative)



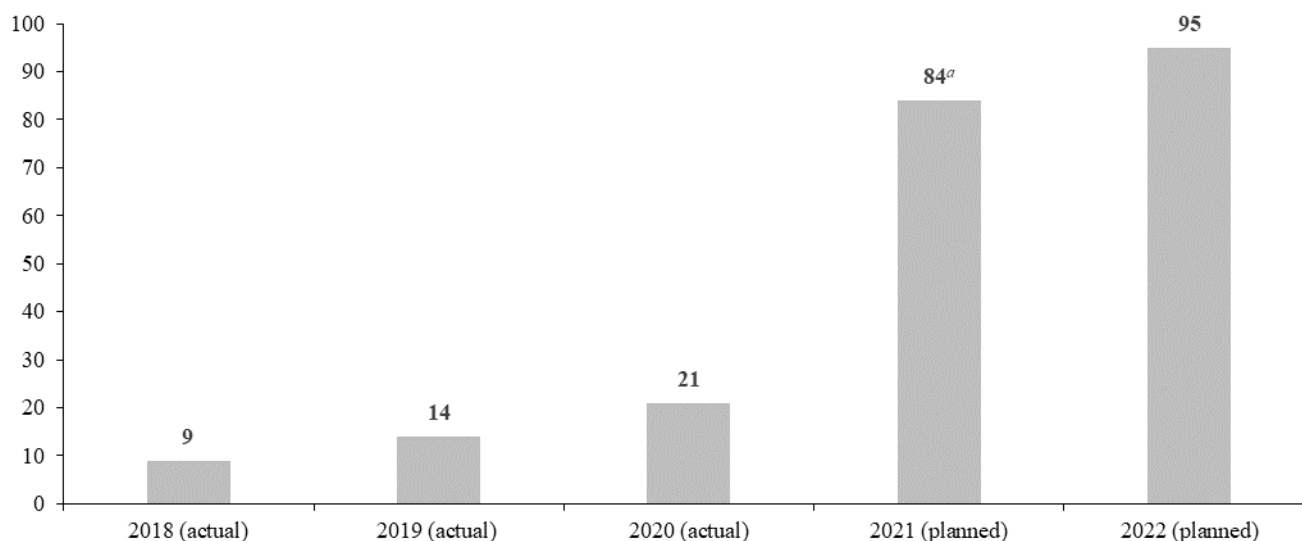
Delivering global assessments of national statistical systems to assist a new population and housing census that provides cost-effective and better-quality results

- 23.195 In 2022, subprogramme 3: Statistics will continue to support programme countries in the ECE region to strengthen their capacity to develop – and official statistics to support – evidence-based decision-making, including for better recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and to make progress towards achieving the goals of Agenda 2030. The subprogramme anticipates, based on informal outreach discussions, that there will be additional requests for country-level support for implementing population and housing censuses delayed by the pandemic. Those censuses provide essential data on the structure and distribution of the population for targeting COVID-19 recovery actions, as well as providing the denominator for many Sustainable Development Goals indicators, including for vulnerable subgroups of the population.
- 23.196 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will focus its efforts on delivering global assessments of national statistical systems, focusing on compliance with international standards and best practices, based on the requests received from ECE member States. It will also work on capacity-building to cover various aspects of population censuses, including on the use of administrative, geospatial and alternative data sources, using technical census-related international guidelines developed under the Conference of European Statisticians. The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 20 to support ECE countries in the planning and implementation of their population censuses.

- 23.197 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to conducting a new population and housing census that provides cost-effective and better-quality results, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 3 and the related performance measure of the percentage of ECE countries having conducted a census in compliance with the Conference of European Statisticians recommendations, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 20) and figure 23.XIX below). The response would also contribute to the provision of data for the Sustainable Development Goals indicators, to measure progress towards Agenda 2030. It would also support objective 3.1 of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data.

Figure 23.XIX

Performance measure: percentage of Economic Commission for Europe countries having conducted a census in compliance with the Conference of European Statisticians recommendations



^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the proposed programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Capacity-building and technical cooperation for reduced carbon footprint and improved quality of life with high-performance buildings

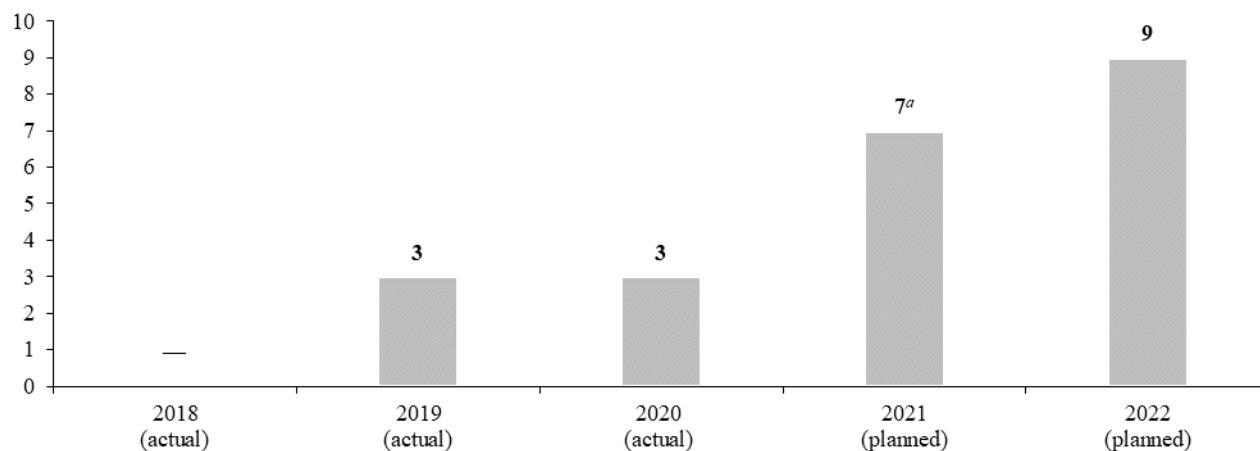
- 23.198 In 2022, subprogramme 5: Sustainable energy will continue to support countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to strengthen their capacities in policymaking and policy implementation in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, attaining carbon neutrality, and transition to more sustainable energy systems. Following the formal and informal outreach discussions, the subprogramme anticipates requests in the area of improving energy efficiency of buildings through enhanced standards and increased uptake of high-performance buildings (both new construction and renovation) that would lead to an improvement in broader quality-of-life indicators, such as energy services, health, water and climate.
- 23.199 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will enhance capacities on narrowing the gap between the benchmark set in the Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings and existing standards in the countries, through studies and capacity-building activities. The subprogramme will also organize capacity-building activities in support of establishing international centres of excellence in countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia and preparing case studies on the application of the Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings. Technical cooperation services will complement the work on improving the energy efficiency of the global building supply chain industry and its products to

deliver high-performance buildings through studies and capacity-building activities to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 20.

