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### Proposed programme budget for 2023

## Proposed programme budget for 2023

### Part V

#### Regional cooperation for development

### Section 23

#### Regular programme of technical cooperation\*\*

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\* A/77/50.

\*\* 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.



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## 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 are aligned with the overall and mandated strategic priorities of the implementing entities, they cannot be delivered solely on an ad hoc basis, but rather must be part of more strategic 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 The programme will support countries in strengthening their resilience to external shocks and global economic developments such as higher inflation and commodity prices, pressure on fiscal positions and tightening financing conditions, owing to increases in interest rates and risk perceptions as well as disruption to trade and supply chains.
- 23.8 The strategic use of the programme's resources facilitates quick responses and initial support by implementing entities and is complementary to other development funds, including the United Nations Development Account and extrabudgetary resources, which optimizes the programme's impact through strengthened linkages and follow-through.
- 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.

#### **Coordination with the resident coordinator system and other partners**

- 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, joint work plans 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.

**Objective and strategy**

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 of technical cooperation contributes can be found in the relevant fascicle of the proposed programme plan for 2023 (A/77/6), 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 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**

23.15 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.

- 23.16 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.
- 23.17 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**

- 23.18 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**

- 23.19 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.
- 23.20 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.

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

- 23.21 Implementing entities have used the complementarity of 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. Initial support funded by the regular programme is often followed through by developing and piloting methodologies in selected target countries. This strategic planning of the resources utilized in these capacity development programmes optimizes its impact through strengthened linkages and ensures that duplication of work is avoided by the implementing entities.
- 23.22 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.

**Status of internal assessment**

- 23.23 Considering the decentralized nature of the regular programme of technical cooperation, each implementing entity assesses the results of its regular programme activities and conducts periodic evaluations. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs, for example, had an independent evaluation of its activities, focusing on 2021. Other entities commissioned evaluations of specific topics, programmes or subprogrammes. In parallel, the Department engaged the support of an independent contractor for the preparation of the seventh progress report covering 2021. The report is expected to be finalized in June 2022 and will provide information on, inter alia: (a) results achieved; (b) linkages between the regular programme, the United Nations Development Account, extrabudgetary resources and the resident coordinator system; (c) the programme’s outreach; and (d) the programme’s delivery modalities in view of travel restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Overview of resources for the regular budget**

- 23.24 As reflected in tables 23.1 and 23.2, the overall resources proposed for 2023 amount to \$40,264,800 before recosting and reflect a net increase of \$1,500,000, or 3.9 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2022. Resource changes result from other changes. The overall increase takes into account anticipated additional demand for support in specific areas, including in the context of recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. 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)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes				2023 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total Percentage		
<b>I. Sectoral advisory services</b>								
1. Economic and social affairs	8 090.5	9 432.4	–	–	(300.0)	(300.0)	(3.2)	9 132.4
2. Trade and development	1 832.6	1 611.4	–	–	250.0	250.0	15.5	1 861.4

**Part V Regional cooperation for development**

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes				2023 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
3. Human settlements	1 044.4	1 152.3	–	–	100.0	100.0	8.7	1 252.3
4. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	949.3	1 043.8	–	–	–	–	–	1 043.8
5. Human rights	2 215.7	2 524.0	–	–	–	–	–	2 524.0
6. Humanitarian assistance	619.9	714.6	–	–	–	–	–	714.6
<b>Subtotal, I</b>	<b>14 752.3</b>	<b>16 478.5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>16 528.5</b>
<b>II. Regional and subregional advisory services</b>								
1. Economic and social development in Africa	7 115.9	7 931.7	–	–	600.0	600.0	7.6	8 531.7
2. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	3 079.3	3 443.0	–	–	–	–	–	3 443.0
3. Economic development in Europe	2 018.9	2 335.0	–	–	–	–	–	2 335.0
4. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	3 724.0	4 069.3	–	–	600.0	600.0	14.7	4 669.3
5. Economic and social development in Western Asia	4 987.8	4 507.3	–	–	250.0	250.0	5.5	4 757.3
<b>Subtotal, II</b>	<b>20 926.0</b>	<b>22 286.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 450.0</b>	<b>1 450.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>23 736.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 678.3</b>	<b>38 764.8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 500.0</b>	<b>1 500.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>40 264.8</b>

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

Budget class	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes		2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	19 369.3	21 922.7	459.9	2.1	22 382.6
Consultants	8 609.8	4 865.2	(11.8)	(0.2)	4 853.4
Experts	397.1	–	–	–	–
Travel of representatives	3.0	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	970.0	2 004.6	277.9	1.0	2 282.5
Contractual services	2 057.4	1 255.7	88.1	2.0	1 343.8
General operating expenses	896.9	507.0	(28.9)	3.0	478.1
Supplies and materials	24.2	0.5	–	4.0	0.5
Furniture and equipment	389.4	12.8	8.0	5.0	20.8
Improvement of premises	0.2	–	–	6.0	–
Grants and contributions	2 960.9	8 196.3	706.8	7.0	8 903.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 678.3</b>	<b>38 764.8</b>	<b>1 500.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>40 264.8</b>



Figure 23.I  
**Distribution of proposed resources for 2023 by implementing entity**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

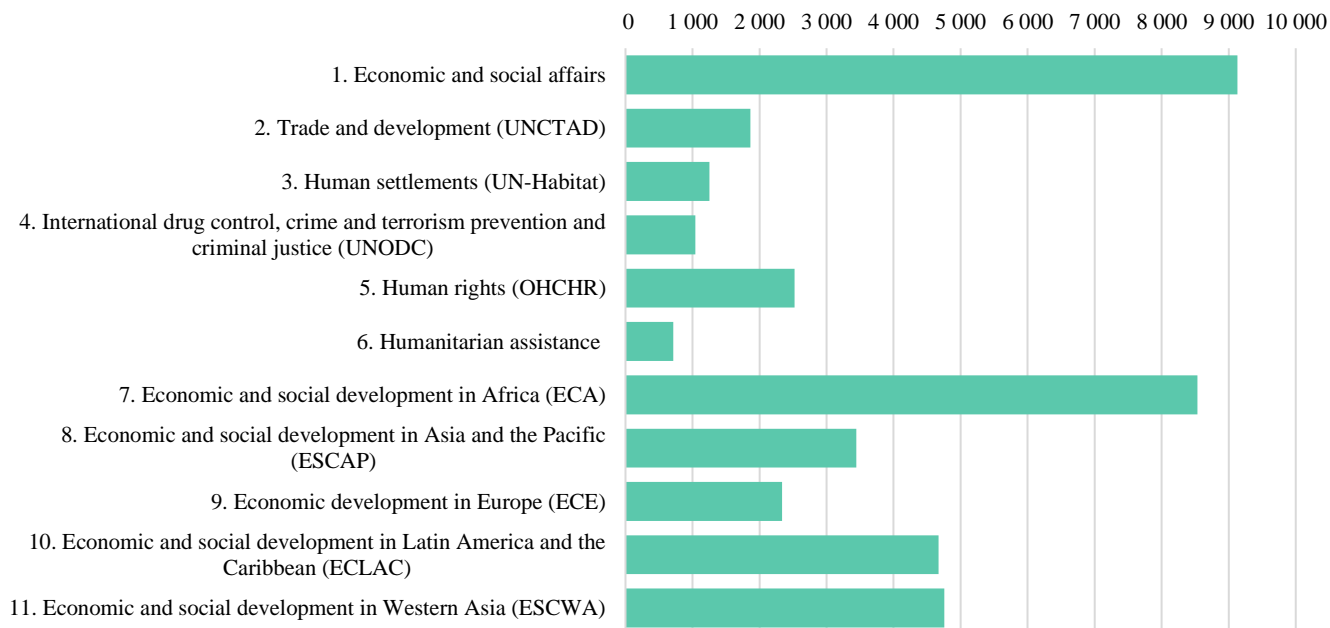


Figure 23.II  
**Distribution of proposed resources for 2023 (before recosting)**

(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

- 23.25 The activities under economic and social affairs are implemented by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The programmatic activities are implemented under the following subprogrammes of the Department: 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.
- 23.26 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 programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 9\)](#)).

#### **Response provided to Member States' requests for support in 2021**

#### **Public servants equipped with the capacities to address COVID-19 and accelerate implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals to safeguard people's well-being** (section on programme performance in 2021 under subprogramme 7 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 9\)](#)))

- 23.27 In 2021, subprogramme 7, Public institutions and digital government, supported Member States in Africa, including small island developing States, least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, in developing the capacities of national Governments to promote sound policymaking, with a particular focus on policy coherence, strategic planning and foresight and risk management. Sound policymaking is one of the 11 principles of effective governance for sustainable development finalized by the Committee of Experts on Public Administration and endorsed in 2018 by the Economic and Social Council. Following a request from Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, South Africa and Zambia to conduct a capacity development workshop on sound policymaking for promoting resilience and recovery from COVID-19, the subprogramme organized four workshops, three in Africa and one in Latin America. The first two focused on sound policymaking for sustainable development in Africa (first workshop) and Latin America (second workshop). The third focused on risk management in Africa in response to COVID-19 and highlighted how to build back better after the pandemic. The fourth focused on strategic planning and foresight in Africa in response to COVID-19. The activities were held virtually owing to the pandemic. A total of 988 participants took part in the interlinked activities, and approximately 85 per cent indicated that their level of understanding of sound policymaking and its application in the design of national policies was increased.
- 23.28 The subprogramme developed seven training-of-trainers toolkits, including modules on addressing COVID-19, as part of the curriculum on governance for the Sustainable Development Goals, supported a total of eight Member States on issues related to governance and public institutions, organized 10 workshops with a total of 1,712 participants and 1,261 viewers on social media, provided strategic support to the resident coordinator system by contributing to the common country analyses of 22 countries and produced eight strategy guidance notes to guide implementation of the principles of effective governance for sustainable development.
- 23.29 The above-mentioned work contributed to public servants being equipped with the capacities to address COVID-19 and accelerate implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals to safeguard people's well-being, which is a result reflected in the section on programme performance in 2021 under subprogramme 7, and the related performance measure of enhanced understanding of over 14,000 policymakers in over 100 Member States of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on

national institutions and their implications for delivering on the 2030 Agenda, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 9)) (see table 23.3).

**Table 23.3  
Performance measure**

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
Member States have access to a competency framework for the Sustainable Development Goals, aimed at strengthening capacities of schools of public administration	To recover from COVID-19, more than 100 Member States gained access to relevant knowledge on how to promote effective public institutions and digital government in their everyday work	Enhanced understanding of over 14,000 policymakers in over 100 Member States of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on national institutions and their implications for delivering on the 2030 Agenda

**Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2023**

**Effective social protection systems through enhanced governance systems (result 1 of subprogramme 2 (A/77/6 (Sect. 9)))**

- 23.30 In 2023, Subprogramme 2, Inclusive social development, will focus on assisting countries in providing: (a) technical advice on policy options and their implications, as well as opportunities for technical assistance in social policies; (b) training for government officials and policy practitioners on national strategies and plans of action that address the needs of vulnerable social and marginalized groups, with a view to increasing their capacity to build more effective and integrated policy responses in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, the social dimension of sustainable development of the 2030 Agenda, and sport for development and peace; and (c) advisory services and policy advice, technical support, technical cooperation and assistance to the least developed, developing and middle-income countries in relation to social policies and programmes.
- 23.31 The subprogramme will pursue its capacity development goals and objectives by working closely with United Nations country teams and resident coordinators and United Nations regional economic commissions and other partners, building on complementarity and thereby boosting the capacity of developing countries and middle-income countries to develop national social policies and programmes for vulnerable social groups and to effectively implement the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 23.32 The expected responses in 2023 would contribute to effective social protection systems through enhanced governance systems, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 2, and the related performance measure of increased usage of policy briefs and other products on social protection by government officials to deepen the knowledge base and awareness of good practices, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 9)) (see table 23.4).

Table 23.4  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
–	Increased capacity of 185 officials in management and governance of social protection	Increased capacity of an additional 175 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	Increased usage of policy briefs and other products on social protection by government officials to deepen knowledge base and awareness of good practices

**Data for Now – timely data for the Sustainable Development Goals**  
(result 1 of subprogramme 4 (A/77/6 (Sect. 9)))

- 23.33 In 2023, 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 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 advisers.
- 23.34 The development and deployment of e-learning courses will be a key 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, such as the use of big data sources for official statistics, including automatic identification system data, earth observation data, scanner data and mobile phone data, as well as by developing courses on traditional topics, such as energy statistics, demographic statistics, environmental statistics and environmental-economic accounting, in a new format and by updating existing courses to meet new requirements and reflect updated methodologies and practices. Making these 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 and improve their technical and managerial capacity.
- 23.35 The expected responses in 2023, combined with specialized actions in their respective domains, would contribute to timely data for the Sustainable Development Goals as part of the Data for Now initiative, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 4, and the related performance measure of five additional countries having access to the new data solutions validated during the first and second phases of the initiative and six more countries testing new solutions on additional Goal targets and topics, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 9)) (see table 23.5).

Table 23.5  
Performance measure

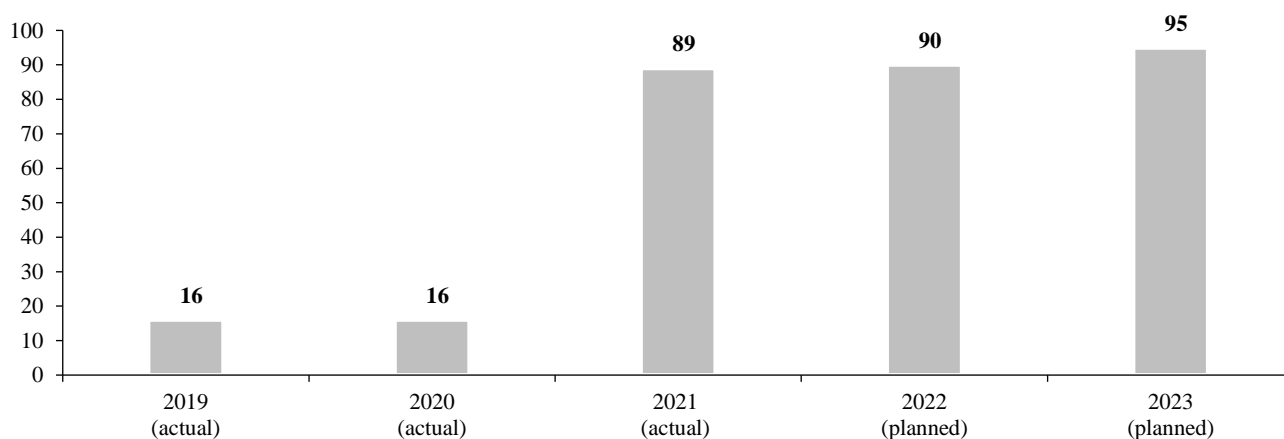
2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Launch of the Data for Now initiative enabling 8 pilot countries to use new data sources, methods and technologies to fill critical data gaps and deliver timely data that accelerates progress on the Sustainable Development Goals	1 additional country has access to the new data solutions validated during the first phase of the initiative by the 8 initial countries and is testing new solutions on Sustainable Development Goal targets and topics  Overall, 5 targets have new tested measurement solutions	No additional countries have access to the new data solutions validated during the first and second phases of the initiative and 6 more countries test new solutions on additional Sustainable Development Goal targets and topics  Overall, 2 more targets have new tested measurement solutions	5 additional countries have access to the new data solutions validated during the first and second phases of the initiative and 5 more countries test new solutions on additional Sustainable Development Goal targets and topics  Overall, 5 more targets have new tested measurement solutions	5 additional countries have access to the new data solutions validated during the first and second phases of the initiative and 6 more countries test new solutions on additional Sustainable Development Goal targets and topics  Overall, 2 more targets have new tested measurement solutions

**Integrated national financial frameworks**

(result 1 of subprogramme 9 (A/77/6 (Sect. 9)))

- 23.36 In 2023, subprogramme 9, Financing for sustainable development, expects that there will be further requests for assistance for the development of investment project pipelines and climate-sensitive investment, as well as for support to prepare guidance materials with the active participation of Member States in the Sustainable Development Goals Investment Fair, among other activities. Similarly, the subprogramme foresees requests for additional technical guidance materials on integrated national financing frameworks specific to economic sectors, financing policy areas and/or Goal priorities, and to increase support for countries to operationalize such frameworks. In addition, following the forthcoming launch of the new joint integrated national finance framework facility of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, a significant increase in country requests for capacity development support is expected, in particular for small island developing States. The subprogramme has received requests for country-level support from Mauritius and Seychelles, and there are ongoing conversations to provide integrated national finance framework support in the Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe.
- 23.37 In responding to the expected requests for support in 2023 in both the tax and infrastructure asset management areas, the subprogramme will focus on and contribute to building government capacity at the regional, national and local levels in the design and use of fiscal policies and practices to manage risk and build resilience for sustainable development. With respect to tax, government officials have expressed an interest in receiving further training in mutual agreement procedures, tax treaty negotiation, practical elements of treaty implementation and transfer pricing.
- 23.38 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to integrated national financial frameworks, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 9, and the related performance measure of 95 countries developing such frameworks, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 9)) (see figure 23.III).

