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**MANAGEMENT ISSUES:
DRAFT STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 2012-2013**

(Item 4 (c) of the provisional agenda)

Note by the secretariat

SUMMARY

The draft strategic framework for ESCAP for the biennium 2012-2013 is submitted to the Commission for its consideration and endorsement.

The draft strategic framework for the biennium 2012-2013 comprises the overall programme orientation and the objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and strategies for each of the following eight subprogrammes: macroeconomic policy and inclusive development; trade and investment; transport; environment and development; information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction; social development; statistics; and subregional activities for development.

The Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission (ACPR), at its special session on 18 February 2010, carried out its preliminary review of the draft strategic framework for the biennium 2012-2013. The Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Meeting on New ESCAP Subregional Offices for East and North-East Asia, North and Central Asia, and South and South-West Asia, which was held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 March 2010, recommended priority areas of work, as related to the three subregional offices. At its resumed special session on 22 March 2010, ACPR further reviewed the draft strategic framework, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Meeting.

The draft strategic framework for the biennium 2012-2013, as endorsed by the Commission at its sixty-sixth session, will be reviewed by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its fiftieth session, as part of the Secretary-General's proposed strategic framework of the United Nations for the period of 2012-2013, following which it will be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session for its final consideration and approval.

The Commission may wish to provide guidance on the draft strategic framework for ESCAP for the biennium 2012-2013, bearing in mind that, upon the General Assembly's approval, the strategic framework for the biennium 2012-2013 will serve as the basis for the member States and the secretariat to develop a draft programme of work for the same biennium.

* The late submission of the present document is due to the decision of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission to hold a resumed special session on 22 March 2010 in order to further review the draft strategic framework for the biennium 2012-2013, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Meeting on the New ESCAP Subregional Offices for East and North-East Asia, North and Central Asia, and South and South-West Asia (see E/ESCAP/66/16), which was held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 March 2010.

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I. OVERALL ORIENTATION

1. The mandate of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), which is derived from Economic and Social Council resolutions 37 (IV) of 28 March 1947 and 414 (XIII) of 20 September 1951, by which the Commission was established, is to promote regional cooperation for inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific, a dynamic region characterized by growing wealth, diversity and change, but also challenged with persistent poverty, environmental degradation, inequality and insecurity. The role of the Commission was subsequently elaborated upon in various resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission itself. Most recently, in its resolution 64/1 on the restructuring of the conference structure, the Commission further sharpened the focus of its intergovernmental machinery in order to more effectively address key issues pertaining to inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in the Asia-Pacific region.

2. Home to 4.1 billion people, more than 60 per cent of the world's population, Asia and the Pacific has distinguished itself as the fastest growing region in the world. Over the decades, it has made remarkable progress on a number of fronts: dynamic trade and investment-led economic growth, sustained inroads into poverty reduction and technological advances. However, the fallout from the financial crisis, coming soon after the food and fuel crises, has left many countries exposed to economic insecurity that threatens development and progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. Furthermore, social vulnerabilities and inequities both within countries and among countries are on the rise, exacerbated by rapid changes in family support structures, ageing populations, urbanization and migration. While the region is on the path to economic recovery, experience from previous crises suggests that social recovery takes longer to achieve.

3. Economic, social and environmental insecurities are occurring simultaneously with a mutually reinforcing convergence. How the region addresses these challenges will determine the nature, speed and sustainability of the region's future development for decades to come.

4. In the context of this evolving Asia-Pacific landscape, ESCAP will support member States with sound strategic analysis, policy options and technical cooperation activities to address key development challenges and to implement innovative solutions for region-wide economic prosperity, social progress and environmental sustainability. At the same time, ESCAP, through its conference structure, will assist member States in forging a stronger, coordinated regional voice on global issues by building capacities to dialogue, negotiate and shape development agendas in an age of globalization. A key modality for this strategy would be to promote intraregional connectivity and regional integration.

5. ESCAP will continue to pursue the key objectives shared by all of the regional commissions, namely, to (a) foster economic integration at the subregional and regional levels; (b) promote the regional implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals; and (c) support regional sustainable development by helping to bridge economic, social and environmental gaps among member States and subregions through, among other things, trade and transport. In order to achieve those objectives, all of the regional commissions will continue to generate multilateral dialogue, knowledge sharing and networking and to work together to promote intraregional and interregional cooperation, both among themselves and through collaboration with other relevant organizations.

6. In considering this, ESCAP will adopt a more balanced multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach to development decision-making and agenda-setting. ESCAP will advocate and assist member States in developing a common set of standards, norms, conventions and development approaches. The advocacy work of ESCAP will be underpinned by evidence-based analysis that captures differences and disparities among and within countries, including those between men and women, according priority to ensuring that the concerns of countries with special needs, particularly those of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, are addressed.

7. The proposed strategic framework comprises an integrated set of eight mutually supportive and interconnected subprogramme areas, listed below, which are linked to the priorities of member States. The subprogrammes of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 reflect (a) continuity in the direction of the work of ESCAP for the period 2010-2011 as a result of resolution 64/1, (b) the commitment of ESCAP to the development pillar of the United Nations, and (c) the secretariat's continuing efforts to enhance organizational and development effectiveness.

Subprogramme

1. Macroeconomic policy and inclusive development
2. Trade and investment
3. Transport
4. Environment and development
5. Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction
6. Social development
7. Statistics
8. Subregional activities for development

8. With the overall goal of achieving the Millennium Development Goals, the subprogrammes will aim to achieve the following development results: (a) Governments of member States have more effective, inclusive and sustainable development policies for addressing development from a multidisciplinary perspective in order to narrow development gaps and build resiliency; (b) global processes are shaped by a stronger coordinated regional voice, and countries are supported in implementing international commitments; and (c) regional cooperation mechanisms and institutional frameworks are in place to promote regional integration and inclusive development.

9. Central to the strategy of the programme of work of ESCAP is the fostering of regional and subregional cooperation, including South-South cooperation. The subregional offices established for East and North-East Asia, North and Central Asia, and South and South-West Asia, together with a strengthened office for the Pacific subregion, are to provide better targeted and in-depth technical assistance to address the priorities of member States in the respective subregions in a more balanced manner.