- 23.200 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to a reduced carbon footprint and an improved quality of life with high-performance buildings, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 5 and the related performance measure of the total number of international centres of excellence disseminating the Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 20) and figure 23.XX below).

Figure 23.XX

Performance measure: total number of international centres of excellence disseminating the Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings (cumulative)



^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Capacity-building based on the global United Nations standards for trade facilitation and digitalization of trade and transport to enhance digitalization of trade in ECE member States

- 23.201 In 2022, subprogramme 6: Trade will continue to build capacity and knowledge in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, the Western Balkans and Central Asia on trade facilitation, inter-agency and public-private cooperation, implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, implementation of ECE standards and recommendations, and other tools for trade facilitation, electronic business and sustainable trade. The subprogramme anticipates that, following informal outreach discussions, there will be additional requests for capacity-building and technical cooperation on trade facilitation, sustainable trade development, digitalization of trade and transport information flows and related areas, for building back better after the COVID-19 pandemic and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 23.202 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will focus its efforts on capacity-building to further digitalize multimodal transport chains and supply chains, using the standards of the United Nations Centre for Facilitation of Procedures and Practices for Administration, Commerce and Transport, as well as sustainable trade in the 17 United Nations programme countries in the ECE region. It will support the countries in the implementation of the specific measures in the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, in which ECE has a comparative advantage, based on lessons learned from peer countries. To support capacity-building, it will further develop methodologies and guidance materials on the implementation of the global United Nations standards for trade facilitation and the digitalization of trade and transport data and document exchange, as well as the principles of sustainable trade, the circular economy and related areas. The subprogramme is expected to contribute to strengthening the efficiency and resilience of supply chains in beneficiary

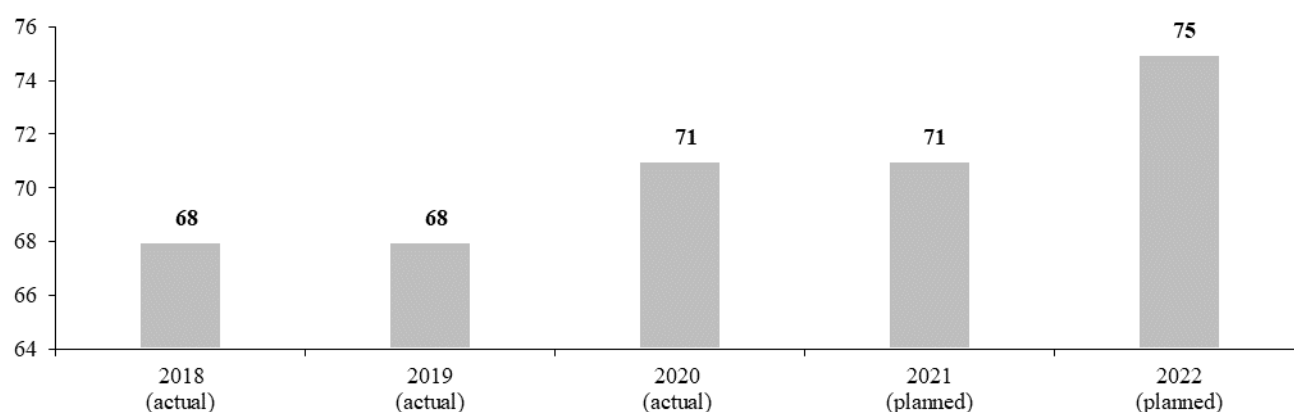
countries through trade facilitation and electronic business, regulatory cooperation and standardization policies, agricultural quality standards and trade-related economic cooperation in the ECE region and beyond. The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget, part V, section 20, programme 17, to allow for further development of trade in the 17 United Nations programme countries in the ECE region.

- 23.203 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to enhancing the digitalization of trade in the ECE member States, an expected result of subprogramme 6 under result 3, and the corresponding performance measure of the average implementation rate of digital trade facilitation measures of ECE member States, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 20) and figure 23.XXI below).

Figure 20.XXI

Performance measure: average implementation rate of digital trade facilitation measures of Economic Commission for Europe member States

(Percentage)



B. Deliverables

- 23.204 Table 23.33 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 23.33

Economic Commission for Europe: expected deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

	2020 <i>planned</i>	2020 <i>actual</i>	2021 <i>planned</i>	2022 <i>planned</i>
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	79	56	73	70
C. Advisory services				

C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.34
Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes		2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	1 323.2	1 400.7	–	–	1 400.7
Consultants	600.9	67.5	328.7	487.0	396.2
Travel of staff	10.7	139.2	33.4	24.0	172.6
Contractual services	60.0	–	–	–	–
General operating expenses	45.2	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	19.0	495.9	(215.9)	(43.5)	280.0
Other	0.4	–	–	–	–
Total	2 059.3	2 103.3	146.2	7.0	2 249.5

23.205 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$2,249,500 and reflect a resource increase of \$146,200, or 7.0 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed increase under consultants (\$328,700) is to provide demand-driven capacity-building services, including additional field projects. The proposed increase under travel of staff (\$33,400) is to provide additional advisory services. The proposed decrease under grants and contributions (\$215,900) is due to planning for some hybrid capacity-building through online facilities instead of in-person support.

10. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean

A. Programmatic activities delivered through the regular programme of technical cooperation

23.206 The activities under economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean will be implemented by ECLAC. More specifically, ECLAC activities under the regular programme of technical cooperation will provide support for strengthening the technical capacity of countries of the region to design, formulate, implement and evaluate public policies that allow them to improve their regional integration and integration with other regions of the world; to foster productivity convergence and innovation within their economies; to promote sustainable growth, taking into consideration the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development; to address social inequalities and demographic changes; and to develop accurate statistics to support evidence-based public policy formulation. Particular emphasis will be placed on supporting countries in consolidating measures and policies to achieve progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Department will continue to foster a multisectoral and integrated approach to development and provide a voice to countries in special situations, including one least developed country in the region, as well as landlocked developing countries, the small island developing States of the Caribbean, and middle-income countries.