Figure 23.III  
**Performance measure: number of countries developing integrated national financial frameworks (cumulative)**



## B. Deliverables

23.39 Table 23.6 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2021–2023.

Table 23.6

### Department of Economic and Social Affairs: expected deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	307	326	268	347

## C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2022

Table 23.7

### Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes		2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	5 959.2	6 774.8	(237.3)	(3.5)	6 537.5
Consultants	1 285.9	420.0	130.1	31.0	550.1
Experts	17.1	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	134.6	215.9	164.3	76.1	380.2
Contractual services	295.2	88.9	13.4	15.1	102.3
General operating expenses	157.9	174.6	(28.9)	(16.6)	145.7
Supplies and materials	0.2	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	23.5	9.5	4.9	51.6	14.4

**Section 23 Regular programme of technical cooperation**

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes		2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Grants and contributions	216.9	1 748.7	(346.5)	(19.8)	1 402.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 090.5</b>	<b>9 432.4</b>	<b>(300.0)</b>	<b>(3.2)</b>	<b>9 132.4</b>

23.40 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$9,132,400 and reflect a resource decrease of \$300,000, or 3.2 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed decrease is attributable mainly to reductions under other staff costs (\$237,300) and grants and contributions (\$346,500), offset partially by increases under consultants (\$130,100) and travel of staff (\$164,300), in line with expected demands from Member States in 2023.

## **2. Trade and development**

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

23.41 The activities under trade and development are implemented by UNCTAD. The programmatic activities are implemented under all subprogrammes of UNCTAD.

23.42 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 of the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 12\)](#)).

#### **Expected additional requests for support from Member States for 2023**

23.43 In response to an anticipated and an actual increase in the volume of requests for assistance from Member States, UNCTAD would provide additional training programmes for small island developing States and the least developed countries in the area of e-commerce and readiness assessments to support their post-pandemic recovery efforts and additional online “paragraph 166” training courses for developing countries focused on building resilience and responding to shocks. In addition, UNCTAD would support the least developed countries in their graduation process, including by undertaking vulnerability profiles and related advisory services and national workshops. In this sense, Cambodia, the Comoros, Djibouti, Senegal and Zambia, which are scheduled for graduation assessments and reviews in 2023, will be assisted in this area.

#### **Response provided to Member States’ requests for support in 2021**

23.44 Subprogramme 4, Technology and logistics, contributes to harnessing innovation and technology, including e-commerce and the digital economy, improving trade logistics and increasing human capacity 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. 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 would benefit from reforms to seize the benefits of online commerce. They provide useful policy recommendations for more inclusive e-commerce and help them to 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. Moreover, the critical role and value of the digital economy in promoting development and structural transformation was reconfirmed by Member States in the Bridgetown Covenant, the outcome document of the fifteenth ministerial conference of UNCTAD, and Member States have asked UNCTAD to strengthen work to assist developing countries in systematically

assessing their state of play and readiness to engage and integrate into the digital economy, thus contributing to the closing of the digital divide.

- 23.45 In 2021, the subprogramme responded to a growing number of requests for capacity-building and technical assistance in the field of e-commerce and the digital economy from developing countries and contributed to the enhancement of their capacities to harness the evolving digital economy, taking into consideration different levels of preparedness across countries. With 2 new Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments finalized in 2021 (in Jordan and Tunisia), the programme has now completed 29 such assessments. They provide up-to-date diagnostics of how developing countries can harness the potential of the digital revolution for e-commerce, trade and development. As an immediate follow-up to the assessments, Jordan and Tunisia began to develop action plans to serve as operational and planning tools to mobilize resources and fast-track the implementation of selected actions, based on countries' policy priorities. New assessments also commenced in Kenya and the Economic Community of West African States as a first step towards the development of e-commerce strategies. Moreover, the subprogramme provided support to countries in implementing Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessment recommendations through its implementation support mechanism, based on an implementation review of the recommendations provided in the assessments. The second such implementation review was conducted in 2021. Preliminary results suggest that countries have increasingly taken ownership of the implementation process and are making good progress, thanks also to e-trade for all partners that have provided valuable assistance to support countries' implementation efforts.
- 23.46 Support offered by the regular programme of technical cooperation 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, with regard to national e-commerce ecosystems with the aim of proposing concrete action for Governments to improve their e-commerce ecosystems.
- 23.47 The above-mentioned work contributed to women digital entrepreneurs being empowered to build a more inclusive digital economy, which is reflected in result 2 of subprogramme 4, and the related performance measure of improved business and leadership skills of a cumulative total of 200 women digital entrepreneurs participating in eTrade for Women activities and three new eTrade for Women communities established in South-East Asia, East Africa and the Balkans, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 12\)](#)) (see table 23.8).

Table 23.8

**Performance measure**

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
Increased awareness of Governments and the private sector regarding the role of eTrade for Women advocates in building a more inclusive digital economy	Improved business and leadership skills of 50 women digital entrepreneurs participating in eTrade for Women activities	Improved business and leadership skills of a cumulative total of 200 women digital entrepreneurs participating in eTrade for Women activities and 3 new communities established, in South-East Asia, East Africa and the Balkans	Improved business and leadership skills of a cumulative total of 200 women digital entrepreneurs participating in eTrade for Women activities. At least 4 eTrade for Women communities active across regions	Improved business and leadership skills of a cumulative total of 300 women digital entrepreneurs participating in eTrade for Women activities. At least 4 eTrade for Women communities active across regions



**Expected response to anticipated requests for support in 2023****Holistic approach to effective and integrated policy responses in a changing global economy – the “paragraph 166” programme****Integrated climate change dimension into the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area agreement at the national level**

(result 3 of subprogramme 3 (A/77/6 (Sect. 12)))

- 23.48 In 2023, all subprogrammes are expected to support government officials and policy practitioners in 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 Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries and the Nairobi Maafikiano of 2016. Most recently, the “paragraph 166” course was given special attention by Member States in the context of the technical cooperation work of UNCTAD, in the Bridgetown Covenant, the outcome document of its fifteenth ministerial conference, recognizing the activities under paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action to be of great importance and utility.
- 23.49 Following positive feedback from Member States, UNCTAD is planning to continue to provide its flagship “paragraph 166” course on key issues on the international economic agenda, for policymakers, Geneva-based delegates and other stakeholders from developing and transition economies. The course would continue to be based on the development perspective of UNCTAD and focus on the linkages between trade, finance, investment, technology, logistics and macroeconomic policies in the context of major economic trends and debates in multilateral forums. It would also emphasize the various approaches that countries have taken to derive maximum development gains and would incorporate recovery and resilience, in response to and following the global pandemic, into its overall curricula, which continue to evolve to reflect the needs of policymakers in developing regions.
- 23.50 In response to the anticipated requests in 2023, the subprogrammes would:
- (a) Address in the curriculum the challenges that developing economies face, including coping with the economic consequences of the pandemic, multilateral contributions to loans with concessional components and debt relief and building resilience and recovery after the pandemic;
  - (b) Further develop the modules of the capacity-building programme focusing on development, development policies and the role of international trade and finance in a globalized world; harnessing benefits from trade and changing dynamics in the multilateral trading system, as well as trade logistics, regional trade agreements and the digital economy; and enhancing the productive capacity of developing countries through foreign direct investment, enterprise development and science, technology and innovation;
  - (c) Roll out two regional courses in two of the five developing regions, covering Eastern Europe and its economies in transition and the Middle East and Northern Africa (Arab region), and tailor those courses to the specific requirements of each region. In addition, an UNCTAD interregional “paragraph 166” platform for a select group of alumni would be developed to share cross-regional perspectives and lessons learned, in addition to follow-up training on the modules previously completed in regional courses;
  - (d) Further continue to implement capacity-building activities for developing countries in order to invest in human capital for sustainable development and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda.
- 23.51 The response would complement the planned work of all UNCTAD subprogrammes to be undertaken through the regular budget of section 12 to further enhance the capacity of policymakers to formulate policies and provide 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.
- 23.52 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to results under all five subprogrammes, including, integrating a climate change dimension into the implementation of the African Continental Free

Trade Area agreement at the national level, which is reflected in result 3 of subprogramme 3, and the related performance measure of 10 African countries developing sustainable implementation strategies for the agreement and at least two regional sustainable value chains through collaboration with other countries in their respective regions, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 12)) (see table 23.9).

Table 23.9  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
5 African countries supported by the subprogramme in developing sustainable product export strategies through “national green export reviews”	12 African countries supported by the subprogramme in the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area annex on non-tariff barriers, and increase of regulatory transparency	The subprogramme identified several opportunities in the agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area and relevant implementing protocols that have the potential to add the sustainability perspective of the African Continental Free Trade Area and boost BioTrade, and presented the African countries with options on how they can enhance the resilience of their trade to climate change through economic diversification and adaptation actions	Value chain analysis made available to Member States, with a specific focus on climate change and sustainable transition and on selected priority value chains	10 African countries develop sustainable African Continental Free Trade implementation strategies and at least 2 regional sustainable value chains through collaboration with other countries in their respective regions

## B. Deliverables

23.53 Table 23.10 contains all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2021–2023.

Table 23.10  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: expected deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	46	36	46	46

### C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2023

Table 23.11

#### Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes		2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	1 227.8	1 027.1	200.0	19.5	1 227.1
Consultants	152.4	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	52.3	156.6	50.0	31.9	206.6
Contractual services	32.5	–	–	–	–
General operating expenses	57.0	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	181.9	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	128.6	427.7	–	–	427.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 832.6</b>	<b>1 611.4</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1 861.4</b>

23.54 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$1,861,400 and reflect a resource increase of \$250,000, or 15.5 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increases under other staff costs (\$200,000) and travel of staff (\$50,000) are to provide additional resources to support the work of regional advisers in providing effective and timely technical advice on policy options and their implications, as well as technical assistance in trade, investment, e-commerce and other related areas, in response to the anticipated increase in the volume of requests for support in areas detailed in paragraph 23.43.

### 3. Human settlements

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

23.55 The activities under human settlements are implemented by UN-Habitat. The programmatic activities are implemented under all subprogrammes of UN-Habitat.

23.56 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 of the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 15)).

#### Expected additional requests for support from Member States for 2023

23.57 An increase in the volume of requests for assistance is anticipated from at least 12 cities in six Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia in support of localizing the Sustainable Development Goals and investing in the impact of the Goals. Moreover, requests are expected in support of urban recovery processes in Eastern Europe and the Southern Caucasus.

**Response provided to Member States' requests for support in 2021****A people-centred approach to urban innovation, digital technologies, smart cities and urbanization processes adopted by cities**

(result 2 of subprogramme 2 (A/77/6 (Sect. 15)))

- 23.58 In 2021, UN-Habitat received requests for support to mobilize technical advisory services for sustainable urban development from a wide range of regions, countries and locations: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia (Eastern Europe); Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Rwanda and South Africa (Africa); Azerbaijan, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (Asia-Pacific); Brazil (Latin America and the Caribbean); and Spain and Turkey (Western Europe and other States). The subprogramme provided technical advisory services, facilitated collaboration and organized capacity-building and validation workshops, providing the evidence base for adequate policies and their implementation. In 2021, owing to the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic, activities were mainly held virtually.
- 23.59 Despite COVID-19 restrictions, the regular programme of technical cooperation provided strong technical advisory assistance for the first session of the Sustainable Development Goals Cities global conference in Shanghai during the 2021 celebration of World Cities Day, widely engaging local governments and various stakeholders to promote the implementation of the Goals at the local level. The programme also supported the production of UN-Habitat publications and toolkits: (a) the *New Urban Agenda Illustrated* handbook; (b) the global urban monitoring framework, a guide for urban monitoring of the Goals and the New Urban Agenda; and (c) people-centred smart cities playbooks, which provide local, regional and national governments with pragmatic guidance on how to develop smart city strategies that are more inclusive, sustainable and focused on residents' needs. These activities enabled the continued dissemination of global best practices, innovation knowledge, successful experience and lessons learned on the implementation of the Goals in cities.
- 23.60 UN-Habitat used the resources of the regular programme of technical cooperation to complement United Nations Development Account projects on:
- (a) Smart sustainable cities for the New Urban Agenda in the ECE region;
  - (b) Interregional cooperation for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda;
  - (c) Urban economic and financial recovery and resilience-building in the time of COVID-19.
- 23.61 In 2021, UN-Habitat received requests for support to strengthen the capacity to bridge the digital divide in Brazil, Jordan, South Africa, Tunisia, Viet Nam and small island developing States in Africa. Accordingly, the subprogramme supported the development of training materials for local governments to assist digital transformation at the local level in favour of people-centred smart cities. The focus of the initial series of knowledge products was on the preparation of guidance on how to assess and address the digital divide, prepare smart city strategies at the local and national levels and outline necessary capacity development packages for multi-stakeholder partnerships, organizational development and e-government infrastructure, as well as public participation, digital public goods, digital human rights and digital inclusivity.
- 23.62 The above-mentioned work contributed to a people-centred approach to urban innovation, digital technologies, smart cities and urbanization processes being adopted by cities, which is reflected in result 2 of subprogramme 2, and the related performance measure of five local governments adopting people-centred digital transformation and smart city strategies that address the digital divide, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 15)) (see table 23.12).

Table 23.12  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
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	5 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	25 local authorities implement digital transformation and smart city strategies and benefit from innovations addressing the digital divide

**Expected response to anticipated requests for support in 2023**

**Implementation of the outcomes of the urban dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the New Urban Agenda, and strengthened capacity of cities to address inequalities and bridge social, spatial and digital divides**

(two results in sections on strategy of A/77/6 (Sect. 15))

- 23.63 For 2023, Member States are expected to increase requests for technical advisory services, building on the strategic plan for the period 2020–2023, which calls for more integrated programming, aligned with the United Nations development system through common country analyses and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. This should result in more transformative action that allows countries and cities to accelerate their implementation of the urban dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda and other global agendas as set forth also in the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development. Particular focus will be on localizing the Goals in at least six selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, South-East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
- 23.64 UN-Habitat will continue to support the implementation of the domains of change in the strategic plan for 2020–2025, in particular through the flagship initiatives on inclusive, vibrant neighbourhoods and communities as well as people-centred smart cities, by promoting the preparation of guidelines on a people-centred dimension of smart cities that will assist countries and cities in overcoming the digital divide and promote a circular economy and nature-based solutions for sustainable urban development. UN-Habitat will also continue to support the Sustainable Development Goals Cities flagship initiative by further developing and promoting the use of global urban monitoring framework data tools, local institutional capacity development tools and the Cities Investment Facility, which is implemented jointly with the United Nations capital investment fund. This will enhance sustainable urbanization practices and accelerate the implementation of the Goals in cities, with a focus on achieving more inclusive societies and cities and long-term recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. UN-Habitat anticipates that by 2023 around 100 cities will be included in the Sustainable Development Goals Cities programme.
- 23.65 In response to the anticipated requests in 2023, UN-Habitat would:
  - (a) Broaden the scope of technical advisory services and capacity-building activities to cover digital transformation aimed at accelerating 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 in achieving the urban-related Goals at scale;
  - (c) Further develop and refine the methodology and guidance material on integrated national and local urban development frameworks, based on lessons learned from pilot initiatives, and carry out additional capacity-building activities as required;
  - (d) Promote technical cooperation and knowledge exchange between regions, including through the roll-out of the Shanghai Global Award for Sustainable Development in Cities, the Shanghai Adapted Index and the Shanghai Manual.
- 23.66 These responses would complement the planned work of the UN-Habitat subprogrammes to be undertaken through the regular budget for section 15 in order to further develop and implement integrated national urban policies.
- 23.67 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the urban dimensions of the 2030 Agenda and the respective Goals as well as the New Urban Agenda, in addition to the strengthened capacity of cities to address inequalities and bridge social, spatial and digital divides, which is a result reflected in the section on strategy under subprogramme 2, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 15\)](#)).