10. Partnerships with multilateral entities and subregional organizations will continue to be strengthened in order to ensure an inclusive and coherent approach to addressing the concerns of the region and to avoid duplication of efforts, while building on the strengths and comparative advantages of ESCAP and complementarities with partners.

11. Overall, ESCAP will use its multidisciplinary capabilities, its strengthened regional and subregional presence, the extensive network it has developed with relevant subregional, regional and international organizations, and its position as the regional arm of the United Nations to provide leadership and solutions to the critical regional and global development challenges of the twenty-first century.

II. SUBPROGRAMMES

Subprogramme 1

Macroeconomic policy and inclusive development

Objective of the Organization: to foster a sound macroeconomic policy environment and enhance regional economic cooperation for inclusive and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region, especially in support of poverty reduction and other internationally agreed development goals, particularly among countries with special needs

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced understanding among policymakers and other target groups of macroeconomic challenges and policy options that promote economic growth, reduce poverty and narrow development gaps	(a) Increased number of references to ESCAP publications and activities on macroeconomic policy, finance and development in policy documents, academic literature and the mass media
(b) Enhanced regional voice in global development forums and deepened regional economic and financial cooperation to exploit synergies for mutual benefit towards inclusive and sustainable growth and development	(b) (i) Increased number of outcome documents and resolutions reflecting consensus on regional economic and financial cooperation that feed into global development forums

	(ii) Increased number of partnerships among ESCAP member States for strengthening regional economic and financial cooperation
(c) Improved capacity of member States, particularly countries with special needs, to design and implement macroeconomic and development policies for achieving the Millennium Development Goals	(c) Increased percentage of participants in ESCAP activities indicating that they are better able to design and implement sound economic development policies, including Millennium Development Goal-related policy options and strategies recommended by ESCAP
(d) Improved capacity of member States to formulate and implement rural development policies that promote sustainable agriculture and food security	(d) Increased percentage of those participating in the work of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific (CAPSA), indicating that they are better able to formulate and implement rural development policies that promote sustainable agriculture and food security

Strategy

12. The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme would lie with the Macroeconomic Policy and Development Division, with support from the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific (CAPSA). Under the subprogramme, the secretariat would be responsible for mainstreaming the development needs of the least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing States into the work of ESCAP, especially in reducing poverty, eliminating disparities and fostering greater integration into the regional economic growth process. The strategic direction of the subprogramme is embedded in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, the Doha Outcome on Financing for Development, the inputs for and outcomes of different G20 summits, the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development, the outcome of the forthcoming fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2011, and Commission resolutions 62/1, 63/4, and 64/6 on achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the ESCAP region, 64/7 on financing for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 in the ESCAP region, 65/1 on the implementation of the Bali Outcome Document in addressing the food, fuel and financial crises, and 65/4 on the strengthening of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific.

13. With its substantive emphasis on strengthening the capacities of countries to formulate and implement inclusive and sustainable development policies in support of the internationally agreed development goals, the subprogramme would monitor macroeconomic trends and prospects towards reducing poverty and narrowing development gaps, promote capacity development towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in countries with special needs and assist in the graduation process of the least developed countries, strengthen regional cooperation in addressing medium- to long-term development challenges, and support sustainable agriculture and food security in the region aimed at reducing poverty in poor

communities. Special emphasis would be placed on efforts to promote greater regional integration and resilience through accelerated economic growth, to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in ways that reduce economic and social disparities both within and across countries, with due attention given to the gender dimension, to foster a coordinated regional voice on various global processes related to development issues and challenges and on financial issues, including outcomes of G20 summits, and to explore innovations aimed at strengthening collaboration and identifying regional synergies/complementarities in promoting sustainable agriculture and food security.

14. A specific set of key modalities will be followed in implementing the work programme. Regional cooperation as well as South-South cooperation will continue to be the key modalities for bringing countries together. Policy dialogues and policy advocacy will be used to address common development issues and fill development gaps, particularly those of countries with special needs. The Asia-Pacific regional coordination mechanism will be utilized to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness vis-à-vis other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies in delivering a common set of services to member States.

Subprogramme 2

Trade and investment

Objective of the Organization: to promote trade, investment, and technology transfer for inclusive and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement more effective and coherent policies on trade, investment and enterprise development	(a) (i) Percentage of participants in ESCAP activities and initiatives indicating that they had increased and/or used their capacity to formulate or implement more effective and coherent policies on trade, investment and enterprise development (ii) Number of ESCAP member States making use of recommendations supported by ESCAP in policy design and implementation
(b) Strengthened regional cooperation and integration mechanisms in trade and investment	(b) (i) Number of ESCAP member States indicating that regional cooperative mechanisms in trade and investment fostered by ESCAP have been strengthened (ii) Increased coverage and depth of commitments under the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement and/or the expansion of membership in the Agreement
(c) Increased capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement policies and strategies for sustainable economic development and rural poverty reduction through agro-technology	(c) Percentage of those participating in the activities of the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery and other ESCAP initiatives indicating that they were

transfer and agro-based enterprise development	better able to formulate or implement policies and strategies for sustainable economic development and rural poverty reduction through regional cooperation in agro-technology and agricultural enterprise development
(d) Strengthened capacity to promote national innovative systems and create an enabling environment for technology transfer to address regional and global development challenges	(d) Increased number of ESCAP member States participating in technology transfer mechanisms and more cooperation programmes promoted by the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

Strategy

15. The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme would lie with the Trade and Investment Division, with support from the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology and the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery. The strategic direction of the subprogramme is derived mainly from the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, the Shanghai Declaration, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2005/38 on the statute of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology and 2005/37 on the statute of the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery, and Commission resolution 62/6 on managing globalization through strengthened regional cooperation in trade and investment.