Subprogrammes providing assistance to Member States through the regular programme of technical cooperation

23.207 The above comprehensive programmatic activities are implemented under ECLAC subprogramme 1: International trade, integration and infrastructure; subprogramme 2: Production and innovation; subprogramme 3: Macroeconomic policies and growth; subprogramme 4: Social development and

equality; subprogramme 6: Population and development; subprogramme 7: Sustainable development and human settlements; subprogramme 8: Natural resources; subprogramme 10: Statistics; subprogramme 11: Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico; and subprogramme 12: Subregional activities in the Caribbean.

- 23.208 In implementing those activities, the regular programme of technical cooperation contributes to the objectives and expected results of the above subprogrammes and complements their respective strategies and deliverables, which can be found in the relevant paragraphs in the proposed budget report (A/76/6 (Sect. 21)).

Outreach and dissemination of guidelines to Member States on the opportunities for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.209 In line with the demand-driven nature of the regular programme of technical cooperation, ECLAC raises awareness of the opportunities for Latin American and Caribbean countries to gain access to assistance from the programme resources, by word of mouth or in face-to-face meetings with government officials in the context of intergovernmental meetings, conferences, capacity-building activities, seminars and workshops. Those informal settings are better suited to make an initial assessment of a country's needs and to try to match them with in-house expertise.

Response provided to Member States' request for support in 2020

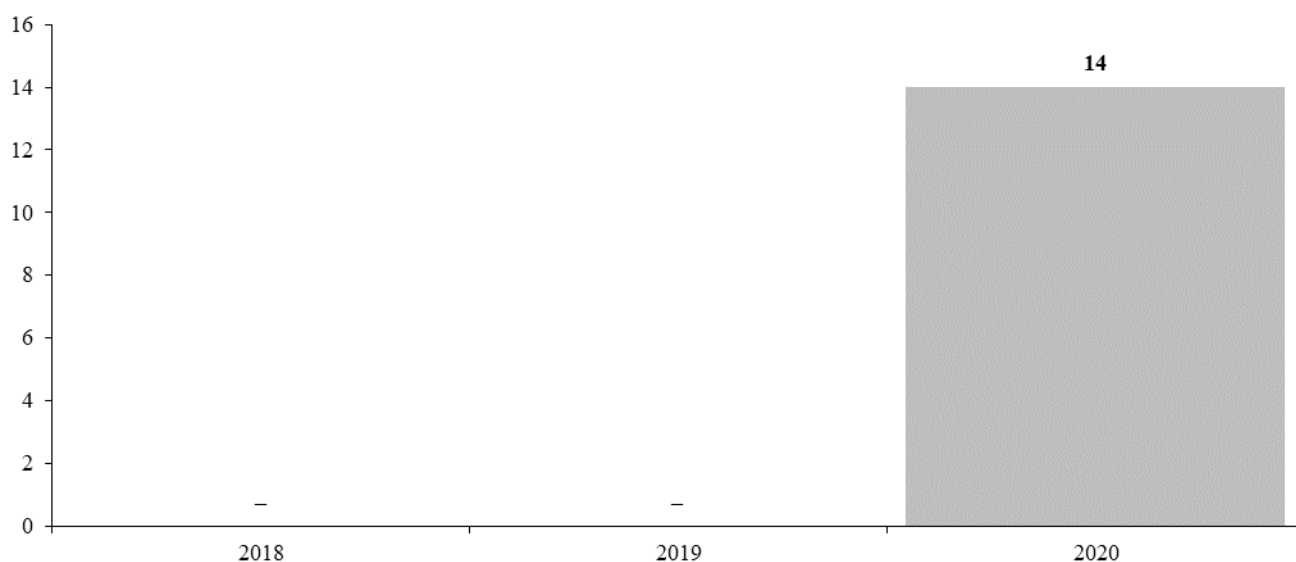
- 23.210 Subprogramme 6: Population and development, contributes to the full integration of population issues into development planning, policies and programmes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Countries of the region are going through various stages in their demographic transition, and the provision of accurate population data and support in incorporating demographic analysis into policy development are crucial in order to close equality gaps. Moreover, and in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, disaggregated demographic data is required to guide efforts to address the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic. For its part, subprogramme 10: Statistics, contributes to improving the production, dissemination and use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the region. The production of reliable and easily accessible national official statistics is essential for policymakers and is a prerequisite for good governance at the country level. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has brought new challenges to the production of official statistics. Traditional mechanisms for data collection, in particular those requiring face-to-face interviews, had to be temporarily suspended and replaced by other collection modalities while, at the same time, the economic contraction had an impact on the resources available for ongoing statistical operations.
- 23.211 In 2020, subprogramme 6 and subprogramme 10 received requests from Latin American and Caribbean countries for support in strengthening national capacities to produce and use statistics to implement policy responses and measures aimed at mitigating the risks and easing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable populations, which required national institutions to take action to ensure the continuity of statistical production during that period. Subprogramme 6 provided technical assistance to Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala and Peru on updating national demographic estimations and projections, and to Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala and Peru on vital statistics. In addition, the subprogramme organized a capacity-building workshop in Paraguay on national transfer accounts, including the training of 15 national officials. Technical assistance was also provided by subprogramme 10 on national accounts, household surveys and the integration of georeferencing and statistical data. In that regard, and in the context of the pandemic, Argentina, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador received support to adopt methodological processes for correcting biases due to the high rate of no-response, and Jamaica benefited from technical support in updating the consumer price index and the consumption patterns of its population. The regular programme of technical cooperation support complemented the work undertaken through the regular budget for section 21, which has placed an emphasis on strengthening the capacities of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the use of statistics for evidence-based policy formulation and implementation.

23.212 The work contributed to the following results: (a) public institutions having increased knowledge about and capacities to implement policy measures aimed at mitigating the risks and easing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable populations, a result from 2020 reflected in subprogramme 6 and the related performance measure in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 21) and table 23.35); and (b) support for countries in ensuring the continuity of statistical production during the COVID-19 pandemic, a result from 2020 reflected in subprogramme 10 and the related performance measure of total number of countries in the region that have taken action to ensure the continuity of statistical production during the COVID-19 pandemic, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 21) and figure 23.XXII below).