## **B. Deliverables**

23.68 Table 23.13 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2021–2023.

Table 23.13

### **United Nations Human Settlements Programme: expected deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory**

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
<b>Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>

## **C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2023**

Table 23.14

### **Financial resources by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>2021 expenditure</i>	<i>2022 appropriation</i>	<i>Changes</i>		<i>2023 estimate (before recosting)</i>
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
Other staff costs	903.3	902.9	–	–	902.9
Consultants	44.8	108.1	50.0	46.3	158.1
Experts	9.2	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	5.0	50.4	20.0	39.7	70.4
Contractual services	31.2	63.6	26.9	42.3	90.5
General operating expenses	0.7	23.5	–	–	23.5
Supplies and materials	–	0.5	–	–	0.5
Furniture and equipment	2.8	3.3	3.1	93.9	6.4

**Section 23 Regular programme of technical cooperation**

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes		2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Grants and contributions	47.3	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 044.4</b>	<b>1 152.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1 252.3</b>

23.69 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$1,252,300 and reflect a net resource increase of \$100,000, or 8.7 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed net increase is attributable mainly to resources for consultants (\$50,000) to provide additional technical expertise for the urban recovery processes in Eastern Europe and the Southern Caucasus; increased requirements for travel (\$20,000) to enable additional trips to support anticipated demands; and contractual services (\$26,900) for the development of an urban recovery framework toolkit and its application to Eastern European urban crisis contexts, as detailed in paragraph 23.57.

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

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

23.70 The activities under international drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice are implemented by UNODC. The programmatic activities are implemented under the following subprogrammes of UNODC: subprogramme 5, Justice; and subprogramme 8, Technical cooperation and field support.

23.71 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 programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 16\)](#)).

**Response provided to Member States' requests for support in 2021**

23.72 In response to requests from Member States for assistance in their identified key priority areas, subprogramme 5, Justice, and subprogramme 8, Technical cooperation and field support, supported the provision of technical assistance to enhance criminal justice responses to drugs, crime and terrorism, in particular in the least developed countries and countries undergoing transition. The subprogramme provided advisory services to strengthen criminal justice systems and promote the rule of law as an underlying basis for sustainable development. Particular focus was placed 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. In response to requests from Ghana and Nigeria, UNODC provided advisory services and capacity-building for their prison services, which supported the subsequent securing of funding for, and the successful initiation of, comprehensive and multi-year prison reform programmes. Substantive input, policy advice and infrastructure support were provided through a combination of remote support and on-site assessments, capacity-building and programming missions conducted by UNODC experts. Moreover, UNODC procured and handed over personal protective equipment and sanitary items in order to mitigate the risk of amplified transmissions in prisons – an environment that has proven particularly vulnerable to the pandemic. In response to a request from the Republic of Moldova, UNODC provided support with e-justice rooms in four prisons in order to ensure prisoners' continued access to justice through meetings with lawyers and virtual court hearings, as well as videoconferencing with relatives, thereby mitigating the impact of restrictions associated with the pandemic.

23.73 In response to requests from Member States to support their efforts to address the cultivation and production of drugs and in line with its mandates, subprogramme 8 provided assistance to countries

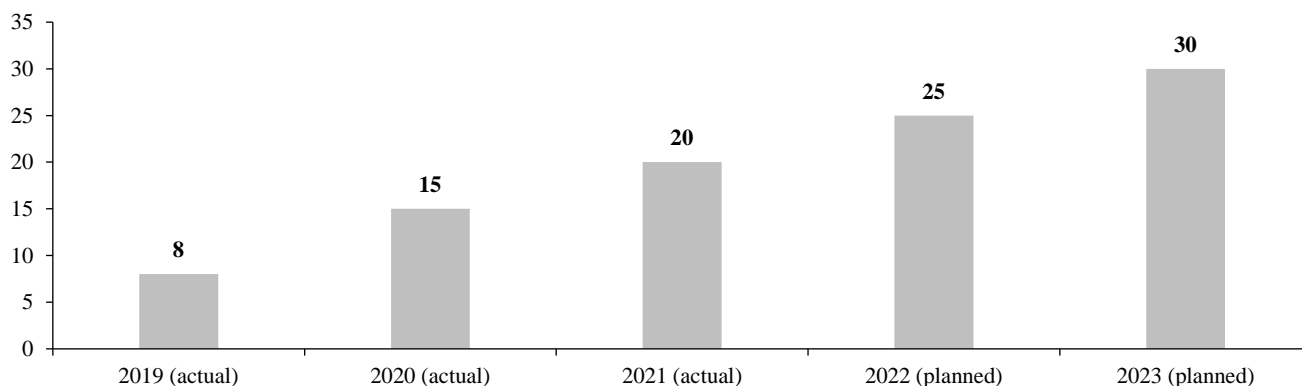


in reducing dependence on income from opium and coca cultivation. Alternative development guarantees direct ownership by the main stakeholders and involves a variety of products such as coffee, chocolate, tea, beans, palm hearts, honey, coconuts, dairy products and gourmet sauces. It is much more complex than simply switching from one crop to another, and UNODC offers assistance in creating products for which there is market demand, supporting entrepreneurship, involving civil society, empowering the disenfranchised and preserving the environment, thus contributing to peaceful, safe, prosperous and inclusive societies. Furthermore, the subprogramme supported countries and regions through strategic programme development and policy advice, specifically in Latin America and the Caribbean, Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus.

- 23.74 In response to requests from Member States, subprogramme 8 provided support to reduce violence against women and children, trafficking in humans and smuggling of migrants, money-laundering and cybercrime, as well as to address prison overcrowding and promote police reform, among other things. The assistance included capacity-building, equipment provision, policy and legislative advice, as well as multi-country and South-South cooperation initiatives. On the basis of lessons learned and best practices from Latin America and Africa, UNODC, in close collaboration with experts from the regions, developed a diagnostic toolkit to assess national challenges and needs with regard to illegal mining and trafficking in precious metals.
- 23.75 The above-mentioned work contributed to people in contact with the criminal justice system having increased access to justice services, which is reflected in result 2 of subprogramme 5, and the related performance measure of 20 Member States in which UNODC implemented one or more activities to increase equal access to justice for all in 2021, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 16\)](#)) (see figure 23.IV).

Figure 23.IV

**Performance measure: number of Member States in which the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime implemented one or more activities to increase equal access to justice for all (cumulative)**



### **Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2023**

#### **Strengthened rule of law and protection of those who are vulnerable in small island developing States in the Pacific**

(result 3 of subprogramme 8 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 16\)](#)))

- 23.76 Subprogramme 8, Technical cooperation and field support, plans to assist Member States in their efforts to counter and prevent drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The subprogramme expects to provide practical and tailored assistance, including strengthening partnerships with multilateral financial institutions in their efforts to increase regional and cross-border cooperation. Special focus will be paid to small island developing States and South-South cooperation initiatives through cooperation with other United Nations entities and international financial institutions.



- 23.77 The subprogramme plans to support Member States in assisting rule of law institutions during their recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic through tailored crime prevention and criminal justice reform efforts in line with United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as a comprehensive socioeconomic framework. The effects of the pandemic have left Member States vulnerable, especially to threats such as increasing cybercrime, child sexual exploitation, corruption, wildlife trafficking and increasing risks for people who use drugs and people in closed settings. The COVID-19 recovery period provides an opportune opening for renewed efforts to address the root causes that render prison settings vulnerable to health and other emergencies. In line with the United Nations system common position on incarceration, these efforts will focus on reducing the scope of imprisonment by putting a stronger focus on prevention and non-custodial measures, strengthening prison management, improving prison conditions and improving the rehabilitation and social reintegration prospects of offenders.
- 23.78 The subprogramme plans to support field operations in order to repurpose programmatic and operational responses to the needs of Member States, in coordination with United Nations country teams. There is an envisaged increase in responses to requests to support Member States through field operations, with specific contributions within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, United Nations Partnerships for Sustainable Development and common country analyses. Field operations would also support Member States so that they can continue hybrid and in-person technical assistance, including synchronous and asynchronous capacity development programmes.
- 23.79 The expected responses in 2023 would be aligned with Member States' priorities, notably progress in key reforms in the law enforcement sector and border management to strengthen the resilience of Member States and support the recovery process and fight against COVID-19. There would be an increasing focus on cross-border collaboration in response to the priority needs identified by Member States and regional organizations to combat the trafficking of people, narcotic drugs and precursor chemicals, wildlife, timber and counterfeit goods in a comprehensive manner.
- 23.80 In response to the anticipated requests of Member States, the subprogramme would support countries in Africa and the Middle East, South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Europe, West and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean in increasing 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 caused or further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 23.81 In particular, the least developed countries in the Southern Caucasus and the Caribbean and small island developing States in the Pacific will receive tailored programmes in their identified priority areas under UNODC mandates. Joint initiatives and programmes will be launched within multi-partner trust funds, with a particular focus on South Asia, Africa, Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean to achieve results and have an impact on the ground. In addition, a number of country-level activities will enhance equal access to justice for all people in contact with the criminal justice system.
- 23.82 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to improved UNODC support for Member States through a field offices network that is fit for purpose to achieve results and have an impact on the ground, which is a result reflected in the section on strategy under subprogramme 8, as well as strengthened rule of law and protection for those who are vulnerable in small island developing States in the Pacific, and the related performance measure of improved legal and policy frameworks to address corruption and organized crime for Pacific small island developing States, in the proposed programme budget (A/77/6 (Sect. 16)) (see table 23.15).

Table 23.15  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Data collection and evidence base on synthetic drugs strengthened in the Pacific	Partnerships established for anti-corruption and countering migrant smuggling in the Pacific	Common country analysis and cooperation frameworks of Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa reflect UNODC mandates under Sustainable Development Goals 3, 16 and 17	Improved data collection systems on human trafficking Enhanced South-South cooperation through peer-to-peer learning and exchange platforms	Improved legal and policy frameworks to address corruption and organized crime for Pacific small island developing States Pacific small island developing States actively and effectively participate in the review mechanisms of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption

### B. Deliverables

23.83 Table 23.16 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2021–2023.

Table 23.16  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: expected deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	15	25	20	25

### C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2023

Table 23.17  
Financial resources by object of expenditure  
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes		2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	348.8	674.8	–	–	674.8
Consultants	161.6	63.4	–	–	63.4

**Section 23 Regular programme of technical cooperation**

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes		2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Travel of staff	124.8	55.2	–	–	55.2
Contractual services	195.7	89.7	–	–	89.7
General operating expenses	23.5	3.8	–	–	3.8
Supplies and materials	21.7	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	38.0	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	35.0	156.9	–	–	156.9
Other	0.2	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>949.3</b>	<b>1 043.8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 043.8</b>

23.84 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$1,043,800 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2022.

## 5. Human rights

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

23.85 The activities under human rights are implemented by OHCHR. The programmatic activities are implemented under the following subprogrammes of OHCHR: subprogramme 1, Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis; and subprogramme 3, Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities.

23.86 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 programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 24)).

#### Response provided to Member States' requests for support in 2021

##### Integration of the right to development in global development partnerships (result 1 of subprogramme 1 (b) (A/77/6 (Sect. 24)))

23.87 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 for 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. The subprogramme provided tools and approaches to integrate existing human rights information and analysis. These tools effectively guide national progress monitoring and identify relevant acceleration points. Human rights analyses enable reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals that have corresponding rights (e.g. water, health and housing). They 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 United Nations country teams in the development of common country analyses, United Nations Sustainable Developing Cooperation Frameworks and the COVID-19 socioeconomic response plans and socioeconomic impact assessments.

- 23.88 In 2021, the subprogramme produced country-specific documents, engaging with Member States to assist them, upon request, in discharging their voluntary national review obligations, efficiently using the work of human rights mechanisms for the reviews and applying a rights-based approach to preparing them. The subprogramme supported capacity-building at the regional level for countries that will present their reviews in 2021 in the Asia-Pacific region (2021 ESCAP regional workshop on voluntary national reviews) and contributed to the global 2021 knowledge exchange on tools and approaches useful for the reviews. On the basis of requests from Member States or United Nations country teams, OHCHR provided guidance or supported the development of the 2021 and 2022 reviews of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay and Zimbabwe and contributed to a regional workshop on Sustainable Development Goal 16 and voluntary national reviews for several Governments of the Asia-Pacific region.
- 23.89 The above-mentioned work contributed to the integration of the right to development in global development partnerships, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 1 (b), and the related performance measure of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries considering the integration of the right to development in its outcome, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 24)) (see table 23.18).

Table 23.18  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Enhanced coordination to support the least developed countries	Report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to development, available to the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	The United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries considered the integration of the right to development in its outcome	The United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries considers the integration of the right to development in the new programme of action for least developed countries	The least developed countries benefit from their implementation of the new programme of action for the least developed countries, which effectively promotes their right to development

**Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2023**

**Strengthened effectiveness of national human rights institutions in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles)**

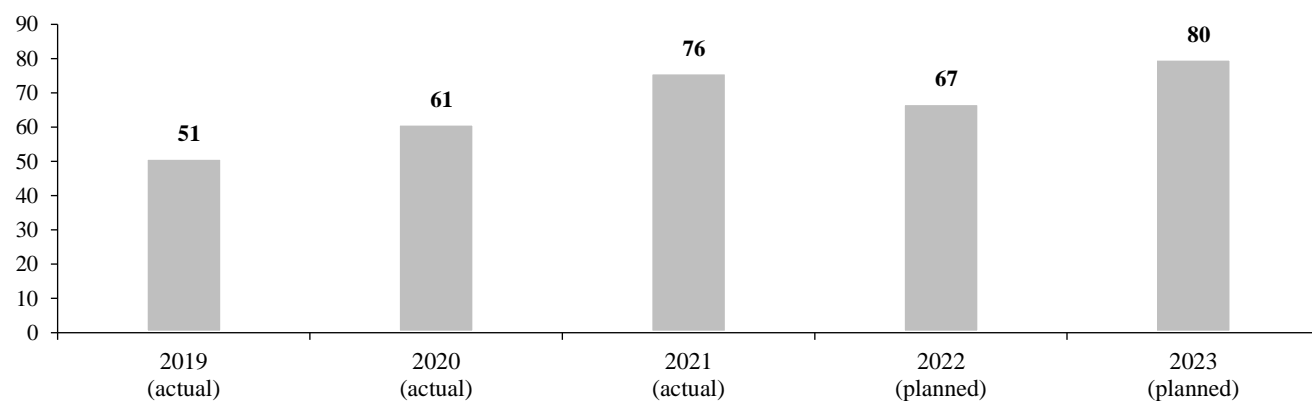
(result 1 of subprogramme 3 (A/77/6 (Sect. 24)))

- 23.90 In 2023, subprogramme 3, Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities, plans to support countries in strengthening their national human rights institutions and civil society through two distinct but comprehensive fellowship programmes: (a) one for staff members of national human rights institutions worldwide; and (b) the other for indigenous representatives and representatives belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. The subprogramme anticipates that there will be additional requests for OHCHR to host fellows at its headquarters in Geneva and virtually or at OHCHR country and regional offices to enhance their knowledge of the United Nations human rights machinery and reinforce their capacity to support Member States’ efforts to address human rights challenges, as well as their advocacy skills.

- 23.91 In response to the anticipated requests in 2023, the subprogramme would:
- (a) Broaden the scope of the two fellowship programmes to include deployment of former indigenous fellows and minority fellows as “senior fellows” to receive on-the-job training 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 participation by an increased number of fellows in the programmes virtually and strengthen capacity to ensure the monitoring of human rights situations through online tools;
  - (c) Implement further capacity-building activities for indigenous, minority and national human rights institution fellows to constructively engage in United Nations meetings and human rights mechanisms and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 23.92 The responses would complement the planned work of the subprogramme on strengthening national human rights institutions, as outlined in the regular budget of section 24, facilitating the exchange of good practices and the implementation of target 16.a.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals on the existence of independent national human rights institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).
- 23.93 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to the strengthened effectiveness of 80 national human rights institutions, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 3, and the related performance measure in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 24)) (see figure 23.V).

Figure 23.V

**Performance measure: number of national human rights institutions established or strengthened (annual)**



## B. Deliverables

23.94 Table 23.19 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2021–2023.

Table 23.19

**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: expected deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory**

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	220	225	242	245

### C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2023

Table 23.20  
**Financial resources by object of expenditure**  
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes		2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	1 080.6	1 107.7	–	–	1 107.7
Consultants	329.2	160.0	–	–	160.0
Travel of staff	121.3	82.6	–	–	82.6
Contractual services	138.2	40.6	–	–	40.6
General operating expenses	100.5	118.5	–	–	118.5
Supplies and materials	0.5	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	1.5	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	443.9	1 014.6	–	–	1 014.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 215.7</b>	<b>2 524.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2 524.0</b>

23.95 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$2,524,000 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2022.