16. Meeting the objectives of the subprogramme would involve: a combination of analytical and evidenced-based policy research on trade, investment and technology transfer; experience sharing on related policy reforms; and the promotion of multi-stakeholder policy dialogues with due consideration of gender dimensions. Special attention would be paid to: (a) capacity-building among policymakers and practitioners in trade, investment and technology transfer, particularly that related to the capacity to negotiate, conclude and implement multilateral and other trade and investment agreements effectively; (b) the design and implementation of appropriate trade facilitation and trade finance policies and measures; and (c) capacity to formulate and implement effective policy measures to enhance food security and sustainable agriculture and the contribution of the private sector, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises and agro-based enterprises, to inclusive and sustainable development. Common frameworks that advance regional integration in trade, investment, technology transfer and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, including agricultural enterprises, in a manner supportive of multilateral agreements would be pursued. The deepening, expansion and strengthening of the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement would form a key pillar of the work of the subprogramme. Moreover, regional cooperation among research institutions would be deepened through the Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT), while the United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade in Asia Pacific (UN NExT) would be promoted as an important regional cooperative mechanism for trade facilitation.

17. The Commission would collaborate at the regional, subregional and national levels with the agencies of the United Nations system and with other bilateral and

multilateral agencies. In particular, partnerships would be strengthened with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Trade Centre in the area of trade policy; with other regional commissions, UNCTAD, WTO, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank in the area of trade facilitation; and with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Global Compact Office, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Bank in the areas of investment, technology transfer and enterprise development.

Subprogramme 3

Transport

Objective of the Organization: to promote regional cooperation and integration in transport for inclusive and sustainable development in the ESCAP region

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced knowledge and increased capacity of member States to develop and implement effective and sustainable transport policies and programmes, including those targeting the Millennium Development Goals and road safety	(a) (i) Increased number of Government policies, programmes, projects and initiatives that reflect ESCAP-promoted principles or recommendations in the area of transport, including road safety (ii) Percentage of delegations participating in ESCAP activities that indicate that they have enhanced their knowledge and capacity to develop and implement effective and sustainable transport policies and programmes
(b) Improved capability of member States and international financial institutions to use the Asian Highway, Trans-Asian Railway and other ESCAP-promoted initiatives for planning international intermodal transport linkages	(b) (i) Increased number of feasibility studies, at the national level, for investment projects and infrastructure improvements of intermodal connections on the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway (ii) Increased number of accessions by ESCAP member States to global, regional and subregional agreements
(c) Increased capacity among ESCAP member States and the private sector to implement measures to improve the efficiency of international transport operations and logistics	(c) (i) Increased number of initiatives to identify and remove bottlenecks in transport logistics chains and to facilitate efficient movement of people, goods and vehicles along transport routes and at border crossings

	(ii) Increased number of container block-trains and intermodal transport services scheduled on the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway and along interregional routes
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Strategy

18. The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme would lie with the Transport Division. The strategic direction of the subprogramme would derive mainly from General Assembly resolutions 60/5, 62/244 and 64/255 on improving global road safety and 61/212 on the outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation; Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/6 on the Shanghai Declaration; and Commission resolutions 60/4 on the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network, 61/11 on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, 62/4 on the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network, 63/9 on the implementation of the Busan Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Action Programme for Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific, phase I (2007-2011), 64/4 on the implementation of the Seoul Declaration on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific, and 64/5 on the establishment of the Forum of Asian Ministers of Transport. Direction would also be derived from the First Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009, and meetings of ministers of transport convened by ESCAP.

19. The subprogramme would support member States in working towards the vision of an efficient international, integrated, intermodal transport and logistics system that supports the development of coastal areas, hinterlands and landlocked countries by providing, inter alia, physical access and connectivity through inclusive and sustainable economic and social development. The subprogramme would cooperate with other organizations that are active in the development of the region's transport systems.

20. During the biennium 2012-2013, the subprogramme would concentrate on the further development of the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway networks, as well as the promotion of Euro-Asian transport linkages. This would include acting as the secretariat for the intergovernmental agreements for the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway, which are deposited with the Secretary-General. The subprogramme would help member countries identify transport investment requirements and priorities and address non-physical bottlenecks, including those at border crossings, and would work towards the development of an intergovernmental agreement on dry ports that link road, rail and inland waterway transport infrastructure to seaports and airports. Strategies to promote dry ports as economic growth poles through improved logistics efficiencies, promoting inter- and intraregional trade and thus creating jobs and reducing poverty, would also be continued. In the area of road safety, the subprogramme would help member countries to set and work towards achieving road safety goals, targets and indicators by networking among national and subregional organizations, as well as following up on requests to regional commissions originating in global mandates.

Subprogramme 4 Environment and development

Objective of the Organization: to integrate environmental sustainability in economic and social development and enhance regional cooperation on environment, energy and water resources management as well as urban development, including the application of the green growth, or environmentally sustainable economic growth, approach as well as other effective policy initiatives, for inclusive and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced understanding and capacity of local and national governments and other stakeholders to develop and implement strategies for integrating environmental sustainability in economic and social development—including the green growth approach and other effective policy initiatives—effective planning and management of natural resources development, and gender mainstreaming, for poverty reduction and inclusive and sustainable development in urban and rural areas	(a) Number of policy measures/actions developed and implemented by local and national governments and other stakeholders to apply strategies for integrating environmental sustainability in economic and social development—including the green growth approach and other effective policy initiatives—effective planning and management of natural resources development, and gender mainstreaming, for poverty reduction and inclusive and sustainable development in urban and rural areas
(b) Strengthened regional cooperation on the development and implementation of strategies for integrating environmental sustainability in economic and social development, including the application of the green growth approach and other effective policy initiatives, enhancing access to modern energy services for all and energy security, improving water resources management and promoting sustainable urban development	(b) Number of initiatives taken by ESCAP member States participating in ESCAP-promoted regional cooperation initiatives on integration of environmental sustainability in economic and social development, including the application of the green growth approach and other effective policy initiatives, enhancement of access to modern energy services for all and energy security, improvement of water resources management and promotion of sustainable urban development
(c) Strengthened consensus among ESCAP member States on regional perspectives in strategies for integrating environmental sustainability in economic and social development, including the application of the green growth approach, resource efficiency, efficient management of energy and water resources, eco-city development, and other effective policy initiatives	(c) Number of outcome documents that indicate agreement among ESCAP member States on issues related to integration of environmental sustainability in economic and social development, including the application of the green growth approach, resource efficiency, efficient management of energy and water resources, eco-city development, and other effective policy initiatives

Strategy

21. The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme would lie with the Environment and Development Division. The strategic direction of the subprogramme is mainly derived from the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the outcomes of other United Nations conferences and international agreements related to environment and development since 1992, in particular, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The subprogramme would build on the achievements of ESCAP during the previous years in supporting countries in the region on integrating environmental sustainability into development policy, including the application of the green growth approach and other effective policy initiatives, strengthening the regional cooperation for widening access to modern energy services to all, enhanced energy security, efficient management of energy and water resources, and sustainable urban development. The subprogramme would ensure the implementation of resolutions which have been adopted by ESCAP member States, in particular, 61/9 on the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, 63/6 on the implementation of intercountry energy cooperation to enhance energy security for sustainable development with a view to widening access to energy services in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and 64/3 on promoting renewables for energy security and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.