Table 23.35
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)
–	–	Public institutions increased their knowledge about and capacities to implement policy responses and measures aimed at mitigating the risks and easing the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable populations, in particular migrants, older persons, indigenous peoples, populations of African descent and people with disabilities

Figure 23.XXII
Performance measure: total number of countries in the region that have taken action to ensure the continuity of statistical production during the COVID-19 pandemic

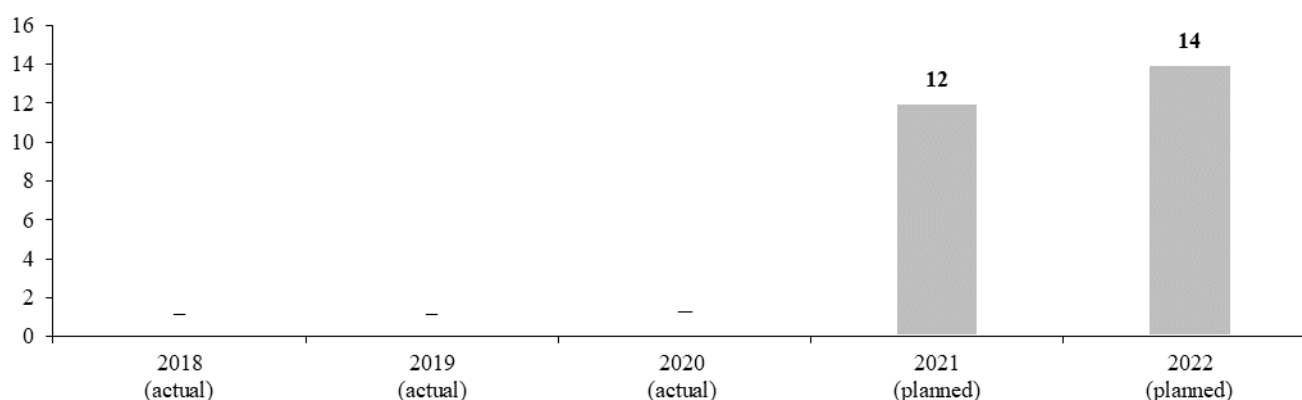


Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2022**Capacity-building and virtual meetings and platforms for the design of macroeconomic and financing for development policies for sustainable and inclusive growth in a post-pandemic world**

- 23.213 In 2022, subprogramme 3: Macroeconomic policies and growth will continue to support Latin American and Caribbean countries in strengthening their capacity to analyse current and emerging macroeconomic and development finance issues and to evaluate, design and implement development-centred macroeconomic and development financing policies, incorporating a gender perspective. The subprogramme anticipates that, following informal outreach discussions, there will be requests by countries of the region to provide support on the design and implementation of fiscal and monetary economic policies and on macroeconomic analysis and systems for monitoring economic development aimed at building back better after the crisis, among others.
- 23.214 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will: (a) broaden the scope of capacity-building activities and technical cooperation activities to cover fiscal and financial policies, regulations and measures aiming to achieve sustained and sustainable growth and promote long-term inclusive growth to achieve progress in key social variables; and (b) further seek to leverage virtual meetings and platforms to reach a broader audience for the provision of the technical cooperation activities delivered by the subprogramme. The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 21 to design and implement public policies aimed at building back better after the crisis, with an emphasis on measures to support economic growth in the medium and long term, including the mobilization of financing for development policies as a means of creating fiscal sustainability frameworks based on strengthening public revenues.
- 23.215 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to the designing of macroeconomic and financing for development policies for sustainable and inclusive growth in a post-pandemic world, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 3 and the related performance measure of the total number of macroeconomic and financing for development policies, measures and strategies for building back better after COVID-19 (cumulative), in the proposed programme budget for 2022 ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 21\)](#) and figure 23.XXIII below).

Figure 23.XXIII

Performance measure: total number of macroeconomic and financing for development policies, measures and strategies for building back better after COVID-19 (cumulative)

**A focus on cooperation and knowledge-sharing among countries for advancing innovative sectoral and intersectoral social policies to address inequalities of vulnerable populations**

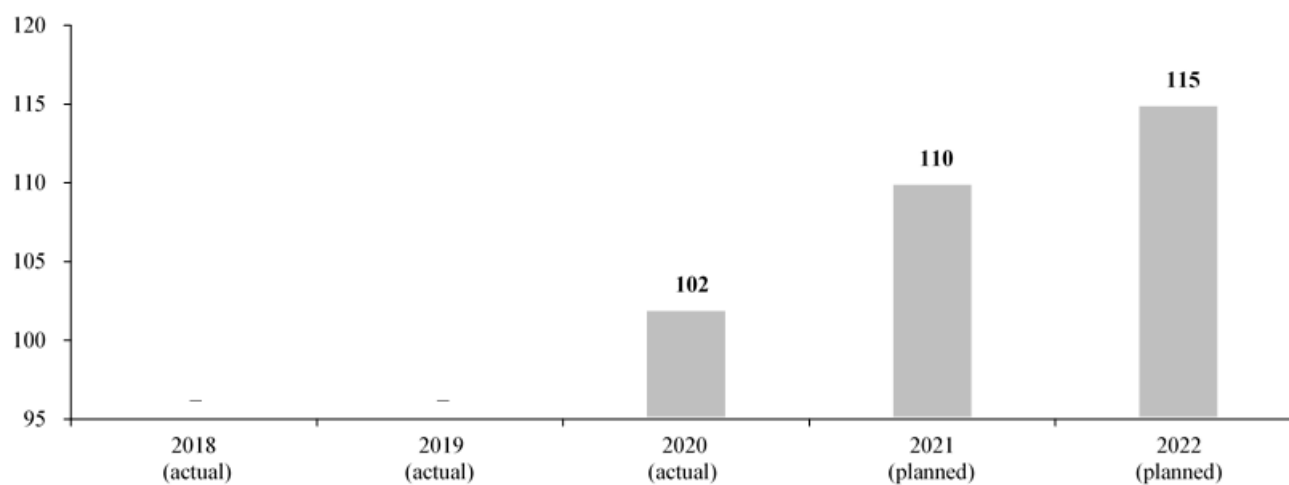
- 23.216 In 2022, subprogramme 4: Social development and equality will continue to support Latin American and Caribbean countries to improve the overall well-being of the people of the region and achieve greater social and economic equality, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and a human-rights based approach. The subprogramme anticipates that, following informal outreach

discussions, there will be requests from countries of the region to provide support on the design, implementation and evaluation of social policies, social investment policies and analytical and methodological proposals to enhance intersectoral and inter-institutional cooperation, among others.

- 23.217 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will implement its capacity-building activities with a focus on cooperation and knowledge-sharing among countries, taking advantage of the positive opportunities of digital technologies to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to the countries of the region in blended modalities (virtual and face-to-face) in what relates to the design, implementation and evaluation of social policies. The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 21 to support countries of the region to implement a regional agenda for inclusive social development, following the outcomes and agreements of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 23.218 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to advancing innovative sectoral and intersectoral social policies to address inequalities of vulnerable populations, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 4 and the related performance measure of the annual number of national officers acknowledging that they have increased their capacity to develop innovative sectoral and intersectoral policies, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 21) and figure 23.XXIV below).