## 6. Humanitarian assistance

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

23.96 The activities under humanitarian assistance are implemented by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The programmatic activities are implemented under the following subprogrammes of the Office: 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.

23.97 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 programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 27\)](#)).

#### Response provided to Member States' requests for support in 2021

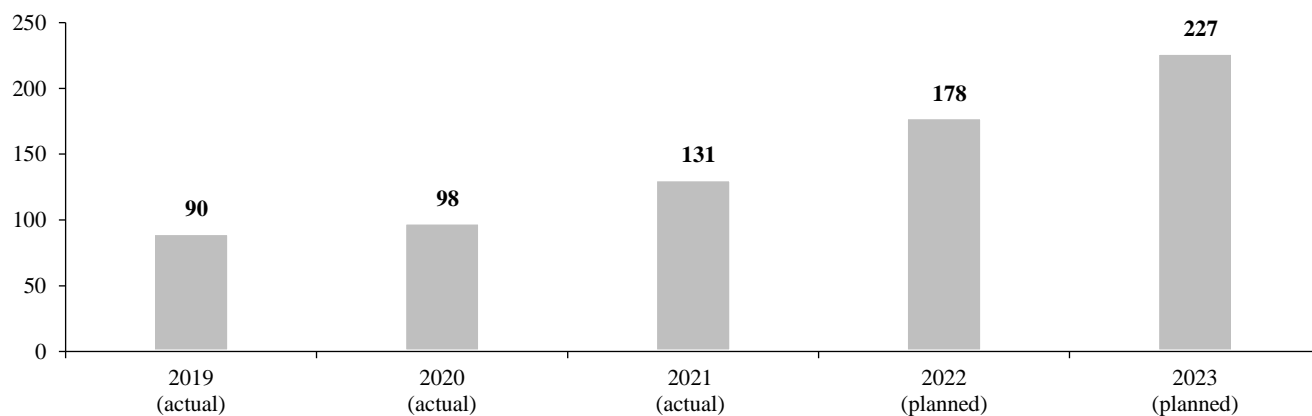
##### Strengthened rapid response capacities through standardized and improved response methodologies (result 1 of subprogramme 4 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 27\)](#)))

23.98 In 2021, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, through subprogrammes 2 and 4, supported Member States and other partners in Barbados, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Sri Lanka, among other countries, to enhance humanitarian planning, capacity-building and responses to crises, with a particular focus on strengthening preparedness and the timeliness of emergency responses, as well as building the resilience of people and communities affected by natural disasters. This included support for 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.

- 23.99 Subprogramme 1 convened the annual Global Humanitarian Policy Forum virtually with members of the humanitarian community to anticipate future trends, consider policy issues and explore lessons learned for practical challenges and opportunities for humanitarian response coordination in the face of the climate crisis. In the lead-up to the Forum, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs convened an expert round-table meeting, with wide participation by partners in the global South, to consider humanitarian needs and action and community resilience in the context of the climate crisis. 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. This enabled over 2,000 people from more than 110 countries to participate through web-based social media platforms. Participants included Member States, multilateral organizations, local and international non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions, students and the private sector.
- 23.100 The above-mentioned work contributed to strengthened rapid response capacities through standardized and improved response methodologies, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 4, and the related performance measure of 131 United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team members trained in the application of local and regional emergency preparedness and response approaches, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 27\)](#)) (see figure 23.VI).

Figure 23.VI  
**Performance measure: total number of United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team members trained in the application of local and regional emergency preparedness and response approaches (cumulative)**



**Expected response to anticipated requests for support in 2023**

**Crisis-affected people received emergency humanitarian assistance in the immediate aftermath of a catastrophe**  
 (result 3 of subprogramme 4 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 27\)](#)))

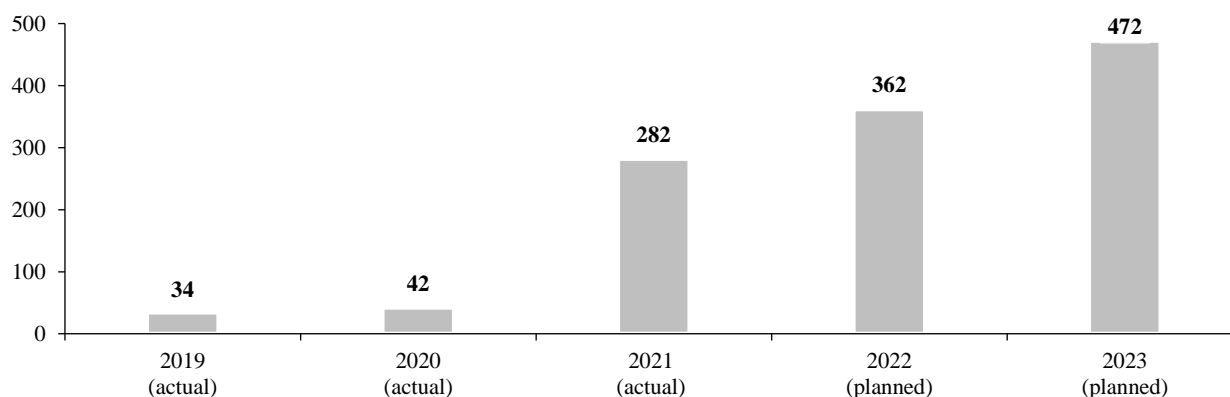
- 23.101 For 2023, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs plans to strengthen rapid response capacities through standardized and improved response methodologies and tools. United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team members will be trained in the application of local and regional emergency preparedness and response approaches. The COVID-19 pandemic and the related mitigation measures in particular reinforced the Office’s efforts to provide predictable emergency coordination services, enabled by rigorous, high-quality training and global, regional and national partnerships. Taking into account lessons learned from the pandemic and anticipating demand to standardize emergency response approaches, the Office plans to adequately prepare emergency response services members such as the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team, humanitarian civil-military coordination experts and ICT first responders

through remote induction and refresher training courses, as well as incorporate remote expert support into emergency missions.

23.102 The Office would continue to develop methods and procedures to effectively prepare experts to physically deploy and assist with remote support to enhance emergency responses in support of crisis-affected people in an integrated manner. This would result in the enhanced response capacity of local, regional and international responders and the more efficient and timely mobilization and deployment of emergency response services to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance. Training courses would be delivered remotely or in a hybrid form to meet the needs of Member States that work with disaster-prone communities to ensure the effectiveness of response capacities. As part of the regional strategic partnership, the Office works with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to build the disaster preparedness and response capacity of the Association’s 10 member States. The Office would continue to convene forums and round tables to facilitate lessons learned and discussions on challenges, opportunities and trends in humanitarian and development transitions in support of community resilience.

23.103 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to crisis-affected people receiving emergency humanitarian assistance in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, which is reflected in result 3 of subprogramme 4, and the related performance measure of 472 beneficiaries trained in United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team and United Nations humanitarian civil-military coordination, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 27)) (see figure 23.VII).

Figure 23.VII  
**Performance measure: number of emergency responders trained in United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team and United Nations humanitarian civil-military coordination, to deploy and respond to sudden-onset emergencies (cumulative)**



## B. Deliverables

23.104 Table 23.21 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2021–2023.

Table 23.21  
**Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs: expected deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory**

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	24	23	28	28



### C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2023

Table 23.22

#### Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes		2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	231.0	427.0	–	–	427.0
Consultants	17.9	69.5	–	–	69.5
Travel of staff	57.4	72.0	–	–	72.0
Contractual services	50.7	54.6	–	–	54.6
General operating expenses	21.4	3.9	–	–	3.9
Supplies and materials	1.8	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	102.4	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	137.4	87.6	–	–	87.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>619.9</b>	<b>714.6</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>714.6</b>

- 23.105 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$714,600 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2022.

## II. Regional and subregional advisory services

### 7. Economic and social development in Africa

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

- 23.106 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 and technical advisory services. The programmatic activities are implemented under all subprogrammes of ECA. In that regard, the work of the nine subprogrammes of ECA are clustered along five thematic areas:
- Macroeconomic policy and governance and economic development and planning;
  - Regional integration and trade and private sector development and finance;
  - Data and statistics;
  - Climate change, environment and natural resources management;
  - Gender equality and women's empowerment and poverty inequality and social policy.
- 23.107 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 of the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 18)).

#### Expected additional requests for support from member States for 2023

- 23.108 In response to an anticipated increase in the volume of requests for assistance from member States, ECA would provide additional support on digital transformation strategy projects focused on the implementation of key ongoing innovative initiatives such as support for the development of subscriber

identity module (SIM)-less mobile digital identification pilot projects and building centres of excellence for the development of small-stock industry, leveraging the latest smart agriculture technologies. ECA began to support Botswana with these projects in 2021 and, given its innovative concept, successful implementation and key outcomes, the opportunity has arisen for ECA to use it as a model to be replicated in several African countries to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the fourth industrial revolution and move the continent towards a knowledge-based economy.

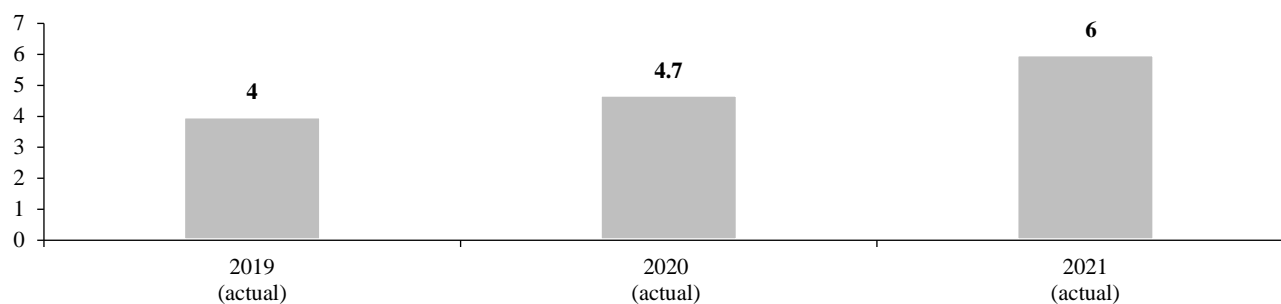
### **Response provided to member States' requests for support in 2021**

#### **Enhanced tax revenues mobilization in the Sudan**

(section on programme performance in 2021 under component 1 of subprogramme 7 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 18\)](#)))

- 23.109 Since 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the streams and amounts of revenue generated at the member State level as well as on external resources, with countries repurposing them to address the most pressing challenges through stimulus programmes and emergency socioeconomic measures. As a result, several requests for support from member States in 2021 were focused on mobilizing and securing additional resources at the national level. In response, ECA provided technical assistance on strengthening the capacity of member States to integrate national financing frameworks and optimize the use of existing associated resources. This work supported the first two thematic cluster areas, namely: (a) macroeconomic policy and governance and economic development and planning; and (b) regional integration and trade and private sector development and finance.
- 23.110 For example, component 1 of subprogramme 7, Subregional activities in North Africa, provided support to the Sudan on the enhancement of tax revenue mobilization. The component provided technical assistance to the Sudan Taxation Chamber in reviewing the prevailing administrative tax practices and addressing key challenges in auditing several prominent economic sectors. The component also provided technical advice to enhance value added tax collection and develop new audit methodologies for monthly and annual tax returns aimed at improving the implementation of income tax law. This work was undertaken in close partnership with the Egyptian Tax Authority, which developed a new auditing procedure based on the best global audit practices and guidance provided by ECA and national tax experts. As a result, the share of large taxpayers in the Sudan increased from 50 to 70 per cent. The Sudan also requested further follow-up activities, including extended assistance to experts in the office for large taxpayers dealing with high-risk economic sectors (telecommunications, oil and mining, banking and industrial sectors), the updating of additional criteria for the characterization of large taxpayer classification, modernization and harmonization, and the provision of electronic services.
- 23.111 This intervention contributed to the mainstreaming of the work of the component, focusing on the enhanced employment creation environment in North Africa. The regular programme of technical cooperation complemented the work undertaken through the regular budget for section 18, which emphasizes the specific need for the development of evidence-based macroeconomic policies, strategies and structural reforms to support economic transformation for more diversified and resilient economies in North Africa, including adequate and tailor-made tax policies and instruments.
- 23.112 The above-mentioned work contributed to enhanced tax revenue mobilization in the Sudan, which is a result reflected in the section on programme performance in 2021 under component 1 of subprogramme 7, and the related performance measure of the ratio of tax revenue to gross domestic product (GDP) of 6 per cent for the Sudan, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 18\)](#)) (see figure 23.VIII).

Figure 23.VIII  
Performance measure: ratio of tax revenue to gross domestic product in the Sudan (annual)



### Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2023

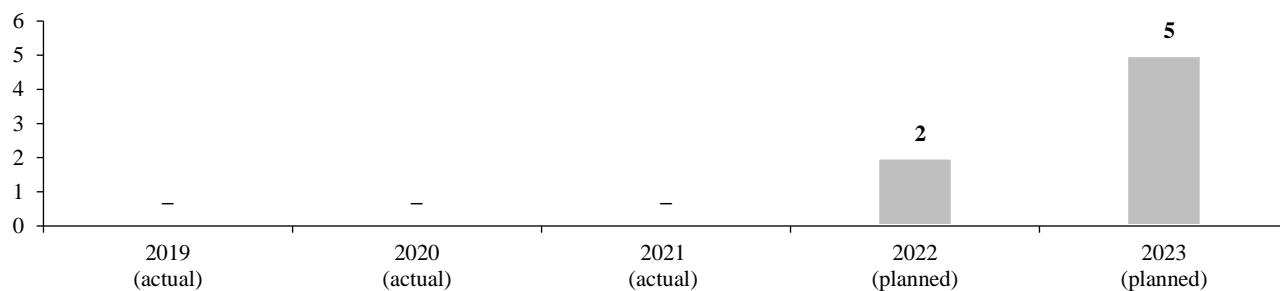
#### Enhanced capacity of member States to transform and modernize their statistical systems (result 3 of subprogramme 4 (A/77/6 (Sect. 18)))

- 23.113 Subprogramme 4, Data and statistics, expects to strengthen the production, dissemination and use of credible data, statistics and geospatial information at the national, regional and global levels for evidence-based policymaking and decision-making. Mandated by, among others, the General Assembly in its resolution 68/261 on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and by ECA in its resolution 849 (XL) on statistics and statistical capacity-building in Africa and its resolution 882 (XLIV) on the implementation of the African Charter on Statistics and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa, the subprogramme's aims include enhancing the capacity and efficiency of national statistical systems in the collection of comparable and harmonized statistics. One of the areas that ECA has been working on in this regard is the measuring and monitoring of price data, the consumer price index, as it is one of the most crucial economic indicators for signalling supply and demand, the functioning of market mechanisms and the stability of the economy and for providing confidence to market actors. In addition, the subprogramme, in collaboration with partners, provides technical assistance and capacity-building to member States on developing and improving their price statistics.
- 23.114 Lately, the COVID-19 pandemic has been a challenge for the collection of price data in Africa, which was mostly done through face-to-face surveys. At the same time, the pandemic brought about an increasing demand for timely and accurate statistics for suitable and effective policy responses. The subprogramme undertook a survey to assess how member States' national statistical offices have been affected by the pandemic, and the results showed a need for the exchange of experiences and practices on how to address the challenges faced as a result of the pandemic, as well as the need for training on alternative methods of data collection. The subprogramme, in collaboration with other pan-African institutions and development partners, has since organized an online series on alternative price data collection methods such as telephone surveys, computer-automated telephone interviews, web-scraping and scanner data. Based on the online series, several member States have indicated the need for support in applying these modern and innovative data collection techniques. ECA anticipates that in 2023 member States will request technical assistance in applying modern and innovative methods and techniques and the subprogramme would respond to such requests by providing expert technical assistance in telephone surveys and computer-automated telephone interviews and conducting training on the application of these methods.
- 23.115 The anticipated support will enhance the capacity of member States in the application of telephone surveys and computer-automated telephone interviews in the collection of price data to enable compilation of the consumer price index during the pandemic and beyond. In doing so, the support provided will also help to improve the uptake and use of modern methods, innovative tools and technologies for statistical operations in national statistical systems.
- 23.116 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to the enhanced capacity of member States to transform and modernize their statistical systems, which is reflected in result 3 of subprogramme 4,

and the related performance measure of five member States having implemented the road map on digital transformation and modernized official statistics, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 18)) (see figure 23.IX).