22. The subprogramme would assist ESCAP member States in integrating environmental sustainability in economic and social development, including the application of the green growth approach and other effective policy initiatives and eco-efficient planning and management of natural resources development, including energy and water and sustainable urban development, by facilitating mutually agreed regional initiatives and by serving as a knowledge hub that would build the capacities of all stakeholders, including civil society, at the regional, subregional and national levels. It would also build strong linkages between its normative and operational work by focusing on developing innovative strategies and documenting, analysing and disseminating policy options and good practices. This subprogramme would also facilitate consensus-building among different stakeholders concerning strategies, approaches and cooperation at the regional level.

23. The subprogramme would focus on using innovative and pragmatic approaches, including the green growth approach and other effective policy initiatives, for inclusive and sustainable development. Such approaches and initiatives would promote the more efficient use of resources, including energy and water, increased investment in natural and human capital, and the decoupling of economic and social development from environmental degradation, including regional and local pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. They would contribute to reducing poverty and gender inequality and providing enhanced access to basic infrastructure and services to all, in particular the poor, and increase the resilience of urban and rural communities to climate change. To achieve this, the subprogramme would further develop partnerships and create synergies with agencies of the Asia-Pacific regional coordination mechanism and with other partners outside the United Nations system.

Subprogramme 5**Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction**

Objective of the Organization: to promote applications of information and communications technology and to enhance regional cooperation for improved disaster risk reduction and management as well as for improved management of associated socio-economic risks, for inclusive and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of policymakers to develop policies and strategies for applications of information and communications technology (ICT) and for effective disaster risk reduction, including relevant gender dimensions, for inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development	(a) (i) Increased percentage of policymakers who indicate enhanced knowledge and skills enabling them to develop policies and strategies in the fields of ICT and disaster risk reduction, including its gender dimensions (ii) Increased number of government policies, strategies, programmes, projects and initiatives which reflect ESCAP-promoted principles and recommendations in the fields of ICT and disaster risk reduction
(b) Increased sharing among policymakers of knowledge on effective strategies and policy options for ICT connectivity and disaster risk reduction, including those related to climate change adaptation	(b) Increased number of visitors accessing the ESCAP website, which provides information on strategies and policy options promoted by ESCAP on ICT connectivity and disaster risk reduction, including those related to climate change adaptation
(c) Strengthened regional cooperation mechanisms in ICT and disaster risk reduction	(c) Increased number of ESCAP member States participating in ESCAP-promoted regional cooperation mechanisms devoted to ICT, including space applications, and disaster risk reduction
(d) Improved institutional capacity of ESCAP member States to use ICT for socio-economic development	(d) (i) Percentage of participants in activities of the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development (APCICT) who indicate that they are better able to apply ICT for socio-economic development (ii) Increased number of national training initiatives that reflect or incorporate APCICT-developed training modules

Strategy

24. The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme would lie with the Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division with support from the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and

Communication Technology for Development (APCICT). The strategic direction for the subprogramme is mainly derived from General Assembly resolutions 60/252 on the World Summit on the Information Society and 64/200 on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. In addition, the framework for the direction for the subprogramme is provided by Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/40 on the establishment of the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development and Commission resolutions 62/5 on building the information society in Asia and the Pacific, 62/7 on strengthening regional cooperation and coordination of early warning system arrangements for tsunamis through the Multi-Donor Voluntary Trust Fund on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia, and 64/2 on regional cooperation in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters in Asia and the Pacific. The subprogramme would support and strengthen two of the Commission's subsidiary bodies, the Committee on Information and Communications Technology and the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction, which would form the basis on which to build a regional consensus for action and an effective mechanism for contributing to global mandates.

25. The subprogramme would continue to promote regional cooperation and partnerships for improved information and communications technology connectivity with a focus on policy harmonization for infrastructure development and ICT capacity-building. In order to realize the goal of a people-centred information society in Asia and the Pacific, the expansion of ICT access and further deepening of ICT usage for inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development would be promoted, especially among the least developed countries and other countries with special needs. The subprogramme would employ the strategy of collaborating with other relevant intergovernmental organizations and existing regional mechanisms to address ICT connectivity and capacity-building and provide member States with high-quality analysis and policy recommendations and options for addressing the region's emerging challenges and enhancing regional connectivity. Efforts would be further augmented by ICT capacity-building activities conducted by APCICT for policymakers and government officials. The capacity built among key ICT stakeholders would help optimize the usage of ICT infrastructure and the development of ICT applications for socio-economic development.

26. The subprogramme would improve the capability of ESCAP members to create more disaster-resilient societies and reduce the socio-economic impact of disasters. The subprogramme would collaborate with regional organizations and existing mechanisms in support of the development of an Asia-Pacific gateway on disaster risk reduction and development for information sharing and analysis, and the preparation of an Asia-Pacific disaster report, and provide member States with high-quality analysis, strategies and policy options in disaster risk reduction, including relevant measures for climate change adaptation, and development. The subprogramme would build on the comparative advantage of ESCAP within existing subregional mechanisms on tropical cyclone-related disasters, and its Regional Space Applications Programme and the established network associated with it. Regional cooperative mechanisms in ICT, including space-based applications for disaster risk reduction, the South-South cooperation approach and opportunities for public-private partnership, would be promoted.