Figure 23.XXIV

Performance measure: annual number of national officers acknowledging that they have increased their capacity to develop innovative sectoral and intersectoral social policies



Capacity-building on sustainable governance of the extractive industries for enhanced regional capacities for value addition and linkages in the mining sector

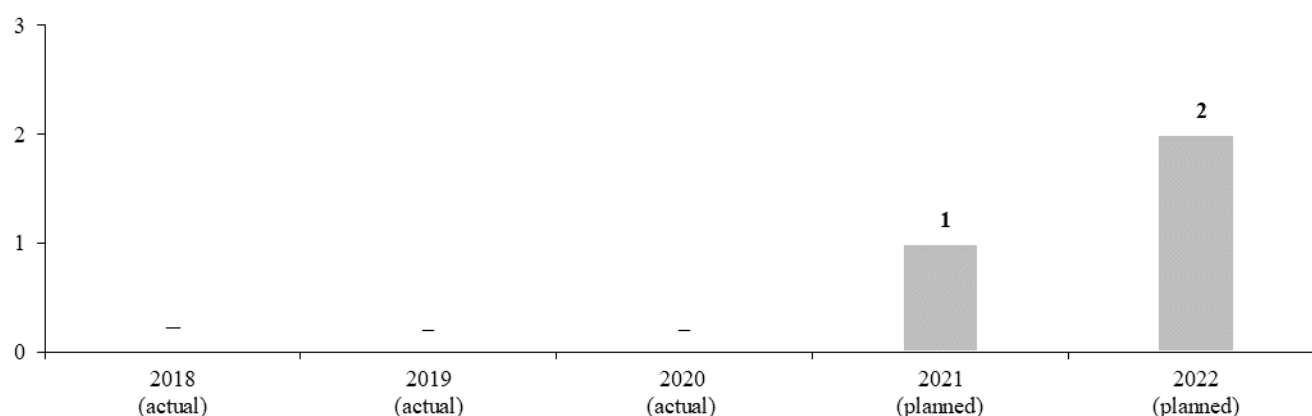
- 23.219 In 2022, subprogramme 8: Natural resources will continue to support Latin American and Caribbean countries to improve the governance of and promote the sustainable use and exploitation of natural resources, focusing on water resources management, affordable, inclusive and clean energy, extractive resources efficiency, food security, sustainable agriculture and biodiversity. The subprogramme anticipates that, following informal outreach discussions, there will be requests from countries of the region to provide support in the design of policies to enable the implementation of a more renewable energy matrix and water sustainability, and on issues related to food security and the role of sustainable and resilient food systems, agricultural development and biodiversity, among others.
- 23.220 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will provide technical assistance and deliver capacity-building activities regarding best practices on the regulation, supply and sustainable use of water and renewable energy and sustainable governance of the extractive industries.

The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 21 to support countries of the region in the accomplishment of a sustainable energy transition and the sustainable management of the water cycle and in gaining awareness about the role and impacts related to energy and water poverty and a lack of access to basic services (i.e. water and electricity), as well as the role of extractive industries during the post-pandemic phase.

- 23.221 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to enhanced regional capacities for value addition and linkages in the mining sector, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 8 and the related performance measure of the total annual number of additional measures adopted by countries of the region to promote value addition and productive linkages in the mining sector (cumulative), in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 21) and figure 23.XXV below).

Figure 23.XXV

Performance measure: total number of additional measures adopted by countries of the region to promote value addition and productive linkages in the mining sector (cumulative)



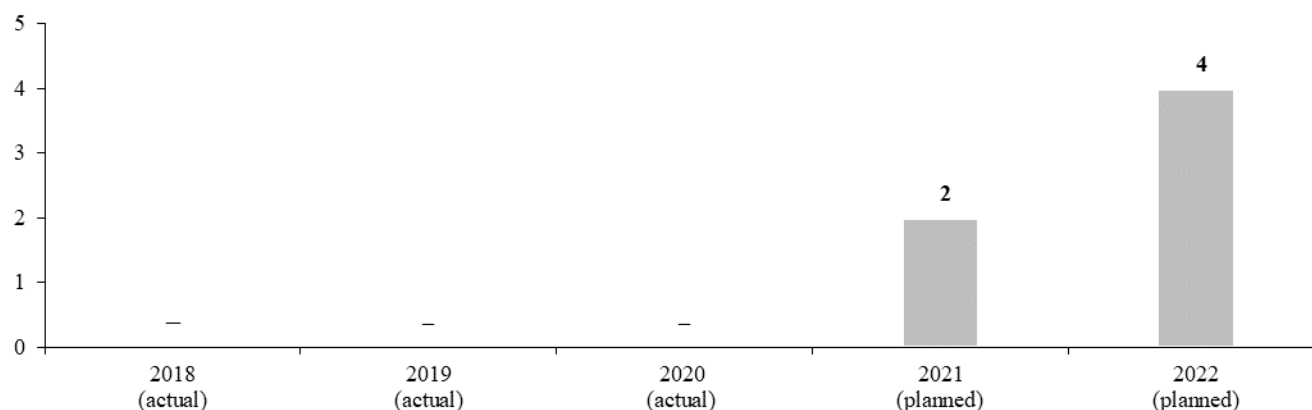
Seminars and workshops to facilitate policy dialogue for strengthened institutional capacities for designing public investments that incorporate disaster risk reduction

- 23.222 In 2022, subprogramme 11: Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico will continue to support countries of the subregion to improve their formulation of evidence-based public policies in the economic, social and environmental fields. The subprogramme anticipates that, following informal outreach discussions, there will be requests from countries of the subregion to provide support in the design and implementation of public policies to support the implementation of national development agendas and strategic reforms towards generating economic and social impacts, benefiting the most vulnerable populations, with special emphasis on international trade, industry and integration, agriculture, food security and rural development, energy and natural resources, and climate change, among others.
- 23.223 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will deliver capacity-building activities and organize seminars and workshops to facilitate policy dialogue and contribute to the strengthening of national institutional capacities. The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 21 to support countries of the subregion in the generation, dissemination and implementation of innovative and sound approaches to their development challenges, with a view to strengthening national and subregional capacities to formulate more integrated and coherent policies, taking into full consideration the different national contexts in the subregion.
- 23.224 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to strengthened institutional capacities for designing public investments that incorporate disaster risk reduction and sustainable and inclusive adaptation to climate change, which is reflected under result 3 of subprogramme 11 and the related performance measure of the annual number of countries with public investment systems that strengthen project

design with disaster risk reduction and sustainable and inclusive adaptation to climate change in at least one sector, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 21) and figure 23.XXVI below).