Figure 23.IX

**Performance measure: number of member States that implemented the road map on digital transformation and modernized official statistics**



**Enhanced capacity of member States to design and implement policies to improve the business environment**

(result 3 of subprogramme 3 (A/77/6 (Sect. 18)))

23.117 Subprogramme 3, Private sector development and finance, supports Governments, regional economic communities and continental institutions in addressing issues and challenges that adversely affect the business environment with a view to enhancing private investment in food systems, agriculture and land. In particular, the subprogramme advances data and knowledge as a basis for evidence-based tools, advocacy and decision-making; increases capacity to improve skills to reform policies, legislation and institutions; and provides technical assistance to develop and implement programmes that remove barriers in the agriculture and land sectors to transform food systems. Taking note of the decisions of the United Nations Food Systems Summit of September 2021 and the subsequent commitment of States members of the African Union on those decisions in December 2021 and the endorsement of the African common position for the Summit in July 2021, the subprogramme plans to work closely with the African Union Commission, the African Union Development Agency, resident coordinators, United Nations country teams, technical partners and other stakeholders to support member States in developing and implementing national pathways for food system transformations. The subprogramme expects to receive requests for support from member States in the following areas:

- (a) Food security and nutrition;
- (b) Value addition, diversification and trade;
- (c) Land property rights and investments;
- (d) Resilient and inclusive food systems.

23.118 In response to these anticipated requests, the subprogramme would implement demand-driven interventions in the above areas and, in doing so, plans to work closely with universities and institutions of higher learning to strengthen the capacity of member States, regional organizations and institutions of higher learning in implementing the African Union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa, through improved curricula and programmes on land governance to enhance skills and capacity for policy and institutional reforms. The subprogramme would also contribute to enhancing the business environment and opportunities for land-based investment in agriculture and agribusiness in selected countries through the provision of data, maps and knowledge to facilitate negotiations on land investment, as well as the strengthening of women’s land tenure security and entrepreneurship, with key outputs being policy, legal and institutional reforms to adequately mainstream gender into land and agriculture policies. It would also seek to promote regional agricultural value chains and agro-industrial development in select regional economic communities to enhance policy and institutional reforms and

thereby increase value addition, diversification and trade, as well as promote land-based investment models and business partnerships and enhance insurance and finance programmes in the agriculture sector as a means of reducing the risk to shocks such as drought, flooding, locusts and the COVID-19 pandemic. The subprogramme would also generate knowledge through the regular joint publication by ECA, the African Union Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the Africa regional overview of food security and nutrition and would continue to support the functioning of platforms that it helped to establish to facilitate knowledge dissemination and advocacy, including the fifth edition of conference on land policy in Africa and the *African Journal on Land Policy and Geospatial Sciences*.

- 23.119 These interventions would lead to an increase in the capacity of member States to formulate and implement policies and strategies that transform food systems in accordance with the commitments of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment aimed at enhancing inclusiveness and resilience to shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic and increase value addition and diversification to enhance intra-African trade.
- 23.120 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to the enhanced capacity of member States to design and implement policies to improve the business environment, which is reflected in result 3 of subprogramme 3, and its related performance measure of two additional member States implementing policies in line with the outcomes of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 18)) (see table 23.23).

Table 23.23  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
–	–	<p>African common position for the United Nations Food Systems Summit adopted by the African Union Commission</p> <p>The African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment decision/ endorsement of position paper and outcome of Summit</p> <p>Regional dialogue on African food systems organized</p> <p>Global policy paper on Food Systems Summit</p>	<p>2 member States improve the business enabling environment for attracting investments in critical areas of food systems, agriculture and land</p> <p>12 member States and regional economic communities design policies, strategies and programmes to address key land governance-related challenges</p> <p>1 member State designs policies, strategies and programmes to enhance private sector investments that boost food systems, in particular agribusiness, agro-industries and value chains</p>	<p>2 additional member States implement policies in line with the outcomes of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment on the Food Systems Summit</p>

## B. Deliverables

23.121 Table 23.24 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2021–2023.

Table 23.24

### Economic Commission for Africa: expected deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	381	381	406	426

## C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2023

Table 23.25

### Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>2021 expenditure</i>	<i>2022 appropriation</i>	<i>Changes</i>		<i>2023 estimate (before recosting)</i>
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
Other staff costs	2 001.4	3 288.7	–	–	3 288.7
Consultants	2 229.7	1 336.3	155.3	11.6	1 491.6
Experts	363.3	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	338.0	323.7	43.6	13.5	367.3
Contractual services	614.1	350.8	47.8	13.6	398.6
General operating expenses	438.1	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	10.0	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	1 121.2	2 632.2	353.3	13.4	2 985.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 115.9</b>	<b>7 931.7</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8 531.7</b>

23.122 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$8,531,700 and reflect a resource increase of \$600,000, or 7.6 per cent, compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increase under grants and contributions (\$353,300), consultants (\$155,300), contractual services (\$47,800) and travel of staff (\$43,600) is to provide for activities related to the building of capacity to create centres of excellence for the development of small-stock industry, leveraging the latest smart agriculture technologies, as outlined in paragraph 23.108.

## 8. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific

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

23.123 The activities under economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific are implemented by ESCAP. The programmatic activities are implemented under the following subprogrammes of ESCAP: 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, ICT and disaster risk reduction and management;

subprogramme 6, Social development; subprogramme 7, Statistics; subprogramme 8, Subregional activities for development (components 1 to 5); and subprogramme 9, Energy.

- 23.124 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 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 19\)](#)).

#### **Response provided to member States' requests for support in 2021**

- 23.125 In 2021, subprogramme 2, Trade, investment and innovation, received requests for technical assistance from two landlocked developing countries, Bhutan and Mongolia – the former being also a least developed country – in designing, formulating and implementing strategies to attract and promote sustainable foreign direct investment and support the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 23.126 A series of national consultations were held, organized jointly with the investment promotion agencies in each country and with stakeholders, including line ministries, nationals and foreign investors, to identify three priority sectors with the highest potential for attracting foreign direct investment. Additional partners for those consultations included the United Nations resident coordinators' offices in the target countries and the International Trade Centre. National foreign direct investment strategies and implementation plans were developed with the relevant investment authorities. The strategies identified sectors and potential investors and recommended channels for contacting investors – including specific marketing activities – and influencers and multipliers that could facilitate access. Implementation plans outlined specific government agencies that could support the implementation of each country's strategy; roles and responsibilities during implementation; significant barriers to be addressed; resources (financial and other) required; as well as a timeline for implementing the strategies, milestones and key performance indicators to assess progress.
- 23.127 To create these strategies and implementation plans, tools and methodologies developed as part of the second edition of the ESCAP *Handbook on Policies, Promotion and Facilitation of Foreign Direct Investment for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific* were optimized, initially generated through the eleventh tranche project of the United Nations Development Account, on fostering inclusive and sustainable development through increased participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in global value chains.
- 23.128 The above-mentioned work contributed to the adoption of policies and programmes aimed at achieving more inclusive and sustainable outcomes of business and investment activities, including sustainable infrastructure financing and public-private partnerships, with a specific focus on countries in special situations, which is a result reflected in the section on strategy under subprogramme 2, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 19\)](#)).

#### **Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2023**

##### **Strengthening financing for sustainable development, with a focus on innovative and emerging financing options in the Asia-Pacific region (result 3 of subprogramme 1 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 19\)](#)))**

- 23.129 In 2023, subprogramme 1, Macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development, will continue to prioritize support for member States on sustainable, innovative financing options and economic policies that can accelerate transformation towards sustainable, inclusive and resilient economies. Based on the subprogramme's experience with the regular programme of technical cooperation in 2022, requests are expected from Cambodia for continued support for the National Bank of Cambodia. Similarly, based on preliminary discussions with Sri Lanka, requests are anticipated regarding the building of system-wide capacity for sustainable financing to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The subprogramme also stands ready to respond to potential requests for capacity-building support on economic policies that can facilitate transformation towards a more inclusive and resilient future, following support extended to several countries in this area in 2022.



- 23.130 In response to the anticipated request from Cambodia in 2023, the subprogramme would provide technical support for the development of the National Bank of Cambodia green finance strategy and its issuance of sustainability/green bonds through research, advisory services and knowledge-sharing events. In response to the anticipated request from Sri Lanka, the subprogramme would produce a multi-year capacity development proposal to include capacity-building workshops for stakeholders on sustainable finance options, best practices and lessons learned, tailored training sessions on thematic bond issuance, as well as assistance in the development of frameworks for bond issuance.
- 23.131 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to member States strengthening financing for sustainable development, with a focus on innovative and emerging financing options in the Asia-Pacific region, which is reflected in result 3 of subprogramme 1, and the related performance measure on new policy initiatives or reforms by three member States to strengthen financing and resource mobilization and allocation for sustainable development, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 19)) (see table 23.26).

Table 23.26  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Enhanced understanding of financing needs and strategies among policymakers in member States to effectively pursue the Sustainable Development Goals	New initiatives by 7 member States (Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Samoa and Sri Lanka) to design and implement financing strategies to bridge financing gaps for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda	New policy initiatives or reforms by 3 member States (Bangladesh, Cambodia and Vanuatu) to strengthen financing and resource mobilization and allocation for sustainable development	New policy initiatives or reforms by 3 member States to strengthen financing and resource mobilization and allocation for sustainable development	New policy initiatives or reforms by 3 member States to strengthen financing and resource mobilization and allocation for sustainable development

**Accelerating regional policy coordination for risk-informed and climate-resilient development**  
(result 1 of subprogramme 5 (A/77/6 (Sect. 19)))

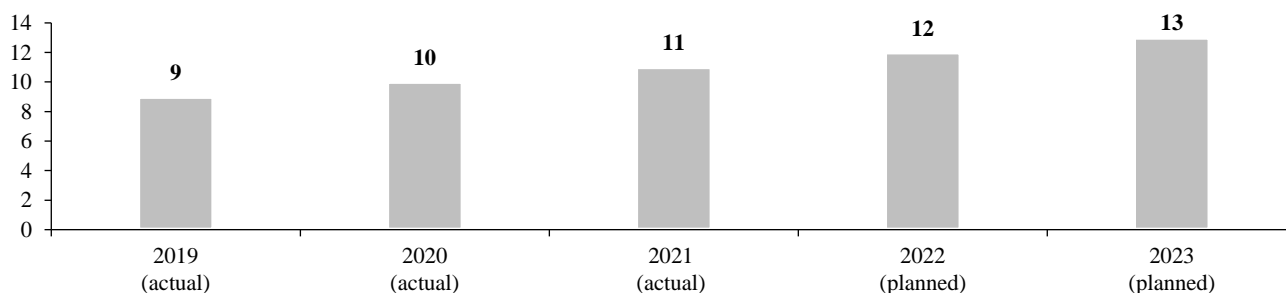
- 23.132 In 2023, subprogramme 5, ICT and disaster risk reduction and management, will focus on supporting member States in strengthening ICT, space technology applications and disaster risk reduction and management for recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and build resilience to disaster risks and climate change through regional cooperation mechanisms.
- 23.133 With the experience of the overlapping crises of the pandemic and natural hazards, member States, especially those vulnerable to extreme climate events such as floods, droughts, tropical cyclones, coastal erosion and heatwaves, are expected to request technical support to strengthen knowledge and build the capacity to assess, monitor and respond to complex and cascading risks.
- 23.134 In responding to the growing needs, ESCAP technical cooperation activities would utilize the products being developed under development account projects on operationalizing disaster risk reduction and resilience-building in Asia and the Pacific and digital and transport connectivity for the socioeconomic resilience of rural communities during the post-COVID-19 period in Asia-Pacific countries to build resilience to disaster risks and climate change and to promote digital and space technology applications in the region. Utilizing these products, including the risk and resilience portal, expected responses would deepen member States' understanding of cascading risks and strengthen the capacity for evidence-based analysis and support for moving towards a resilient and inclusive digital society.



- 23.135 Expected responses would include capacity-building workshops for government officials in high-risk, low-capacity developing countries for building resilience. Training materials would be prepared to enhance knowledge and to build capacity for policy development using the ICT and space technology applications of target countries.
- 23.136 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to accelerating regional policy coordination for risk-informed and climate-resilient development, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 5, and the related performance measure of 13 initiatives for improving disaster resilience, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 19)) (see figure 23.X).

Figure 23.X

**Performance measure: number of initiatives for improving disaster resilience (cumulative)**



**Enhanced capacity of Asia-Pacific national statistical systems to measure development progress beyond economic growth**

(result 3 of subprogramme 7 (A/77/6 (Sect. 19)))

**Asia-Pacific national statistical systems are better equipped to review progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

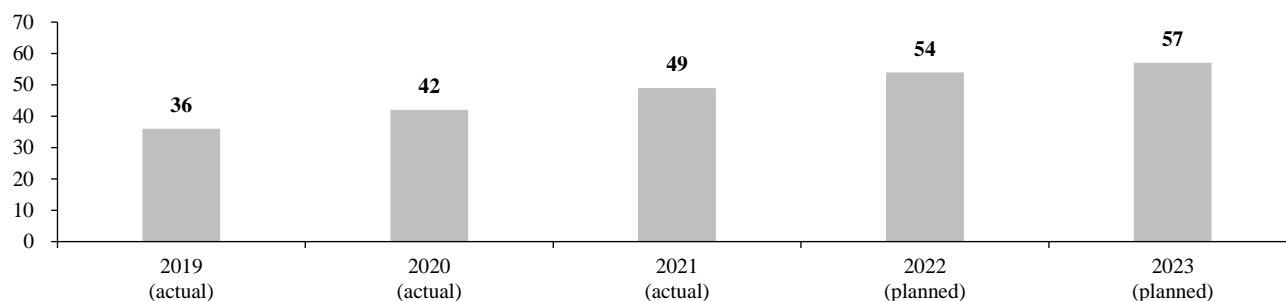
(result 2 of subprogramme 7 (A/77/6 (Sect. 19)))

- 23.137 In 2023, subprogramme 7, Statistics, will continue to strengthen national statistical systems in the Asia-Pacific region to improve the availability, accessibility and use of quality data and official statistics in support of sustainable development. Based on outreach efforts, the subprogramme anticipates requests, especially from Pacific island States, for country-level support to develop ecosystem accounts and thereby improve the availability of data and official statistics to monitor ecosystem-related Sustainable Development Goals.
- 23.138 In response to the anticipated requests in 2023, the subprogramme would support national statistical systems in target countries to advance their ecosystem accounting by providing tailored technical assistance, training sessions and other capacity-building activities and advisory services, including through virtual modalities, and may supplement remote support with the engagement of local consultants, if required. An ESCAP Regional Adviser on Environment Statistics would coordinate the support provided by ESCAP, oversee the work of the consultants and ensure that the demands on ecosystem accounts formulated earlier by member States are met.
- 23.139 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to the enhanced capacity of Asia-Pacific national statistical systems to measure development progress beyond economic growth, which is reflected in result 3 of subprogramme 7, and the related performance measure of an increased number of national statistical systems having enhanced capacities to measure development progress beyond GDP, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 19) and table 23.27). The response would also contribute to better equipping Asia-Pacific national statistical systems to review progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda, which is reflected in result 2 of subprogramme 7, and the related performance measure of the percentage of Sustainable Development Goal indicators having sufficient data for the Asia-Pacific region, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 19)) (see figure 23.XI).

Table 23.27  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
10 countries demonstrated enhanced capacity of national statistical systems to measure development progress beyond GDP	The Committee on Statistics noted with appreciation the increased efforts to compile environmental accounts in the region  8 countries demonstrated enhanced capacity of national statistical systems to measure development progress beyond GDP	13 countries demonstrated enhanced capacity of national statistical systems to measure development progress beyond GDP	An increased number of national statistical systems have enhanced capacities to measure development progress beyond GDP	An increased number of national statistical systems have enhanced capacities to measure development progress beyond GDP

Figure 23.XI  
Performance measure: Sustainable Development Goal indicators having sufficient data for the Asia-Pacific region  
(Percentage)



**Pacific small island developing States strengthen regional cooperation in addressing transboundary issues and building resilience**  
(result 3 of component 1 of subprogramme 8 (A/77/6 (Sect. 19)))

**Increased integration of disaster risk-related analysis in national and local planning in countries of South and South-West Asia**  
(result 3 of component 4 of subprogramme 8 (A/77/6 (Sect. 19)))

23.140 In 2023, several subprogrammes of ESCAP, in particular subprogramme 1, Macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development, subprogramme 6, Social development, subprogramme 7, Statistics, and subprogramme 8, Subregional activities for development, are expecting to provide integrated capacity-building assistance in response to anticipated requests from member States that are planning to present their voluntary national reviews during that year. These subprogrammes also expect to provide follow-up support upon request to countries that have already presented their reviews. The member States concerned from the Asia-Pacific region are expected to include Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Kazakhstan, Maldives, Mongolia and Singapore.