27. Strategic partnerships would be built with the International Telecommunication Union, the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office for Outer Space Affairs and the United Nations Development

Programme as well as other relevant United Nations system agencies, regional and subregional organizations, civil society and the private sector to support the above initiatives.

Subprogramme 6 **Social development**

Objective of the Organization: to strengthen regional cooperation in the building of a socially inclusive society that protects, empowers and ensures equality for all social groups in Asia and the Pacific

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased knowledge and awareness of social development and population trends, policies and good practices in the region as a basis for effective decision-making by ESCAP member States	(a) (i) Number of references made by member States to the usefulness of social development and population policy options, strategies and good practices promoted by ESCAP as a basis for policymaking and programming (ii) Percentage of recipients of ESCAP publications and reports that indicate their knowledge and awareness of social development and population trends, policies and good practices have been enhanced
(b) Enhanced regional cooperation and implementation of international commitments to promote gender equality and social integration of vulnerable groups in Asia and the Pacific	(b) (i) Number of resolutions, decisions and recommendations adopted by ESCAP member States that reflect a regional consensus on advancing the implementation of international commitments to promote gender equality, women's empowerment and the social integration of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, older persons and young people (ii) Number of initiatives undertaken by ESCAP member States towards establishing regional and subregional frameworks for cooperation to promote gender equality, women's empowerment and the social integration of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, older persons and young people

(c) Strengthened capacity of ESCAP member States to manage social risks and vulnerabilities and implement effective social protection and gender mainstreaming programmes, particularly for the most vulnerable groups in society	(c) (i) Percentage of government participants indicating that their knowledge and skills have been enhanced as a result of ESCAP training and other capacity-building activities (ii) Number of country-level follow-up activities resulting from ESCAP training and other capacity-building activities
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Strategy

28. The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme would lie with the Social Development Division. The strategic direction of the subprogramme derives mainly from the commitments emanating from relevant United Nations intergovernmental processes, including the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (General Assembly resolution 61/106), the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (General Assembly resolution S-26/2), the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2) and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1). Regional mandates that guide the subprogramme include the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific, the Plan of Action on Population and Poverty adopted at the Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, the Macao Plan of Action on Ageing for Asia and the Pacific, the Bangkok Declaration on Beijing+15 (adopted by the Asia-Pacific High-level Intergovernmental Meeting to Review Regional Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, and its Regional and Global Outcomes) and other relevant Commission resolutions pertaining to social development.

29. The subprogramme would aim to promote change at the policy and institutional levels. The main target group of the subprogramme would be government officials and institutions, particularly those involved in the formulation, implementation and management of social development policies and programmes. The strategy would focus on the conduct of applied research, analysis and dissemination of results on social policy options, strategies and programmes as a basis for decision-making by governments. Good practices on social protection systems, particularly for the most vulnerable groups in society, would be analysed and documented for the purpose of adaptation and wider replication in the region. The Commission's convening role, particularly with regard to promoting regional cooperation and consensus building on accelerating the implementation of international commitments to promote gender equality and the social integration of vulnerable groups, would be emphasized. Technical assistance to developing countries, including those in special situations, would be intensified to build national capacity through the transfer of knowledge and skills on a range of social development issues. The subprogramme would adopt a multipronged strategy that incorporates cross-cutting issues, including gender-responsiveness and the rights-based approach, into policies and programmes. Partnerships would be strengthened with a range of stakeholders, including civil society organizations and research

institutes. The subprogramme would coordinate closely with other United Nations entities and international organizations to achieve synergies and ensure greater impact in the region.

Subprogramme 7 Statistics

Objective of the Organization: to improve the use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making and to develop and disseminate quality statistics for inclusive and sustainable development in the ESCAP region

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased understanding of development trends in the ESCAP region, especially progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, by decision makers and the public	(a) Percentage of national statisticians and decision makers who indicate that they found ESCAP analytical outputs relevant and useful for monitoring key development trends and deciding on related policies
(b) Increased access by decision-makers and the public to comparable data on key demographic, social, economic and environmental indicators for the ESCAP region	(b) (i) Increased number of downloads of online statistical data provided by ESCAP (ii) Percentage of decision makers who indicate that they have referred to ESCAP publications or an ESCAP online database as a source of statistical information for assessing key development trends and deciding on related policies
(c) Increased capacity of national statistical systems of ESCAP member States to collect, produce, disseminate and use statistics in accordance with internationally agreed standards and good practices	(c) Percentage of participants in relevant ESCAP activities who indicate that they were able to apply the knowledge gained for better provision and use of comparable data
(d) Strengthened capacity of national statistical offices in the ESCAP region to collect, produce, disseminate and analyse data in accordance with internationally agreed standards and good practices	(d) Percentage of trainees at the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) who indicate that they are better able to take measures to improve the quality of data and services provided by national statistical offices

Strategy

30. The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme would lie with the Statistics Division, with support from the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific. The strategic direction of the subprogramme derives mainly from the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2) and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), in particular as they relate to

the monitoring of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Mandates are also provided by Economic and Social Council resolutions 2005/13 on the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme, 2005/36 on the statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific and 2006/6 on strengthening statistical capacity, and by Commission resolutions 62/10 on strengthening statistical capacity in Asia and the Pacific and 65/2 on regional technical cooperation and capacity-building in statistical development in Asia and the Pacific. The objective of the subprogramme would be achieved through a balanced combination of normative, analytical and technical cooperation activities to improve the production and dissemination, by national statistical systems, of key demographic, social, economic and environmental statistics, sex-disaggregated where relevant, including the Millennium Development Goal indicators, and to promote their use by policymakers and the public in the Asian and Pacific region, in accordance with internationally agreed standards and good practices.

31. During the biennium 2012-2013, the subprogramme would continue to: (a) promote the use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making; (b) support the development of demographic, economic, social and environmental statistics in the Asian and Pacific region; (c) facilitate the implementation of existing and new international standards, including the new economic and social classifications and the revised System of National Accounts; (d) continue supporting the capacity of national statistical offices to collect, produce, disseminate and analyse data in accordance with internationally agreed standards and good practices; and (e) strengthen statistical cooperation and information exchange at the regional and interregional levels. In particular, the subprogramme would focus on improving the availability and quality of data for measuring progress in areas such as social inclusion and gender equality. In addition, the subprogramme would further strengthen data dissemination by issuing publications and providing online databases to countries in the ESCAP region.