Figure 23.XXVI

Performance measure: annual number of countries with public investment systems that strengthen project design with disaster risk reduction and sustainable and inclusive adaptation to climate change in at least one sector



Provision of analysis on emerging issues for building back better post COVID-19 through economic restructuring and diversification

- 23.225 In 2022, subprogramme 12: Subregional activities in the Caribbean will continue to support countries of the subregion in strengthening the sustainable development process in the Caribbean in the economic, social and environmental dimensions and in enhancing the subregion’s cooperation with Latin America. The subprogramme anticipates that, following informal outreach discussions, there will be requests from countries of the subregion for the provision of support to strengthen the capacity of development practitioners and decision makers in designing and implementing resilience-building measures for durable development, which are inclusive of the special situation of women and persons with disability. The subprogramme also plans to support Caribbean countries in the development of evidence-based policies that promote sustainable development, among others.
- 23.226 In response to the anticipated requests in 2022, the subprogramme will deliver technical assistance and policy advice to the countries of the subregion, providing analysis on emerging issues and challenges facing the Caribbean, and work closely with United Nations entities and Caribbean development partners. The response will complement the planned work of the subprogramme to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 21 to support countries of the subregion to explore and articulate strategies and approaches towards sustainable development based on practical research and empirical and conceptual frameworks of analysis.
- 23.227 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to building back better post COVID-19 through economic restructuring and diversification, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 12 and the related performance measure of two Caribbean countries developing proposals for investing in new or existing sector niches and segments, which is reflected in table 21.28 of the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 21)) and table 23.36 below.

Table 23.36
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned)	2022 (planned)
–	–	Member States have access to research on the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Caribbean economies	Caribbean member States have access to a road map to begin to build back better	2 Caribbean countries develop proposals for investing in new or existing sector niches and segments

B. Deliverables

23.228 Table 23.37 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 23.37
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: expected deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	70	60	70	65
C. Advisory services				

C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.38
Financial resources by object of expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes		2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	2 758.8	2 372.6	258.7	10.9	2 631.3
Consultants	1 325.9	500.3	–	–	500.3
Travel of staff	58.5	323.3	–	–	323.3
Contractual services	4.2	–	–	–	–
General operating expenses	55.8	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	10.0	524.6	–	–	524.6
Other	2.1	–	–	–	–
Total	4 215.4	3 720.8	258.7	7.0	3 979.5

23.229 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$3,979,500 and reflect a resource increase of \$258,700, or 7.0 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed increase under other staff costs (\$258,700) is to provide additional technical assistance and policy advice to countries of the region on issues regarding the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

11. Economic and social development in Western Asia

A. Programmatic activities delivered through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.230 The activities under Economic and social development in Western Asia are implemented by ESCWA. The overall objective of its programme plan for 2022 is to support member States in accomplishing the goals set in their national development plans and fulfilling their vision of thriving societies, on the basis of prosperity, equality and respect for diversity, and the sustainable use of resources, while tackling the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, building forward better and accelerating progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Activities under the regular programme of technical cooperation will respond to member States' requests and needs in a manner that is coherent with that overall objective, with focus on the least developed countries and those affected by conflicts, which create additional barriers for the region's development trajectory. ESCWA will continue to ensure complementarity between the programme and the programme plan implemented through the regular budget, as well as the United Nations Development Account and extrabudgetary activities. To that end, ESCWA staff, regional advisers and consultants will operate jointly in the field to provide the needed technical assistance based on the knowledge products and capacities built under the regular programme plan, and through experience accumulated in technical cooperation projects and activities. ESCWA will also continue to leverage the programme to strengthen its collaboration with the United Nations country teams that operate in its member States and with the offices of resident coordinators, coordinating national support action with them as needed.

Subprogrammes providing assistance to Member States through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.231 The above comprehensive programmatic activities are implemented under ESCWA subprogramme 1: Climate change and natural resource sustainability; subprogramme 2: Gender justice, population and inclusive development; subprogramme 3: Shared economic prosperity; subprogramme 4: Statistics, the information society and technology; subprogramme 5: 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals coordination and; subprogramme 6: Governance and conflict prevention.
- 23.232 In implementing those activities, the regular programme of technical cooperation contributes to the objectives and expected results of the above subprogrammes and complements their respective strategies and deliverables, which can be found in the relevant paragraphs in the proposed budget report for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 22)).

Outreach and dissemination of guidelines to Member States on the opportunities for assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation

- 23.233 ESCWA has included a report and a discussion on technical cooperation activities as a standing item in all sessions of its 10 intergovernmental committees. That practice offers a regular opportunity formally to inform member States' representatives of the assistance provided by ESCWA across sectors, and of the guidelines and procedures to request such assistance. It also ensures that member States are aware of the complementarity and coherence between knowledge generation and analysis produced under the regular programme plan and technical cooperation activities. ESCWA also leverages its technical cooperation network, which comprises senior officials appointed by member States as focal points for technical cooperation matters, as another formal advocacy channel for the regular programme of technical cooperation. In addition to such formal channels, ESCWA has set up email and instant messaging groups to communicate regularly with members of the network and relay information on technical cooperation. Finally, ESCWA is revamping its website and updating the section dedicated to technical cooperation to feature all guidelines, news on capacity-building workshops or training and training manuals and policy guides in one place.

Response provided to Member States' request for support in 2020

- 23.234 In 2020, ESCWA received several requests from member States for technical assistance in addressing the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including economic modelling of different policy

scenarios to support productive sectors during lockdowns (from Egypt and Qatar); technical assistance in measuring the impact of the pandemic on household poverty and proposing mitigation measures (from Egypt); advisory services for adapting national agriculture strategies to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on food security (from Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic); technical assistance in assessing the impact of closures on supply chains (Kuwait country team); capacity-building for combating increased domestic violence in the context of the pandemic (from Libya and Saudi Arabia); assistance in providing upskilling and reskilling programmes to the work force affected by the pandemic (from Lebanon); and advisory services for including vulnerable groups, chiefly women and persons with disabilities, in government responses to COVID-19 (from Libya, the Sudan and Tunisia).