23.141 The expected responses and tailored technical cooperation assistance would draw on the expertise of ESCAP across different thematic areas and capitalize on recognized tools and methodologies as

well as tools that ESCAP champions, such as the Leave No One Behind methodology, the dissimilarity index, the National SDG Tracker, Sustainable Development Goal investment needs and voluntary national reviews guidance tools.

- 23.142 To this effect in 2023, ESCAP expects to support the formulation of voluntary national reviews in target member States by assessing progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, examining the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, calculating Goal investment needs, measuring inequality of opportunity and identifying those left behind. The activities would be delivered using diverse and flexible modalities, including capacity-building training sessions (both virtually and in-person), stakeholder engagement, twinning arrangements, peer review, study tours, online communities of practice and voluntary local reviews. Activities would also benefit from knowledge generated through projects funded from other sources, such as a project on strengthening follow-up and review for the 2030 Agenda in ESCAP member States that are submitting voluntary national reviews funded under the China-ESCAP Cooperation Programme.
- 23.143 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to Pacific small island developing States strengthening regional cooperation in addressing transboundary issues and building resilience, which is reflected in result 3 of component 1 of subprogramme 8, and the related performance measure of one additional country formulating a national strategy to address climate and disaster-related resilience and reducing vulnerabilities, which aligns with the regional priorities, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 19) and table 23.28). The expected response in 2023 would also contribute to increased integration of disaster risk-related analysis into national and local planning in countries of South and South-west Asia, which is reflected in result 3 of component 4 of subprogramme 8, and the related performance measure of policymakers from two countries in South Asia using customized planning tools, techniques and guidelines to facilitate the undertaking of disaster risk-related analyses for national and local planning purposes, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 19)) (see table 23.29).

Table 23.28  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	—	Pacific island countries considered the development of a regional strategy to address the regional priorities on climate- and disaster-related resilience and reduce vulnerabilities	At least 1 country formulates a national strategy to address climate- and disaster-related resilience and reduce vulnerabilities, which aligns with the regional priorities	One additional country formulates a national strategy to address climate- and disaster-related resilience and reduce vulnerabilities, which aligns with the regional priorities

Table 23.29  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
–	–	Evidence-based approaches to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are not yet institutionalized and operationalized in a practical manner	1 pilot country in South Asia benefits from the customization of planning tools, techniques and guidelines to facilitate disaster risk-related analyses for national and local planning purposes	Policymakers from 2 countries in South Asia use customized planning tools, techniques and guidelines to facilitate the undertaking of disaster risk-related analyses for national and local planning purposes

## B. Deliverables

23.144 Table 23.30 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2021–2023.

Table 23.30  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: expected deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	142	126	134	140

## C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2023

Table 23.31  
Financial resources by object of expenditure  
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes		2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	478.4	365.6	425.4	116.4	791.0
Consultants	1 699.9	1 645.6	(425.4)	(25.9)	1 220.2
Experts	7.7	–	–	–	–
Travel of staff	15.7	347.4	–	–	347.4
Contractual services	480.4	536.1	–	–	536.1
General operating expenses	56.2	182.7	–	–	182.7
Furniture and equipment	4	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	337.1	365.6	–	–	365.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 079.3</b>	<b>3 443.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3 443.0</b>

- 23.145 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$3,443,000 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increase under other staff costs (\$425,400) and the proposed decrease under consultants (\$425,400) are to provide for the continuing assignments of Regional Adviser positions to provide advisory services and technical support to member States on important and emerging topics and to ensure the effective delivery of United Nations assistance on the ground, in line with requests and explicit demands from countries in the region.

## **9. Economic development in Europe**

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

- 23.146 The activities under economic development in Europe are implemented by ECE. The programmatic activities are implemented under the following subprogrammes of 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.
- 23.147 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 programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 20\)](#)).

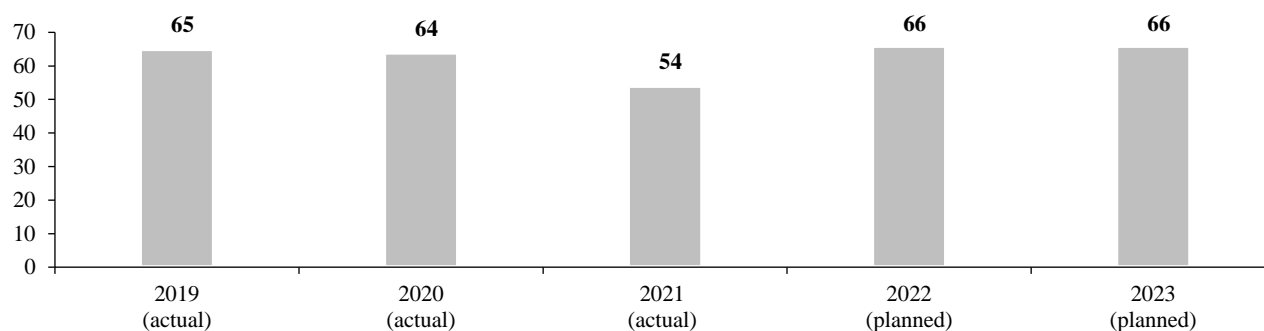
#### **Response provided to member States' requests for support in 2021**

##### **Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region** (result 1 of subprogramme 1 ([A/76/6 \(Sect. 20\)](#)))

- 23.148 Subprogramme 1, Environment, supports and promotes the implementation of ECE policy tools, including the ECE Environmental Performance Reviews. In 2021, the subprogramme responded to a growing number of requests for capacity-building and technical cooperation in the field of environmental governance in selected United Nations programme countries and worked towards enhancing the capacities of those countries in implementing the recommendations of the Environmental Performance Reviews, in particular improving the capacity of the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe to respond to common challenges on biodiversity, climate change, green economy and waste management. Based on the thematic policy packages developed under the United Nations Development Account project on evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-East Europe 2018–2021, the subprogramme provided advisory support in implementation of the Environmental Performance Review recommendations, identified common challenges and good practices and developed a set of recommendations applicable to target countries and subregions.
- 23.149 Support from the regular programme of technical cooperation complemented the work undertaken through the regular budget for section 20 and was implemented in synergy with the United Nations Development Account.
- 23.150 The above-mentioned work contributed to improved environmental governance and performance, which is a result reflected in the section on strategy under subprogramme 1, and specifically enhanced environmental performance in the ECE region, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 1, and the related performance measure of 54 targets of the 2030 Agenda being covered by Environmental Performance Reviews, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 20\)](#)) (see figure 23.XII).

Figure 23.XII

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



### **Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2023**

**Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region**  
(result 1 of subprogramme 1 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 20\)](#)))

**Enhanced digitalization of trade in Economic Commission for Europe member States**  
(result 2 of subprogramme 6 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 20\)](#)))

**Strengthened industrial safety governance in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia**  
(result 3 of subprogramme 1 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 20\)](#)))

**Strengthened regulatory support in road safety contributing to fewer worldwide road accident fatalities and injuries**  
(result 2 of subprogramme 2 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 20\)](#)))

**Conducting a new population and housing census that provides cost-effective and better-quality results**  
(result 1 of subprogramme 3 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 20\)](#)))

**Reduced carbon footprint and improved quality of life with high performance buildings**  
(result 1 of subprogramme 5 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 20\)](#)))

23.151 In 2023, the subprogrammes providing assistance through the regular programme of technical cooperation will continue to support government officials and policy practitioners in United Nations programme countries and provide technical cooperation to strengthen national capacities to accede to and implement ECE and international legal instruments, norms and standards, address ongoing and emerging transboundary challenges, provide integrated policy responses to changing economic realities and support countries in achieving the 2030 Agenda. ECE is planning to continue to deliver its targeted and demand-driven sectoral capacity-building, including advisory services, training and field projects, in close collaboration with resident coordinators and United Nations country teams in programme countries. Moreover, to reflect the interconnectedness of the Sustainable Development Goals, and in line with anticipated requests from member States, capacity-building activities are expected to be carried out under cross-sectoral collaboration among its eight subprogrammes in areas with multiple Goal convergence (digital and sustainable transformations for sustainable development in the ECE region; circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources; sustainable and smart cities for all ages; sustainable mobility and connectivity; and measuring and monitoring progress towards achieving the Goals). It would also integrate South-South cooperation and peer learning components to share experience on various capacity development approaches and policy options that countries have employed to build on available good practices that could be replicated across the region.

23.152 In response to the anticipated requests in 2023, the subprogrammes would aim to address the challenges that United Nations programme countries face, focusing on the economic and

environmental impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, by delivering technical cooperation to support the ratification and implementation of international norms, standards and agreements and address emerging transboundary cross-border challenges by improving connectivity and building economic and environmental resilience through the platform provided by the United Nations Special Programme for Economies of Central Asia.

- 23.153 The subprogrammes would deliver capacity-building programmes focusing on:
- (a) Support for the implementation of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents and other multilateral environmental agreements in the Caucasus, Central Asia and Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, as well as multilateral environmental agreements with a particular focus on enhancing cooperation among national authorities;
  - (b) Preparation of two road safety performance reviews (Moldova and Uzbekistan) to assist South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in improving national road safety systems and strengthening capacities for efficient implementation of United Nations road safety-related legal instruments;
  - (c) Long-term capacity development cooperation and policy dialogue for national stakeholders and a series of targeted capacity development training sessions on road safety policy and safe vehicle regulations (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Georgia) in support of the implementation of the decade of action for road safety 2021–2030;
  - (d) Enhancement of national capacity to conduct housing and population censuses in the countries in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia;
  - (e) Assistance for United Nations programme countries in enhanced trade facilitation, using global standards for trade facilitation, electronic business, sustainable trade and development and the implementation of regional and national road maps for trade facilitation;
  - (f) Assistance in building back better with regard to transport and trade connectivity through the implementation of seamless multimodal exchange of information along digital corridors in the ECE region;
  - (g) Application of science, technology and innovation for sustainable development in United Nations Special Programme for Economies of Central Asia countries;
  - (h) Strengthening of capacities in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, carbon neutrality and the transition to more sustainable energy systems;
  - (i) Technical cooperation on forest landscape restoration, including support for the development of national forest strategies for Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, sustainable consumption and production of forest products, sustainable forest management and urban forestry, such as in Uzbekistan;
  - (j) Sustainable housing, urban development and population.
- 23.154 The expected responses would contribute to results under all eight subprogrammes, including enhanced environmental performance in the ECE region and strengthened industrial safety governance in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, which are reflected in results 1 and 3 of subprogramme 1, and the related performance measures (see figure 23.XIII and table 23.32); strengthened regulatory support on road safety contributing to fewer worldwide road accident fatalities and injuries, which is reflected in result 2 of subprogramme 2, and the related performance measure (see figure 23.XIV); conducting a new population and housing census that provides cost-effective and better-quality results, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 3, and the related performance measure (see figure 23.XV); a reduced carbon footprint and improved quality of life with high-performance buildings, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 5, and the related performance measure (see figure 23.XVI); enhanced digitalization of trade in ECE member States, which is reflected in result 2 of subprogramme 6, and the related performance measure (see figure 23.XVII); and other results and related performance measures in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (*A/77/6 (Sect. 20)*).

Figure 23.XIII  
**Performance measure: number of targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development covered by Environmental Performance Reviews in a year**

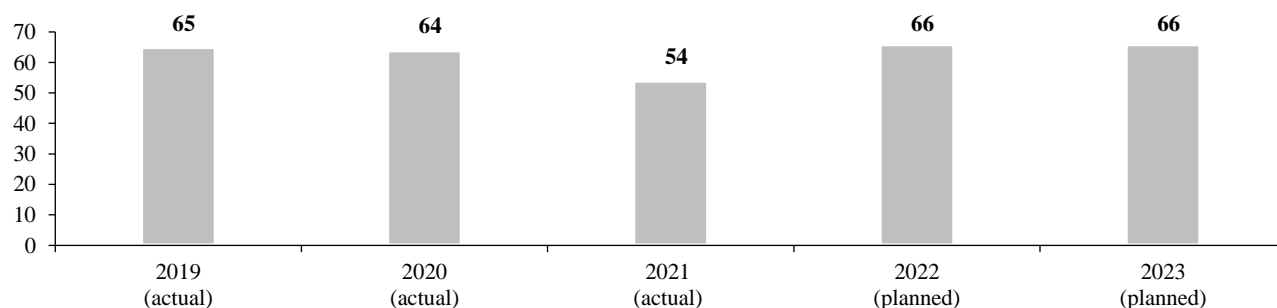


Table 23.32  
**Performance measure**

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Parties agreed to enhance governance through national policy dialogues on industrial safety through the Convention's Assistance and Cooperation Programme	Serbia initiated the development of terms of reference for a steering committee on national policy dialogues  Central Asian countries began activities to launch national policy dialogues	Serbia established a national policy dialogue steering committee  Central Asian countries reviewed industrial safety legislation to align with the Convention's requirements	Meetings of the Serbian national policy dialogue steering committee are held. Serbia reviews industrial safety legislation to align with the Convention's requirements and related policy areas  National policy dialogues are launched in Central Asian countries	National policy dialogues are sustained and implemented by Serbia and five Central Asian countries

Figure 23.XIV  
**Performance measure: number of contracting parties to core United Nations road safety conventions (cumulative)**

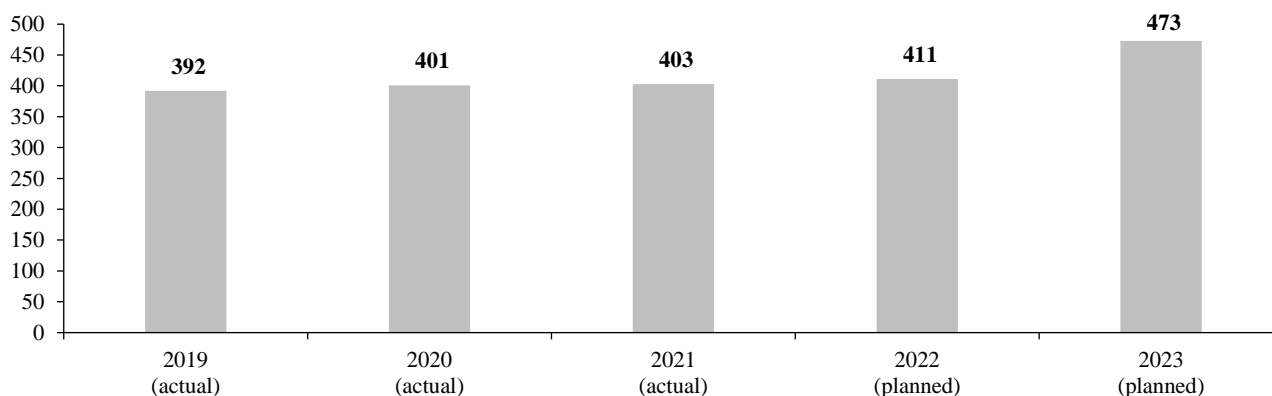




Figure 23.XV  
**Performance measure: Economic Commission for Europe countries having conducted a census in compliance with the Conference of European Statisticians recommendations**  
 (Percentage)

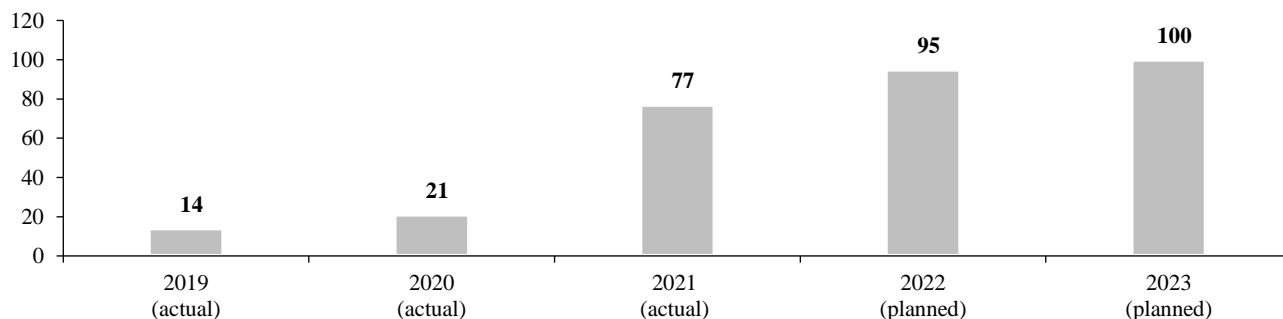


Figure 23.XVI  
**Performance measure: number of international centres of excellence disseminating the Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings (cumulative)**