32. To enhance coherence across the United Nations system and coordination among international agencies, ESCAP would work in close cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations entities, development banks and funds, regional and subregional organizations and other statistical partners and networks.

Subprogramme 8

Subregional activities for development

Component 1: subregional activities for development in the Pacific

Objective of the Organization: to better incorporate inclusive and sustainable development principles and practices in national planning and policy implementation processes in Pacific island developing countries

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of Pacific island governments to formulate and implement inclusive and sustainable development policies and practices	(a) Number of requests from Pacific island governments for policy advice on inclusive and sustainable development that are responded to by ESCAP and positively received
(b) Pacific island developing countries are better able to influence Asia-Pacific regional processes	(b) (i) Number of issues of concern to Pacific island countries that are addressed in ESCAP meetings, reviews

	and publications (ii) Participation of Pacific island delegations in ESCAP meetings
(c) Regional cooperation mechanisms and institutional frameworks are strengthened in order to promote regional integration and equitable development	(c) Number of collaborative initiatives in regional integration and equitable development involving member States, civil society or other key development partners from the Pacific facilitated by ESCAP

Component 2: subregional activities for development in East and North-East Asia

Objective of the Organization: to address effectively the priority areas of the East and North-East Asian subregion in the formulation and implementation of inclusive and sustainable development policies for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement development policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, that address sustainable development, the green growth approach and energy efficiency, information and communications technology, disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management, poverty reduction and infrastructure development	(a) Increased percentage of participants who indicate that they found ESCAP activities relevant and useful in formulating and implementing policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in East and North-East Asia
(b) Strengthened knowledge sharing and partnerships among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners in order to address key priority areas in East and North-East Asia with the aim of supporting the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals	(b) (i) Percentage of member States indicating that collaboration on Millennium Development Goal achievement among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners in East and North-East Asia has increased (ii) Increased number of partner institutions from East and North-East Asia participating in knowledge-sharing platforms that are facilitated by ESCAP

Component 3: subregional activities for development in North and Central Asia

Objective of the Organization: to address effectively the priority areas of the North and Central Asian subregion in the formulation and implementation of inclusive and sustainable development policies for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement development policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, that address transport and trade facilitation, and water, energy and environment	(a) Increased percentage of participants who indicate that they found ESCAP activities relevant and useful in formulating and implementing policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in North and Central Asia
(b) Strengthened knowledge sharing and partnerships among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners in order to address key priority areas in North and Central Asia with the aim of supporting the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals	(b) (i) Percentage of member States indicating that collaboration on Millennium Development Goal achievement among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners in North and Central Asia has increased (ii) Increased number of partner institutions from North and Central Asia participating in knowledge-sharing platforms that are managed by ESCAP

Component 4: subregional activities for development in South and South-West Asia

Objective of the Organization: to address effectively the priority areas of the South and South-West Asian subregion in the formulation and implementation of inclusive and sustainable development policies for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement development policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, that address gaps in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, infrastructure development, trade and transport facilitation, disaster risk reduction, energy and food security	(a) Increased percentage of participants who indicate that they found ESCAP activities relevant and useful in formulating and implementing policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in South and South-West Asia

(b) Increased knowledge sharing and partnerships among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in South and South-West Asia	(b) (i) Percentage of member States indicating that collaboration on Millennium Development Goal achievement among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners in South and South-West Asia has increased (ii) Increased number of partner institutions from South and South-West Asia participating in knowledge-sharing platforms that are managed by ESCAP
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Component 5: subregional activities for development in South-East Asia

Objective of the Organization: to address effectively the priority areas of the South-East Asian subregion in the formulation and implementation of inclusive and sustainable development policies for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of ESCAP member States to formulate and implement development policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, that address priority issues in South-East Asia, including in the areas of early warning, disaster risk reduction and connectivity	(a) Increased percentage of participants who indicate that they found ESCAP activities relevant and useful in formulating and implementing policies and programmes, including those with a gender dimension, to address key priority areas in South-East Asia
(b) Strengthened partnerships and knowledge sharing among member States, civil society and other relevant development partners in addressing key priority areas in South-East Asia in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals	(b) (i) Increased number of collaborative initiatives involving member States, civil society and other key development partners from South-East Asia facilitated by ESCAP (ii) Increased number of partner institutions from South-East Asia participating in knowledge-sharing platforms that are managed by ESCAP

Strategy

33. The overall responsibility for coordinating the work of the subprogramme would lie with the Office of the Executive Secretary. Activities would be implemented by the ESCAP subregional offices for the Pacific, East and North-East Asia, North and Central Asia, South and South-West Asia, and, for activities for the South-East Asian subregion, by the relevant substantive divisions at ESCAP headquarters in Bangkok. Internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Plan of

Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Almaty Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States provide the mandates and strategic direction for the subprogramme. The subprogramme would also coordinate closely with the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia.

34. Given the vast coverage and diversity of the Asian and Pacific region, the subprogramme would strengthen the Commission's presence and strategic position at the subregional level, enabling better targeting and delivery of programmes that address specific key priorities of member States in the five subregions. The subprogramme would provide an important platform for strengthening regional cooperation on key economic and social development issues, ensuring that subregional needs and perspectives are reflected in the promotion of broader regional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

35. The subprogramme would further operationalize the analytical and normative work of the Commission, supporting capacity development through technical cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation, among ESCAP member States, and through the provision, on request, of advisory services. Emphasis would be placed on knowledge sharing and networking, including the dissemination of good practices for adaptation, experience sharing and replication. The subprogramme would collect data and produce subregional analyses on identified priority areas in order to ensure that the secretariat's knowledge products are characterized by greater depth and coverage.