- 23.235 Delivering on those requests for assistance required joint work from several ESCWA subprogrammes, with a different combination for each case. To advise member States on how to deal with the impact of COVID-19, a cross-border issue by nature, ESCWA embarked early in 2020 on the analysis of emerging trends, risks and opportunities and identified good practices in support of regional and national policymaking and decision-making on COVID-19-related issues. A series of assessments were carried out of the repercussions of the pandemic on different economic sectors and population groups, and findings and related policy recommendations were issued, either in national reports addressed to requesting countries or, for regional ones, in a new ESCWA policy brief series, including over a dozen publications to date. ESCWA also held regional virtual meetings with many senior government officials from all member States and launched wide communication campaigns to maximize the impact of its pandemic-related work in a timely manner. This has strengthened advocacy for its technical assistance and for its COVID-19 response, as there were more than 13,250 downloads of its COVID-19 policy briefs, more than 57 interviews conducted with its staff on high-profile regional media networks, more than 1,575 citations of its briefs in media articles across the globe and more than 1,313,500 views of the informative videos it created to accompany those briefs. Targeted workshops were also held to raise institutional capacities to strengthen governance and public institutions to mitigate the impact of the pandemic by subprogramme 6, on governance and conflict prevention. ESCWA work under the regular programme of technical cooperation has also led to the adoption of specific COVID-19-related strategies and action plans, for example, on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the national COVID-19 response in Libya and the Sudan, and on increased protection of women in pandemic times in Libya, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan.
- 23.236 That work contributed to the result of policy briefs on the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 under result 2 of subprogramme 5, and the related performance measure of strengthened member States' capacities to develop evidence-based policies aimed at tackling immediate and longer-term consequences of the pandemic, while remaining on track towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 22\)](#) and table 23.39 below).

Table 23.39
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)
—	—	Strengthened capacities of member States to develop evidence-based policies aimed at tackling the immediate and longer-term consequences of the pandemic, while remaining on track towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda

Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2022**Capacity-building workshops on employability improvement, poverty reduction and social protection reform for employment perspectives for vulnerable groups in the Arab region**

- 23.237 In 2022, ESCWA, through its subprogramme 2 on gender justice, population and inclusive development, will continue to support member States in achieving equitable and inclusive development and reducing inequality, poverty and unemployment, in line with the principle of leaving no one behind. The subprogramme anticipates that, owing to the long-term socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 combined with protracted conflict and longstanding socioeconomic challenges facing the Arab region, it will continue to receive requests for support for the reduction of unemployment and poverty; the reform of social protection frameworks; the advancement of gender equality; and the inclusion of marginalized groups, such as women, persons with disabilities and the elderly.
- 23.238 In response to those anticipated requests, ESCWA will refine its methodologies for measuring multidimensional poverty and determining marginalized groups in specific national contexts, such as conflict settings, to improve targeting for support. ESCWA will further address unemployment challenges by examining the future of the labour market in the Arab region and its implications on economic inclusiveness, skills matching and the demand for jobs. It will leverage its established networks and research findings to broaden the scope of its capacity-building workshops on employability improvement, poverty reduction and social protection reform, building member States' capacity to monitor national labour markets and regional labour markets and improving their population's employability, with special attention to young people, women and persons with disability. It will also provide advisory services on developing national strategies, policies and action plans to address the needs of marginalized groups. The response will complement planned work under the regular budget and under the United Nations Development Account projects on including persons with disabilities in the Arab labour market and on strengthening social protection for pandemic responses: identifying the vulnerable, aiding recovery and building resilience, thus ensuring that analytical work is transformed into capacity-development packages and efficient policy tools.
- 23.239 The response will also require the combined expertise of the above-mentioned subprogramme 2 and of subprogramme 4, on statistics, the information society and technology, the objective of which in 2022 is to contribute to strengthening the development of official statistical frameworks, improve the quality and availability of statistics and advance the information society by accelerating the integration of technology and innovation for sustainable development in the Arab region. Indeed, measuring multidimensional poverty and targeting marginalized groups both require strong official statistical systems and strengthened member States capacity in applying new data, statistics and modern technology, as well as knowledge products, tools and techniques. Examining the future of the labour market in the Arab region and of the skills needed to increase employability also requires analysing the effects of the fourth industrial revolution and the technologies and innovation required to meet the challenges it poses.
- 23.240 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to employment perspectives for vulnerable groups in the Arab region, as reflected under result 1 of subprogramme 4 and the related performance measure of three national centres for entrepreneurship established, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 22\)](#) and table 23.40 below).

Table 23.40

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)^a</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
–	Regional consultation on development of the digital enabling portal to create an inventory of the needs of and	First regional Centre for Entrepreneurship, to support digitization and promotion of innovative solutions for the resurgence	Strengthened regulatory and promotion programmes in 2 member countries	3 national centres for entrepreneurship established Strengthened networks of micro-, small and medium-

Section 23 Regular programme of technical cooperation

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)^a</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
	support programmes available to small and medium-sized enterprises	of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises established (see https://coe.unescwa.org/index.html)		sized enterprises in 7 Arab States
–	–	–	50 small and medium-sized enterprises are using the digital enabling portal to learn about access to existing governmental and non-governmental support programmes	Member States adopt the science, technology and innovation road map for the Arab countries

^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Technical assistance on the issue of cooperation on transboundary water for improved groundwater management in a transboundary setting under climate change

- 23.241 In 2022, ESCWA, through its subprogramme 1 on climate change and natural resource sustainability, will continue to support member States in advancing climate action and integrated and sustainable policies in the areas of water, energy and food security. As conflict and climate change, combined with the more recent rises of unemployment and poverty due to COVID-19, remain the main drivers of food insecurity in the Arab region, Arab States are redirecting their priorities to strengthen local food systems and improve their resilience at the national and regional levels. The subprogramme anticipates more requests on revisiting food security strategies and reforming local food systems to improve food availability and accessibility. Requests are also expected on the related issue of transboundary water management, with water playing an essential role in securing sustainable food systems as those consume around 80 per cent of fresh water in the Arab region.
- 23.242 In response to those requests, ESCWA will continue to provide technical assistance on the issue of cooperation on transboundary water to improve negotiation skills and knowledge of related international legal and technical instruments. It will also increase the number of capacity-building workshops, advisory services and stakeholders' consultation meetings on food systems and, in some cases, develop pilot field projects for a more hands-on approach to local food systems improvement. That technical cooperation work will complement regular budget activities and the United Nations Development Account project on enhancing resilience and sustainability of agriculture in the Arab region.
- 23.243 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to improved groundwater management in a transboundary setting under climate change and cross-sectoral policies for improved water and food security under changing climate conditions in the Arab region, as reflected under results 2 and 1, respectively, in subprogramme 1, and the related performance measures of at least five member States that recognize the importance of transboundary groundwater for securing their medium- to long-term fresh water needs, and participating member States benefit from technical guidance and the exchange of best practices made available through the Arab regional network of AquaCrop practitioners, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 22\)](#) and tables 23.41 and 23.42 below).