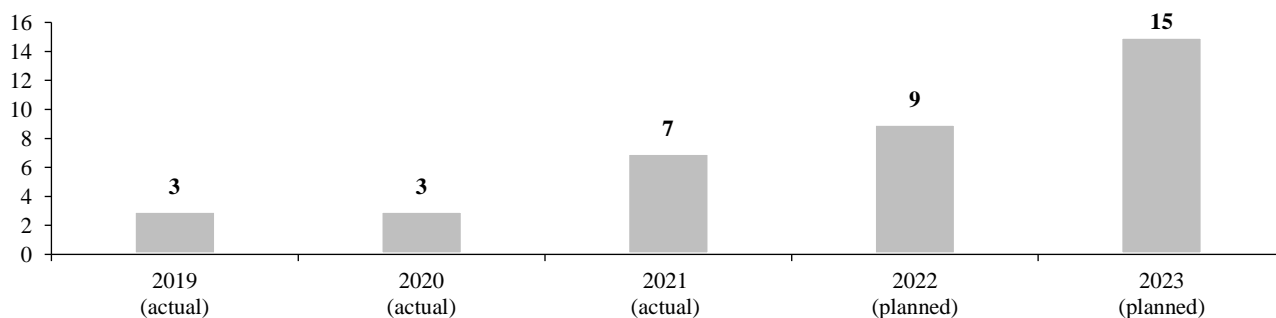
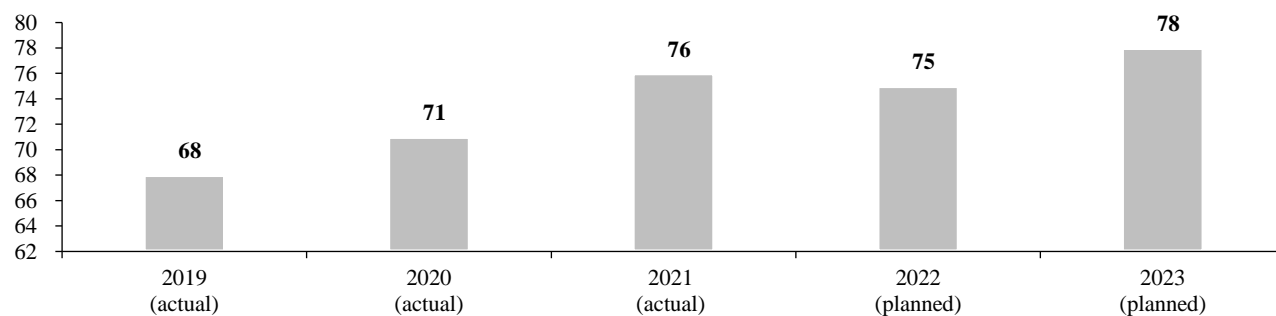


Figure 23.XVII  
**Performance measure: average implementation rate of digital trade facilitation measures of Economic Commission for Europe member States**



## B. Deliverables

23.155 Table 23.33 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2021–2023.

Table 23.33

**Economic Commission for Europe: expected deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory**

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	75	75	75	75

**C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2023**

Table 23.34

**Financial resources by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>2021 expenditure</i>	<i>2022 appropriation</i>	<i>Changes</i>		<i>2023 estimate (before recosting)</i>
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
Other staff costs	1 219.2	1 486.1	71.8	5.0	1 557.9
Consultants	643.1	378.3	(71.8)	(19.0)	306.5
Travel of staff	33.2	173.7	–	–	173.7
Contractual services	36.1	–	–	–	–
General operating expenses	10.9	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	76.1	296.9	–	–	296.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 018.9</b>	<b>2 335.0</b>	–	–	<b>2 335.0</b>

23.156 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$2,335,000 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increase under other staff costs (\$71,800) is to provide for an additional Regional Adviser position to respond to the demands of ECE member States in the areas of housing, urban development and sustainable forest management and is offset by a corresponding decrease under consultants (\$71,800).

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

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

23.157 The activities under economic and social development in Latin American and the Caribbean are implemented by ECLAC. The programmatic activities are implemented under the following subprogrammes of 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.

23.158 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 programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 21\)](#)).

**Expected additional requests for support from member States for 2023**

- 23.159 In response to an anticipated surge in requests for technical assistance from member States owing to the transformative reconstruction from the COVID-19 pandemic, ECLAC plans to provide additional technical cooperation, advisory services and capacity-building support to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in their recovery in areas related to macroeconomic policies, in particular fiscal and monetary policies to foster economic growth and address increased debt levels and the increased costs of debt service; the strengthening of social security systems and social protection policies; delays to census and population estimations and forecasts; trade logistics, connectivity and supply chains, which have recently faced disruptions due to the pandemic and the structural trends of reshoring and near-shoring; the care economy; the sustainable management of water, land and mineral resources, including alternative and sustainable energy sources; the relation between economic incentives and biodiversity; low-carbon and low-emission business opportunities; the diversification and fostering of productive national capacities; and statistical and data production and use. ECLAC is anticipating an increase in requests for technical cooperation in areas related to food security and increases in food prices, financing for development and the impact on national prices of sustained increases in international food and fuel prices.

**Response provided to member States' requests for support in 2021**

- 23.160 Subprogramme 12, Subregional activities in the Caribbean, contributes to strengthening the sustainable development process in the Caribbean in the economic, social and environmental dimensions and enhances the subregion's cooperation with Latin America. Small island developing States of the Caribbean face significant challenges that constrain their ability to achieve sustainable development. These include high debt levels, weak economic growth, financing constraints, declining expert capacity, high unemployment levels (in particular among women and young people), high vulnerability to natural events and environmental degradation threats. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated the vulnerability of these small States. Addressing the challenges requires the formulation of evidence-based public policies anchored in accurate data.
- 23.161 In 2021, the subprogramme continued to respond to a rapidly growing number of requests for capacity-building and technical assistance in the field for the generation and analysis of statistical data and worked towards enhancing the capacity of the countries of the subregion to strengthen statistical infrastructure and to expand capacity for data collection and analysis in areas such as environmental data, the informal economy and the production of sex-disaggregated data. In this regard, the subprogramme provided technical assistance and advisory services to Trinidad and Tobago in the drafting of its national statistical office bill, which prompted a review of the statistical legislation frameworks of Caribbean countries against the United Nations fundamental principles of official statistics. As a result of the review, the subprogramme recommended that Caribbean countries review their statistical legislation with a focus on bringing them up to date with best practices.
- 23.162 The regular programme of technical cooperation support complemented the work undertaken through the regular budget for section 21, which emphasizes the specific statistical needs and critical weaknesses of Caribbean countries, with the aim of proposing specific recommendations for countries of the subregion to take concrete measures and actions.
- 23.163 The above-mentioned work contributed to modernizing national statistical legislation in the Caribbean, which is a result reflected in the section on programme performance in 2021 under subprogramme 12, and the related performance measure of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians, the decision-making body of national statistical offices of the Caribbean, adopting a revised Statistical Model Bill at its 46th meeting held in October. The Bill addresses the weaknesses that were highlighted in the ECLAC review and provides an up-to-date template for national statistical legislation in the region, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 21\)](#)) (see table 23.35).

Table 23.35  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
Ministry of Planning and Development of Trinidad and Tobago drafted national statistical legislation designed to usher in a new National Statistical Institute of Trinidad and Tobago and replace the country's outdated Statistics Act	Caribbean countries improved understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of Statistics Acts and Ordinances of Caribbean countries	The Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians, the decision-making body of national statistical offices of the Caribbean, adopted a revised Statistical Model Bill at its 46th meeting, held in October, which provides an up-to-date template for national statistical legislation in the Caribbean

**Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2023**

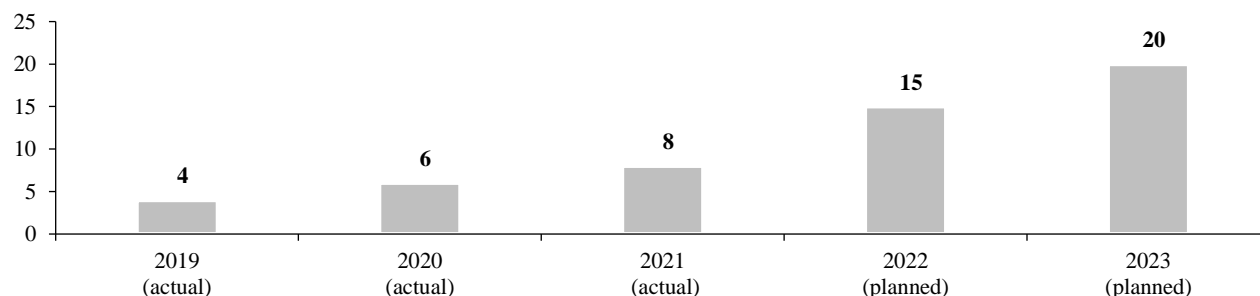
**Improved capacity of member States to identify key economic sectors for sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic**

(result 3 of subprogramme 1 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 21\)](#)))

- 23.164 In 2023, subprogramme 1, International trade, integration and infrastructure, will continue to support government officials and policy practitioners in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in advancing sustainable development and strengthening the role of the region in international trade and the global economy by deepening regional integration and enhancing logistics and infrastructure. The subprogramme has enhanced the technical capacity of all regional integration schemes in the region in the use of input-output tables to diagnose the strengths and weaknesses of regional value chains within each scheme. Following the advancements made in the region in that area, the subprogramme is planning to continue to support member States in the elaboration of inclusive and innovative trade and integration policies for a robust, resilient and sustainable recovery.
- 23.165 In response to the anticipated requests in 2023, the subprogramme would: (a) implement its capacity-building activities with a focus on cooperation and knowledge-sharing among countries; (b) take advantage of the positive opportunities of technologies to facilitate the provision of technical assistance through blended modalities, both virtual and face-to-face; and (c) work more closely with statistical and sectoral institutions in order to obtain more accurate and detailed data on potential new strategic sectors, as well as sex-disaggregated data, where possible, to foster the participation of women's employment in the identified sectors.
- 23.166 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to the improved capacity of member States to identify key economic sectors for a sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, which is reflected in result 3 of subprogramme 1, and the related performance measure of the number of Latin American and Caribbean national or regional institutions with improved capacity to identify vulnerable, resilient and potential sectors in the recovery from the pandemic, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 21\)](#)) (see figure 23.XVIII).

Figure 23.XVIII

**Performance measure: number of Latin American and Caribbean national or regional institutions with improved capacity to identify vulnerable, resilient and potential sectors in the recovery from the pandemic (cumulative)**



**Innovative approaches to conducting censuses**  
(result 3 of subprogramme 6 (A/77/6 (Sect. 21)))

- 23.167 In 2023, subprogramme 6, Population and development, expects to continue to support government officials, policy practitioners and national technical officers in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in fully integrating population issues into development planning, policies and programmes. The COVID-19 pandemic affected many countries of the region that had planned to conduct censuses between 2020 and 2023, creating the need for innovative technologies. The subprogramme identifies challenges faced in the implementation of some innovations, such as the use of computer-assisted personal interviewing data collection methods, online self-registration and mobile data capture for cartographic update field work. In this regard, the subprogramme is expecting to continue to provide technical support and capacity-building activities in those areas that are critical in the census process, such as defining key elements to be considered at the moment of applying technological innovations and their impact on future census phases, defining questionnaires based on lessons learned and international standards and recommendations, and due consideration for new demographic and social dynamics.
- 23.168 In response to the anticipated requests in 2023, the subprogramme would: (a) tailor its technical assistance towards strengthening national capacity related to censuses; (b) facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons learned among countries through capacity-building training and workshops; and (c) promote innovation in the various phases of the census and the operational control systems, improving technology and methodologies through the provision of technical assistance and advisory services.
- 23.169 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to innovative approaches to conducting censuses, which is reflected in result 3 of subprogramme 6, and the related performance measure of countries that carried out their censuses in 2022 incorporating innovations in the dissemination of the results, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 21)) (see table 23.36).

Table 23.36  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Brazil, Costa Rica and Mexico incorporate innovations into the preparation of their 2020 censuses	Mexico carries out its census. Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) postpone their census survey dates and begin to evaluate the adoption of innovations	Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Paraguay evaluate the incorporation of innovations	Countries that carry out their census in 2022 incorporate innovations	Countries that carried out their censuses in 2022 incorporate innovations in the dissemination of the results  Countries that carry out their census in 2023 incorporate innovations

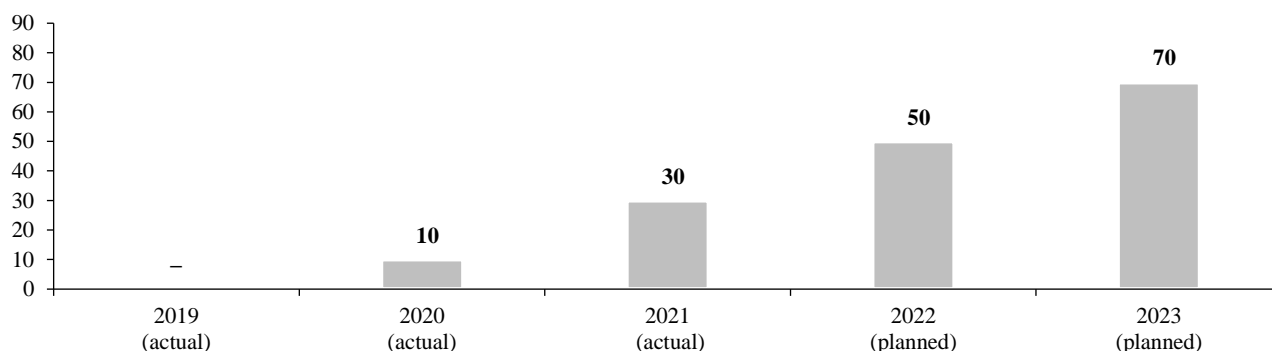
**Increased capacities to produce disaggregated Sustainable Development Goal indicators to leave no one behind**

(result 3 of subprogramme 10 (A/77/6 (Sect. 21)))

- 23.170 In 2023, subprogramme 10, Statistics, will continue to support national and regional statistical institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean to improve the production, dissemination and use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the region. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals requires leaving no one behind and overcoming the inequalities that characterize the region. Traditional data sources used by countries to produce social indicators for the Goals face limitations in disaggregating the information for relevant population groups. The subprogramme is planning to continue to develop learning materials and knowledge products on small area estimation methodologies to support the production of disaggregated poverty indicators for the Goals, combining household surveys with other data sources.
- 23.171 In response to the anticipated requests in 2023, the subprogramme would: (a) expand its technical assistance and capacity-building activities to include more social indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals; and (b) include other beneficiaries in its capacity-building activities, such as ministries, in addition to national statistical offices, overseeing social issues.
- 23.172 The expected response in 2023 would contribute to increased capacity to produce disaggregated indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals to leave no one behind, which is reflected in result 3 of subprogramme 10, and the related performance measure of the number of national trained practitioners with improved capacity to apply small area estimation techniques to produce disaggregated statistics, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 21)) (see figure 23.XIX).

Figure 23.XIX

Performance measure: number of national trained practitioners with improved capacity to apply small area estimation techniques to produce disaggregated statistics (cumulative)



### B. Deliverables

23.173 Table 23.37 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2021–2023.

Table 23.37

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: expected deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	70	60	65	60

### C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2023

Table 23.38

Financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021 expenditure	2022 appropriation	Changes		2023 estimate (before recosting)
			Total	Percentage	
Other staff costs	2 510.7	2 371.4	–	–	2 731.4
Consultants	1 210.7	467.4	150.0	32.1	617.4
Travel of staff	1.6	326.0	–	–	326.0
Contractual services	0.6	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	0.4	544.5	450.0	82.6	994.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 724.0</b>	<b>4 069.3</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>4 669.3</b>

23.174 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$4,669,300 and reflect a resource increase of \$600,000 compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increase is attributable to increases in consultants (\$150,000) to support the provision of specialized technical assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean, and grants and contributions (\$450,000) to support the

participation of national officers in face-to-face capacity-building activities and training workshops, in areas detailed in paragraph 23.159 above.

## 11. Economic and social development in Western Asia

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

- 23.175 The activities under economic and social development in Western Asia are implemented by ESCWA, which is mandated to promote inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development in the Arab region. The programmatic activities are implemented under the following subprogrammes of 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 Goal coordination; and subprogramme 6, Governance and conflict prevention.
- 23.176 In implementing these 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 programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 22\)](#)).