36. Each component of the subprogramme reflects the specific needs of the relevant subregion within the context of the existing subregional cooperation frameworks and institutional landscape. In support of the implementation of the subprogramme, ESCAP would build strategic partnerships with other key intergovernmental institutions and development actors in the subregions, and develop and implement programmes in a coherent and coordinated manner in line with the efforts of the Organization to "deliver as one", utilizing the full assets of the United Nations development system at the subregional and national levels to bridge key development gaps.

Annex
Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

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|-------------------|---|
| 55/2 | United Nations Millennium Declaration (all subprogrammes) |
| 55/279 | Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes) |
| 57/253 | World Summit on Sustainable Development (all subprogrammes) |
| 57/270
A and B | Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields (all subprogrammes) |
| 58/201 | Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (subprogrammes 2, 3 and 8) |
| 59/250 | Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (all subprogrammes) |
| 60/1 | 2005 World Summit Outcome (all subprogrammes) |
| 60/188 | Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 6) |
| 60/204 | Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (all subprogrammes) |
| 60/205 | Science and technology for development (all subprogrammes) |
| 60/215 | Towards global partnerships (all subprogrammes) |
| 60/228 | Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes) |
| 61/1 | Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes) |
| 61/4 | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (all subprogrammes) |
| 61/12 | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization (all subprogrammes) |
| 61/16 | Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (all subprogrammes) |
| 61/46 | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (all subprogrammes) |
| 61/48 | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum (all subprogrammes) |
| 61/49 | Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (all subprogrammes) |
| 61/169 | The right to development (all subprogrammes) |
| 61/207 | Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (all subprogrammes) |

- 61/210 Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
- 61/266 Multilingualism (all subprogrammes)
- 62/187 Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 6)
- 62/208 Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (all subprogrammes)
- 62/209 South-South cooperation (all subprogrammes)
- 62/211 Towards global partnership (all subprogrammes)
- 63/200 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum (all subprogrammes)
- 63/227 Implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010 (all subprogrammes)
- 63/228 Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation (all subprogrammes)
- 63/232 Operational activities for development (all subprogrammes)
- 63/239 Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (subprogrammes 1, 2, 4 and 6)
- 63/281 Climate change and its possible security implications (subprogrammes 4, 5 and 8)
- 64/172 The right to development (all subprogrammes)
- 64/193 Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development) (subprogrammes 1, 2, 4 and 6)
- 64/210 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (all subprogrammes)
- 64/212 Science and technology for development (all subprogrammes)
- 64/214 Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation (all subprogrammes)
- 64/220 Operational activities for development of the United Nations system (all subprogrammes)
- 64/221 South-South cooperation (all subprogrammes)
- 64/223 Towards global partnerships (all subprogrammes)

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

37 (IV)	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (all subprogrammes)
1895 (LVII)	Change of name from “Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East” to “Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific” (all subprogrammes)
1998/46	Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (all subprogrammes)
2004/6	Shanghai Declaration (all subprogrammes)
2004/7	Work of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in implementing its technical cooperation projects (all subprogrammes)
2005/305	Promoting coordination and consolidation of the work of the functional commissions (all subprogrammes)
2006/4	Sustained economic growth for social development, including the eradication of poverty and hunger (subprogrammes 1 and 6)
2006/14	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (all subprogrammes)
2007/2	The role of the United Nations system in providing full and productive employment and decent work for all (all subprogrammes)
2007/29	Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (all subprogrammes)
2007/30	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 6)
2007/31	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes)
2007/33	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (all subprogrammes)
2008/7	Restructuring of the conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (all subprogrammes)
2008/29	Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (all subprogrammes)
2008/36	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (subprogrammes 5 and 6)
2008/37	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes)

- 2009/1 Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (all subprogrammes)
- 2009/28 The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to sustainable development adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2008 (all subprogrammes)
- 2009/30 A strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
- 2009/31 Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

- 59/3 Regional implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action Towards an Inclusive Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific during the Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012 (subprogrammes 6 and 7)
- 59/4 Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes)
- 60/1 Shanghai Declaration (all subprogrammes)
- 60/3 Work of ESCAP in implementing its technical cooperation projects (all subprogrammes)
- 61/1 Midterm review concerning the functioning of the conference structure of the Commission (all subprogrammes)
- 61/9 Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (subprogrammes 4 and 5)
- 61/10 Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly of 18 May 2005 (subprogrammes 6 and 7)
- 62/1 Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the ESCAP region (all subprogrammes)
- 62/2 Jakarta Declaration on enhancing regional cooperation in infrastructure development, including that related to disaster management (subprogrammes 1, 3, 4 and 5)
- 62/11 Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (all subprogrammes)
- 62/12 Strengthening Pacific island developing countries and territories through regional cooperation (subprogrammes 3, 4 and 5)
- 63/1 Almaty Declaration: commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (all subprogrammes)

- 63/3 Review of the conference structure of the Commission (all subprogrammes)
- 63/4 Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the ESCAP region (all subprogrammes)
- 63/5 Midterm review of the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (subprogrammes 2 and 3)
- 64/1 Restructuring of the conference structure of the Commission (all subprogrammes)
- 64/6 Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the ESCAP region (all subprogrammes)
- 65/1 Implementation of the Bali Outcome Document in addressing the food, fuel and financial crises (subprogrammes 1 and 4)
- 65/3 High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012 (subprogrammes 6 and 7)
- 65/6 Support for the establishment of an international think tank of landlocked developing countries (all subprogrammes)

Subprogramme 1

Macroeconomic policy and inclusive development

General Assembly resolutions

- 60/186 International financial system and development
- 61/157 Human rights and extreme poverty
- 61/188 External debt crisis and development
- 61/213 Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)
- 61/214 Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty
- 63/277 Organization of a United Nations conference at the highest level on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development
- 63/303 Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development
- 64/190 International financial system and development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2005/39 Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific
- 2005/45 Promoting an integrated approach to rural development in developing countries for poverty eradication and sustainable development
- 2007/36 United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

- 61/5 Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific
- 64/7 Financing for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 in the ESCAP region
- 65/1 Implementation of the Bali Outcome Document in addressing the food, fuel and financial crises
- 65/4 Strengthening of the Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific

Subprogramme 2

Trade and investment

General Assembly resolutions

- 62/184 International trade and development
- 63/203 International trade and development
- 64/188 International trade and development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2005/37 Statute of the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery
- 2005/38 Statute of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