Table 23.41
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned)	2022 (planned)
Launch of a regional knowledge hub (under RICCAR) to enhance access to knowledge products on water and climate change in the Arab countries	Pilot assessment of climate change impacts on a groundwater aquifer in Morocco	A diverse range of stakeholders benefited from webinars on groundwater-related topics, structured around shared priority concerns and addressing knowledge gaps Regional guidelines for improved groundwater abstraction and management vetted by at least 5 member States	At least 2 member States adopt policies, plans, harmonized tools, techniques or guidelines related to groundwater management At least 4 member States conduct an assessment of climate change impact on their groundwater resources	At least 5 member States adopt policies, plans, harmonized tools, techniques or guidelines related to groundwater management At least 10 member States acknowledge and benefit from the launch of a regional digital database on groundwater resources

Abbreviation: RICCAR, Regional Initiative for the Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region.

Table 23.42
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) ^a	2022 (planned)
–	1 resolution on coordination between the agriculture and water sectors adopted at a joint meeting of Ministers of Agriculture and Water Resources on 4 April 2019 in Cairo, supported by the League of Arab States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and ESCWA	–	2 additional ministerial resolutions on coordination between the agriculture and water sectors are adopted	–
–	9 assessment reports prepared by government officials using AquaCrop and RICCAR regional climate data to inform policy for improved management of water	2 additional assessment reports prepared by government officials using AquaCrop and RICCAR regional climate data to inform policy on water	2 additional assessment reports prepared by government officials using AquaCrop and RICCAR regional climate data to inform policy on	Participating member States benefit from technical guidance and exchange of best practices made available through the Arab regional network of

Section 23 Regular programme of technical cooperation

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned) ^a	2022 (planned)
	resources and water efficient crop production	resources management for more water efficient crop production	water resources management for more water efficient crop production	AquaCrop practitioners

Abbreviation: RICCAR, Regional Initiative for the Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region.

^a To maintain accountability for initial programme plans, the 2021 target is carried forward from the programme budget for 2021 and reflects best estimates at that point in time before the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme performance for 2021 will be reported in the proposed programme budget for 2023.

Technical assistance through a tool for debt swap for improved resources for climate and development finance

- 23.244 In 2022, ESCWA will also leverage the combined expertise of its above-mentioned subprogramme 1, as well as subprogramme 3, on shared economic prosperity, to secure climate finance for Arab States. With the accumulation of debt and rising debt service obligations, increasing costs of borrowing and declining concessional loans, as well as constrained budgets for development expenditure and climate investments, subprogramme 3 anticipates requests for assistance in increasing fiscal space to address major risks, and chiefly climate change, which has a great impact on human and food security.
- 23.245 In response to those anticipated requests, ESCWA will build on the work of the above two subprogrammes to continue to advocate for debt swap as an important mechanism to free up fiscal space and mitigate the impact of the pandemic and the longer-term impact of climate change. It will increase technical assistance for the use of a tool it has developed on debt-for-climate and debt-for-development swaps and will provide tailored policy advice through that tool. ESCWA will also increase the number of national capacity-building workshops on the issue of debt swap as an effective policy option to reduce debt burdens and improve climate finance.
- 23.246 The expected response in 2022 would contribute to debt swap for improved resources for climate and development finance, which is reflected under result 2 of subprogramme 3 and the related performance measure of one additional or more member States agreeing to set aside an amount of debt swap for a climate/development finance initiative, in the proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 22) and table 23.43 below).

Table 23.43
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned)	2022 (planned)
Greater awareness of member States with respect to fiscal policy and debt sustainability	Increased understanding among member States of debt vulnerabilities	3 member States (Egypt, Jordan, and Tunisia) expressed interest in operationalizing the debt-swap mechanism	At least 1 member State starts operationalizing the implementation of a debt swap for a climate or development finance initiative	1 or more additional member States agree to operationalizing debt swap for a climate or development finance initiative

B. Deliverables

- 23.247 Table 23.44 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022.

Table 23.44

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia: expected deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	58	86	64	74
C. Advisory services				

C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.45

Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020 expenditure	2021 appropriation	Changes				2022 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustment	Other	Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	2 475.2	3 286.9	(1 101.8)	230.3	(871.5)	(26.5)	2 415.4
Consultants	647.9	278.9	(93.7)	–	(93.7)	(33.6)	185.2
Travel of staff	32.4	199.4	–	–	–	–	199.4
Contractual services	134.2	36.5	(12.3)	–	(12.3)	(33.7)	24.2
General operating expenses	48.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Supplies and materials	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	77.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	52.7	1 057.0	(338.7)	–	(338.7)	(32.0)	718.3
Total	3 468.3	4 858.7	(1 546.5)	230.3	(1 316.2)	(27.1)	3 542.5

23.248 The proposed regular budget resources for 2022 amount to \$3,542,500 and reflect a net decrease of \$1,316,200, or 27.1 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2021. The proposed net decrease is due to a technical adjustment, reflecting a decrease of \$1,546,500, offset in part by an increase in other changes (\$230,300).

Technical adjustments

23.249 Resource changes reflect a net decrease of \$1,546,500, relating to the removal of non-post provisions under other staff costs (\$1,101,800), consultants (\$93,700), contractual services (\$12,300), and grants and contributions (\$338,700). The decrease is due mainly to reduced inflation provisions that originally assumed the continuation of the pattern of utilization of currency in Lebanon experienced in the 45-month period between March 2017 and November 2020. However, recent expenditure experience shows that, since early 2020, the United Nations has not purchased Lebanese pounds and has instead used a substantially higher portion of United States dollars in Lebanon in 2020. The use of the actual 12 months of currency mix experienced in 2020 resulted in a lower inflation provision, since inflation for the United States dollar is significantly lower than that of the Lebanese pound.

Other changes

- 23.250 Resource changes under other changes reflect an increase of \$230,300. The proposed increase under other staff costs (\$230,300) is to provide additional on-the-ground expertise and new avenues for peer learning and exchange of experiences to assist member States in their recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.