#### Expected additional requests for support from member States for 2023

- 23.177 In response to an anticipated increase in the volume of requests for assistance from member States in 2023, ESCWA would provide additional capacity-building activities and advisory services, with a particular focus on the newest member States, such as Algeria and Somalia. Implementing the requests from those States would require new consultancies, as national experts would need to be identified and their capacity built. Moreover, with the resumption of travel following the lifting of COVID-19-related restrictions, requests for study tours have resumed, and ESCWA anticipates that more such requests will be received in 2023.

#### Response provided to member States' requests for support in 2021

##### Recovery and post-pandemic development planning integrated the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (result 2 of subprogramme 5 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 22\)](#)))

- 23.178 The COVID-19 pandemic revealed and, in some cases, exacerbated institutional fragilities in Arab countries, some of which were ill-equipped to plan and implement effective response and recovery plans. This was the case of Arab countries affected by conflict and crises, such as Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, the State of Palestine and the Syrian Arab Republic, and Arab least developed countries that are members of ESCWA, namely Mauritania, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen, the last three of which are also undergoing conflict or are affected by it. In response to their requests for assistance, and as an example of ESCWA interventions, its subprogramme 6, Governance and conflict prevention, developed a methodology for planning in contexts of fragility and introduced it to representatives from Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen through subregional and national capacity-building workshops during which policymakers discussed and applied the methodology. Another planning tool for assessing gaps in institutional capacity to strengthen public service delivery, which had been implemented in Yemen in 2020, was rolled out in Iraq through several national workshops to help civil servants from areas recovering from conflict to assess their capacity-building needs, and in the State of Palestine in 2021.
- 23.179 These capacity-building and advisory efforts for better planning complemented efforts geared towards the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, which included: (a) a regional workshop on Goal costing and national financing frameworks held in December 2021,



and other work carried out in the framework of a United Nations Development Account project on integrated national financing frameworks; (b) four national webinars held under the regular programme of technical cooperation in cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs on integrated recovery policies for the Goals in Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and the Sudan; and (c) a training course entitled “Changing mindsets and strengthening governance capacities for policy coherence for holistic implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the Arab region”, which was also facilitated in cooperation with the Department under the regular programme of technical cooperation in non-conflict countries, including Bahrain, Morocco and Oman.

- 23.180 The above mentioned work contributed to recovery and post-pandemic development planning integrating the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, which is reflected in result 2 of subprogramme 5, and the related performance measure of one member State (Egypt) integrating the 2030 Agenda to accelerate progress on the Goals into its COVID-19 recovery plan, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 22)) (see table 23.39).

Table 23.39  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
–	–	1 member State (Egypt) integrated the 2030 Agenda to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals into its COVID-19 recovery plan	2 COVID-19 recovery plans in the Arab region integrate the 2030 Agenda to accelerate progress on the Goals	Two additional national development plans aligned with the 2030 Agenda

**Expected responses to anticipated requests for support in 2023**

**Increased effectiveness and efficiency of social protection systems in the Arab region**  
(result 3 of subprogramme 2 (A/77/6 (Sect. 22)))

**Social expenditure priorities in coherence with macro fiscal policy**  
(result 1 of subprogramme 3 (A/77/6 (Sect. 22)))

- 23.181 The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged member States in their capacity to plan for recovery, as well as to leverage existing social protection systems to provide effective and timely responses to the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic and expand coverage to persons in vulnerable situations. These include women who were pushed out of work to care for their families and informal workers not covered by any social protection scheme. Since the onset of the pandemic, ESCWA has received requests for assistance from Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the Sudan on means for improving existing social protection mechanisms and expanding coverage to informal sector workers. In 2023, subprogramme 2 would respond through continued policy advice to member States and build their capacity to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of national registry systems to integrate those who are vulnerable into social protection systems. The subprogramme would use the rapid assessment framework for social protection programmes and other outputs of the ongoing United Nations Development Account project on strengthening social protection for the pandemic response to provide policymakers with contextualized evidence, best practices and hands-on advice on how to identify and implement enhancements to existing systems while ensuring their inclusiveness.
- 23.182 Moreover, based on requests from Jordan and Tunisia, ESCWA subprogramme 3 developed a tool to monitor public social expenditure and provide Governments with the information needed to balance public spending priorities in coherence with macro fiscal policy, with the aim of assisting in the reform of social protection systems and support in creating the fiscal space needed for addressing

poverty and inequalities, improving youth skills and promoting economic diversification, productivity and growth. In 2023, ESCWA would expand the deployment of this tool, the social expenditure monitor, in these and other countries such as Egypt, which has recently requested to join the project.

- 23.183 These efforts would contribute to the increased effectiveness and efficiency of social protection systems in the Arab region, which is reflected in result 3 of subprogramme 2, and the related performance measure of one member State (Jordan) analysing the inclusiveness of its social protection systems and social expenditure priorities in coherence with macro fiscal policy, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 3, and the related performance measure of two member States (Jordan and Tunisia) completing the analysis of their public expenditure data, establishing a social expenditure monitor and improving their capacity to use the tool, in the proposed programme budget (A/77/6 (Sect. 22)) (see tables 23.40 and 23.41).

Table 23.40  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Rapid expansion of non-contributory social protection programmes with a determined shift from general subsidies to poverty-targeted cash transfers in the Arab region and extended coverage for a larger section of the population through contributory social protection (social insurance) in 10 member States (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, State of Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia)	During the COVID-19 pandemic, at least 8 member States (Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, State of Palestine, Sudan and Tunisia) rapidly channelled additional assistance to households covered by social insurance and social assistance and set up temporary emergency programmes directed at informal workers who were covered neither by social assistance nor social insurance	179 people (66 men and 113 women) from 17 member States trained on tools to increase inclusiveness of social protection systems  1 member State (Jordan) analysed the inclusiveness of its social protection systems	Civil servants and social assistance professionals from 3 member States trained on the social protection programme rapid assessment framework tool to increase inclusiveness of social protection systems  2 member States identify enhancements required to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their social protection systems	2 additional member States identify enhancements required to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their social protection systems

Table 23.41  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Member States provided with a common social expenditure monitoring framework	2 member States (Jordan and Tunisia) began applying social expenditure monitoring methodology to monitor budget expenditure on social priorities	2 member States (Jordan and Tunisia) completed the analysis of their public expenditure data, established a social expenditure monitor and improved their capacity to use the tool	More than 2 member States revise budget allocations, using social expenditure monitoring, with the aim of rebalancing social expenditures across priorities	1 additional member State revises budget allocations, using social expenditure monitoring, with the aim of rebalancing social expenditures across priorities

**Employment perspectives for people in vulnerable situations in the Arab region**  
(result 1 of subprogramme 2 (A/77/6 (Sect. 22)))

**Advancement of digital development assessments and strategies at the national and regional level in the Arab region**  
(result 3 of subprogramme 4 (A/77/6 (Sect. 22)))

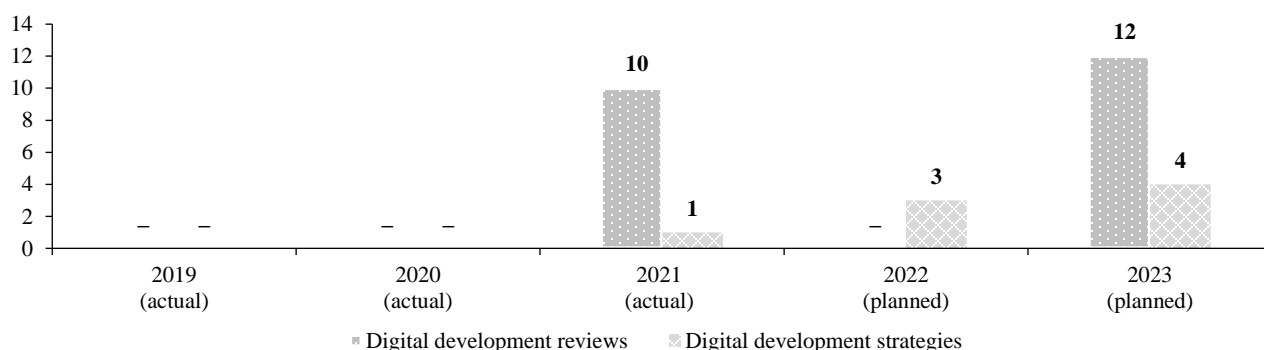
- 23.184 In 2023, to complement the above-mentioned work on social protection and social expenditure, ESCWA expects to continue to receive an increasing number of requests for support for member States through policy advice and capacity-building on improving employment perspectives, as despite all efforts the region continues to register unemployment rates that are among the world's highest, in particular for persons in vulnerable situations such as women and young people. ESCWA would provide such support notably by advancing technology uptake and digital development. Indeed, in response to member State requests from Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar and Saudi Arabia relating to support measures for women and young entrepreneurs and to creating an enabling environment for them to thrive, ESCWA subprogrammes 2 and 3 and its technology centre would expand the development of the digital enabling platform, which includes interfaces such as "International business opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises", the "Arab women's empowerment in technology and entrepreneurship" space, toolboxes for small and medium-sized enterprises in the Arab region and the ESCWA skills monitor, which helps Governments to assess gaps between the skills required by labour markets and those available in the labour force through formal and vocational education. With these tools addressed to both Governments and the private sector, ESCWA seeks to support the creation of decent job opportunities for all in its member States.
- 23.185 A key pillar of creating job opportunities in the era of the fourth industrial revolution is digital transformation and development. ESCWA, through its subprogramme 4, plans to support Governments in advancing this. In response to requests from member States, including Algeria, Iraq, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia, the State of Palestine and the Syrian Arab Republic, ESCWA has been undertaking assessments of national digital ecosystems and providing advice to enhance them through the formulation of development strategies. This work would continue throughout 2023 and would be complemented with support in the formulation of sectoral technology strategies, such as the artificial intelligence strategy for Algeria and the State of Palestine; the cybersecurity strategy for Algeria, Iraq and the Sudan; the Internet of Things strategy for Algeria and Iraq; and the cloud computing strategy for Algeria and the Syrian Arab Republic.
- 23.186 These efforts would contribute to employment perspectives for people in vulnerable situations in the Arab region, which is reflected in result 1 of subprogramme 2, and the related performance measure of an increase in the number of small and medium-sized enterprises operated or founded by women and youth in 2 member States, and the advancement of digital development assessments and

strategies at the national and regional levels in the Arab region, which is reflected in result 3 of subprogramme 4, and the related performance measure of 12 member States undertaking biannual national digital development reviews and 4 designing development strategies, in the proposed programme budget for 2023 (A/77/6 (Sect. 22)) (see table 23.42 and figure 23.XX).

Table 23.42  
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Regional consultation on development of the digital enabling portal to create an inventory of the needs of and support programmes available to small and medium-sized enterprises	First regional centre for entrepreneurship to support digitization and promotion of innovative solutions for the resurgence of small and medium-sized enterprises	65 people (32 men and 33 women) from Jordan and Lebanon enhanced their knowledge of strengthening regulatory procedures and non-governmental programmes through community policy workshops  78 small and medium-sized enterprises across the Arab region utilized the prototype of the digital enabling platform, the SMEs Toolbox	3 national centres for entrepreneurship established  Strengthened networks of small and medium-sized enterprises in 7 Arab States  Member States adopt the science, technology and innovation road map for the Arab countries	Increase in the number of small and medium-sized enterprises operated/founded by women and youth in 2 member States  A national policy-community dialogue initiated in 3 member States to strengthen the entrepreneurial enabling environment

Figure 23.XX  
Performance measure: number of member States that undertook biannual national digital development reviews and designed development strategies (cumulative)



## B. Deliverables

23.187 Table 23.43 lists all expected deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2021–2023.

Table 23.43

**Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia: expected deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory**

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	64	96	74	82

**C. Proposed non-post resource requirements for 2023**

Table 23.44

**Financial resources by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>2021 expenditure</i>	<i>2022 appropriation</i>	<i>Changes</i>		<i>2023 estimate (before recosting)</i>
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
Other staff costs	3 408.8	3 136.6	–	–	3 136.6
Experts	–	–	–	–	–
Consultants	834.0	216.6	–	–	216.6
Travel of staff	89.1	201.1	–	–	201.1
Contractual services	182.7	31.4	–	–	31.4
General operating expenses	30.7	–	–	–	–
Supplies and materials	0.1	–	–	–	–
Furniture and equipment	25.3	–	–	–	–
Grants and contributions	417.1	921.6	250.0	27.1	1 171.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 987.8</b>	<b>4 507.3</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4 757.3</b>

23.188 The proposed regular budget resources for 2023 amount to \$4,757,300 and reflect a resource increase of \$250,000 compared with the appropriation for 2022. The proposed increase under grants and contributions is to provide capacity-building workshops and advisory services to two additional countries, namely Algeria and Somalia, which recently joined ESCWA, in areas detailed in paragraph 23.177.

## Annex

## Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of advisory and oversight bodies

*Brief description of the recommendation*

*Action taken to implement the recommendation*

### Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

#### [A/76/7](#) and [A/76/7/Corr.1](#)

The Advisory Committee notes from the provided information that a number of high-level positions are concentrated at the duty stations of various entities, rather than in the field, and trusts that a further review will be conducted for more field orientation of the resources (para. V.87).

The Advisory Committee notes the need for high-level consultant expertise, the transfer of knowledge from global and regional entities, and the use by the programme of national consultants to address country-specific issues, and recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide more information, including detailed financial resources, on the use of consultants, both national and international, for each entity, in the context of his next budget submissions (para. V.90).

The Advisory Committee trusts that more efforts will be made to ensure the complementarity between the two mechanisms, including through the development of integrated work plans, as well as synergies with the resident coordinator system, in order to maximize the combined impact of the activities implemented, and that an update will be provided in the context of the next budget submission (para. V.96).

The Advisory Committee considers that the outreach activities of the programme may not respond effectively to actual realities of Member States, in particular the most vulnerable ones. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to develop a consolidated outreach plan, in close coordination with the relevant entities, as well as the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the resident coordinator system, among others, to provide Member States with comprehensive information on the guidelines of the regular programme of technical cooperation, including on the activities, the programme's performance and best practices, the resources available, and the selection criteria and process, to facilitate the formulation of demands by the

Information on the status of the high-level positions has been included in the supplementary information for the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 23\)](#)).

Information on the engagement of consultants by each entity has been included in the supplementary information for the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 23\)](#)).

Information on coordination between the implementing entities and the resident coordinator system has been included in the supplementary information for the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 23\)](#)).

The implementing entities raise awareness and advocate their support services through various means, including through reporting to their respective governing bodies and providing comprehensive information on their websites. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs intends to include consolidated information on the outreach of the programme in the seventh progress report.

## Section 23 Regular programme of technical cooperation

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*Brief description of the recommendation*

*Action taken to implement the recommendation*

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Member States. The Committee also trusts that the consolidated information on the outreach plan and its activities will be included in future budget submissions, as a matter of routine (para. V.100).

The Advisory Committee trusts that updated information on the internal assessment, in cooperation with the relevant entities, will be presented in the context of the next budget submission (para. V.103).

The Advisory Committee notes that, in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, reduced costs for travel have allowed the entities to achieve more, as they can direct savings towards enhancing advisory capacity and virtual training, and trusts that updated information on the assessment of potential cost savings related to training resources, including through virtual settings, along with the efforts to address the related challenges, will be provided in the context of the next budget submission (para. V.105).

Information related to the current internal assessment has been included in the overview section of the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 23\)](#)).

Information on the use of cost savings arising in 2021 as a result of COVID-19-related travel restrictions has been included in the supplementary information for the proposed programme budget for 2023 ([A/77/6 \(Sect. 23\)](#)).

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### **Office of Internal Oversight Services audit of the management of trust funds at the Economic Commission for Europe**

**Report No. 2018/084**

The Office of Internal Oversight Services recommended that the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE):

- (a) develop a catalogue of technical cooperation services based on available technical expertise; and
- (b) institute a project intake process to ensure that projects fall within the available expertise to further enhance the effectiveness of its technical cooperation activities (para. 6).

*Status:* Implemented, pending review by the Office of Internal Oversight Services

The ECE Technical Cooperation Strategy was revised and adopted by the Executive Committee on 17 May 2021.

In February 2022, the Executive Secretary approved a revised directive No. 22 clarifying the management of resources funded from section 23, Regular programme of technical cooperation, of the programme budget. The directive is applicable as from 1 March 2022.

ECE directive No. 18 clarifies the management of extrabudgetary funds. The directive, along with the ECE Technical Cooperation Strategy and directive will frame technical cooperation activities and project intake processes for future years. They are also complemented by the resource mobilization strategy adopted in 2020 and the resource mobilization plans for the period 2020–2022, presented to the Executive Committee in January 2021.

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