- 61/3 Statute of the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Agricultural Engineering and Machinery
- 61/4 Statute of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology
- 62/6 Managing globalization through strengthened regional cooperation in trade and investment

Subprogramme 3

Transport

General Assembly resolutions

- 60/5 Improving global road safety
- 61/212 Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
- 62/244 Improving global road safety
- 64/255 Improving global road safety

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2007/6 Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

- 60/4 Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network
- 61/11 Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries
- 62/4 Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network
- 63/9 Implementation of the Busan Declaration on Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Action Programme for Transport Development in Asia and the Pacific, phase I (2007-2011)
- 64/4 Implementation of the Seoul Declaration on Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific
- 64/5 Establishment of the Forum of Asian Ministers of Transport

Subprogramme 4**Environment and development***General Assembly resolutions*

- 58/217 International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
- 59/228 Activities undertaken during the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, preparations for the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources
- 60/197 Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind
- 60/199 Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme
- 61/195 Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
- 61/206 Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- 62/189 Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
- 64/198 Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
- 64/206 Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
- 64/207 Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- 64/236 Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2006/49 Outcome of the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

- 63/6 Implementation of intercountry energy cooperation to enhance energy security for sustainable development with a view to widening access to energy services in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- 64/3 Promoting renewables for energy security and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific

Subprogramme 5

Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction

General Assembly resolutions

- 59/233 Natural disasters and vulnerability
- 60/195 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- 60/196 Natural disasters and vulnerability
- 60/252 World Summit on the Information Society
- 61/110 United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response
- 61/131 International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
- 61/132 Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
- 61/198 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- 61/200 Natural disasters and vulnerability
- 62/92 International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
- 62/192 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- 64/200 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- 64/251 International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2005/40 Establishment of the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development
- 2006/46 Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development
- 2007/8 Flow of information for the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society
- 2008/3 Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

- 61/6 Establishment of the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development

- 62/5 Building the information society in Asia and the Pacific
- 62/7 Strengthening regional cooperation and coordination of early warning system arrangements for tsunamis through the Multi-Donor Voluntary Trust Fund on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia
- 63/10 Review of modalities for regional cooperation in natural disaster management, in particular the establishment of an Asian and Pacific centre for information, communication and space technology-enabled disaster management
- 64/2 Regional cooperation in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters in Asia and the Pacific
- 64/10 Review of the operational details of the feasibility study for the establishment of an Asian and Pacific centre for information, communications and space technology-enabled disaster management
- 65/5 Review of the operational details of the feasibility study for the establishment of an Asian and Pacific centre for information, communication and space technology-enabled disaster management in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Subprogramme 6

Social development

General Assembly resolutions

- S-26/2 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS
- 58/142 Women and political participation
- 58/145 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- 59/27 Enhancing capacity-building in global public health
- 59/149 United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all
- 59/165 Working towards the elimination of crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour
- 59/167 Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"
- 59/248 World Survey on the role of women in development
- 60/2 Policies and programmes involving youth
- 60/35 Enhancing capacity-building in public health
- 60/131 Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities
- 60/133 Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond
- 60/135 Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
- 60/136 In-depth study on all forms of violence against women
- 60/138 Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

60/139	Violence against women migrant workers
60/210	Women in development
60/230	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
60/262	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS
61/106	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
61/140	United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all
61/141	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
61/143	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women
61/144	Trafficking in women and girls
61/145	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
61/165	Protection of migrants
61/208	International migration and development
62/133	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women
62/205	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
62/206	Women in development
64/130	Policies and programmes involving youth
64/131	Realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities
64/132	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
64/133	Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond
64/135	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
64/137	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women
64/138	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
64/139	Violence against women migrant workers
64/140	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas
64/141	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

- 64/154 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto
- 64/166 Protection of migrants
- 64/216 Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
- 64/217 Women in development

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- 2003/14 Modalities for the review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002
- 2003/44 Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women
- 2004/10 Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan
- 2004/11 Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on the role of men and boys in achieving gender equality
- 2004/12 Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution and in post-conflict peace-building
- 2006/15 Promoting youth employment
- 2006/16 Comprehensive and integral international convention to protect and promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities
- 2006/18 Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development
- 2007/32 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- 2008/18 Promoting full employment and decent work for all
- 2008/20 Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities and protection of their human rights
- 2008/21 Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda
- 2008/33 Strengthening coordination of the United Nations and other efforts in fighting trafficking in persons
- 2008/34 Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

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- 58/4 Promoting an inclusive, barrier-free and rights-based society for people with disabilities in the Asian and Pacific region in the twenty-first century
- 59/1 Regional action in follow-up to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS
- 59/2 Strengthening social safety in the Asian and Pacific region
- 60/2 Regional call for action to enhance capacity-building in public health

- 61/7 Regional cooperation for the protection of vulnerable people through the promotion of economic and social aspects of human security as a follow-up to the Shanghai Declaration
- 61/8 Mid-point review of the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action towards an Inclusive Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific
- 61/12 Regional call for action to enhance capacity-building in public health
- 62/8 Implementation of the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade
- 63/7 International migration and development for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
- 63/8 Sustainable financing towards achieving universal health-care coverage in Asia and the Pacific
- 64/8 Regional implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework for Action and Biwako Plus Five towards an Inclusive, Barrier-free and Rights-based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific
- 64/9 Midpoint review of the implementation of the Plan of Action on Population and Poverty adopted at the Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference
- 65/3 High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012

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- 2005/13 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme
- 2005/36 Statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
- 2006/6 Strengthening statistical capacity

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- 246 (XLII) Statistical services in Asia and the Pacific
- 61/2 Statute of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
- 62/10 Strengthening statistical capacity in Asia and the Pacific
- 65/2 Regional technical cooperation and capacity-building in statistics development in Asia and the Pacific

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Subregional activities for development

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- 60/194 Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

- 61/196 Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
- 62/191 Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
- 63/213 Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
- 64/199 Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

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- 2009/17 Review of United Nations support for small island developing States

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- 237 (XL) The Commission's activities in the Pacific
- 60/6 Revitalization of the United Nations ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre
- 60/7 Pacific Urban Agenda
- 62/9 Regional follow-up to the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

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